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THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1920

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK

1920

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Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster, G.C.M.G., M.P.,

Minister of Trade and Commerce

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1921

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PREFACE.

The leading article in the Canada Year Book of 1920, is on the subject of Reconstruction. It is divided into three parts, the first dealing with the internal war-time activities of Government and people, the second with the re-establishment of the returned soldier and the third with reconstruction among the general population.

The organization of the official statistics of Canada by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has rendered possible various changes and improvements in the Year Book, among them being the addition of a statistical summary of education in Canada, (pp. 130-133); an increase in agricultural statistics, more especially in the analysis of agricultural prices; the compilation of statistics of Canadian trade according to the improved classification of commodities over a period of four years, (pp. 350-407); an analysis of the statistics of passenger and freight railway services and receipts, (p. 468); and a valuable summary of the financial statistics of cities of 10,000 and over, (pp. 570-581). More especially must attention be drawn to the re-organization and expansion of two sections, namely the Climate and Meteorology section, made possible by the generous co-operation of the Dominion Meteorological Service, and the Labour and Prices Section, to which a subsection on wages has now been added, as well as short articles on the occupations of the people and on organized labour in Canada.

In all the sections is given the latest information available, the tables including, where possible, the figures of 1920. The titles of articles published in previous editions of the Year Book and not repeated here, are given for purposes of reference in the Retrospective Index on page xv.

The present edition of the Year Book has been edited by Mr. S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M. A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R. Econ. Soc. Grateful acknowledgments are hereby tendered to officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments throughout Canada, especially to Mr. E. H. Scammell, Assistant Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, for assistance in the preparation of the article on Reconstruction. The tables have, as for many years, been compiled by Messrs. James Skead and Joseph Wilkins, and the diagrams have been drawn by Mr. R. E. Watts.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
Ottawa, Sept. 15, 1921.
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Trinity Bay
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Burgeo
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Strait of Belle Isle
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SPECIAL ARTICLES IN CANADA YEAR BOOK 1913-1919.

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	YEAR BOOK.	PAGE.
History of Canada. Prepared under the direction of ARTHUR G. DOUGHTY, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister, Public Archives of Canada. With 18 illustrations	1913	1–29
Constitution and Government of Canada. By THOMAS BARNARD FLINT, M.A., LL.D. D.C.L., Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, Ottawa. With 8 illustrations.	1914	1–17
Local Government of Canada: Maritime Provinces. By THOMAS BARNARD FLINT, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, Ottawa	1915	1–7
Quebec. By C. J. MAGNAN, Inspector General of Roman Catholic Schools, Quebec.	1915	8–10
Ontario. By ERNEST H. GODFREY, F.S.S., Editor, Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa	1915	11–14
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. By the REV. CAPTAIN EDMUND H. OLIVER, Ph.D., Principal of the Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and Chaplain of the 196th (Western Universities) Overseas Battalion	1915	14–23
British Columbia. By S. D. SCOTT, Vancouver, B.C.	1915	23–26
Geology and Economic Minerals. By R. W. BROCK, M.A., F.G.S., Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa. With 5 illustrations	1913	41–46
Geology in Relation to Agriculture in Canada. By WYATT MALCOLM, Department of Mines, Ottawa. With 4 illustrations	1914	34–38
Flora of Canada. By J. M. MACOUN, C.M.G., F.L.S., Assistant Botanist and Naturalist, Department of Mines, Ottawa, and M. O. MALTE, Ph.D., Dominion Agrostologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. With 7 illustrations	1915	43–55
Faunas of Canada. By P. A. TAVERNER, Department of Mines, Ottawa. With 6 illustrations	1915	55–63
Climate and Meteorology. By A. J. CONNOR, M.A., Climatologist of the Meteorological Service of Canada	1913	113–122
General Survey of the Climate of Canada. By R. F. STUPART, F.R.S.C., Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada, Toronto	1914	128–139
Natural Resources of the Dominion of Canada. By WATSON GRIFFIN, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. With 10 illustrations	1916–17	1–61
The Story of Confederation. By SIR JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O., Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa. With 2 illustrations	1918	1–13
Fifty Years of Canadian Progress, 1867 to 1917. By ERNEST H. GODFREY, F.S.S., Editor, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa	1918	23–72
Water-Powers of Canada. By J. B. CHALLIES, C.E. (Tor.), M. Can. Soc. C.E., Superintendent, Water Power Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa	1918	281–283
History of the Great War. By Brig.-General E. A. CRUIKSHANK, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Director of the Historical Section, General Staff, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa. With appendices	1919	1–73

ERRATUM: Page 164, line 1, for "VII" read "VI".

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles:—Land, 3,603,910: Water, 125,755: Total, 3,729,665.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Estimated population...No.	7,928,000	8,140,000	8,361,000	8,593,000	8,835,000	–
Immigration.....No.	144,789	48,537	75,374	79,074	57,702	117,336
Agriculture—						
Wheat.....Acres	15,109,415	15,369,709	14,755,850	17,353,902	19,125,968	18,232,374
Oats..... "	11,555,681	10,996,487	13,313,400	14,790,336	14,952,114	15,849,928
Barley..... "	1,718,432	1,802,996	2,392,200	3,153,711	2,645,509	2,551,919
Corn..... "	253,300	173,000	234,339	250,325	264,607	291,650
Potatoes..... "	485,777	472,992	656,958	735,192	818,767	784,544
Hay and clover..... "	7,776,995	7,821,257	8,225,034	10,544,625	10,595,383	10,379,292
Wheat.....Bush.	393,542,600	262,781,000	233,742,850	189,075,350	193,260,400	263,189,300
Oats..... "	464,954,400	410,211,000	403,009,800	426,312,500	394,387,000	530,709,700
Barley..... "	54,017,100	42,770,000	55,057,750	77,287,240	56,389,400	63,310,550
Corn..... "	14,368,000	6,282,000	7,762,700	14,214,200	16,940,500	14,334,800
Potatoes..... "	60,353,000	63,297,000	79,892,000	104,364,200	125,574,900	133,831,400
Hay and Clover.....Tons	10,612,000	14,527,000	13,684,700	14,772,300	16,348,000	13,388,700
Wheat..... $	356,816,900	344,096,400	453,038,600	381,677,700	457,722,000	427,357,300
Oats..... $	171,009,100	210,957,500	277,065,300	331,357,400	317,097,000	280,115,400
Barley..... $	27,985,800	35,024,000	59,654,400	77,378,670	77,462,700	52,821,400
Corn..... $	10,243,000	6,747,000	14,307,200	14,214,200	22,080,000	15,656,000
Potatoes..... $	36,459,800	50,982,300	80,804,400	102,235,300	118,894,200	129,803,300
Hay and Clover..... $	152,531,600	168,547,900	141,376,700	241,277,300	338,713,200	348,166,200
Field Crops—						
Total area.....Acres	**39,140,460**	**38,930,333**	**42,602,288**	**51,427,190**	**53,049,649**	**52,830,865**
Total value..... $	**825,370,600**	**886,494,900**	**1,144,636,450**	**1,367,909,970**	**1,537,170,100**	**1,455,244,050**
Live Stock—						
Horses.....No.	2,996,099	3,258,342	3,412,749	3,609,257	3,667,369	3,400,352
Milch cows..... "	2,666,846	2,833,433	3,202,283	3,538,600	3,548,437	3,530,238
Other cattle..... "	3,399,155	3,760,718	4,718,657	6,507,267	6,536,574	5,947,142
Sheep..... "	2,038,662	2,022,941	2,369,358	3,052,748	3,421,958	3,720,783
Swine..... "	3,111,900	3,474,840	3,619,382	4,289,682	4,040,070	3,516,678
Horses..... $	373,381,000	[4]380,884,000	429,123,000	459,155,000	435,070,000	361,328,000
Milch cows..... $	163,919,000	[4]198,896,000	274,081,000	307,244,000	327,814,000	281,675,000
Other cattle..... $	152,461,000	[4]204,477,000	270,595,000	398,814,000	381,007,000	279,825,000
Sheep..... $	16,226,000	[4]20,312,000	35,576,000	48,802,000	50,402,000	37,263,000
Swine..... $	43,653,000	[4]49,477,000	92,886,000	112,751,000	102,309,000	81,155,000
Total value..... $	**749,640,000**	**[4]854,045,900**	**1,102,261,000**	**1,326,766,000**	**1,296,602,000**	**1,041,246,000**
Dairying—						
Cheese, factory.....lb.	183,887,837	192,968,597	194,904,336	174,878,31	166,421,871	149,201,856
Butter, creamery.....lb	83,991,453	82,564,130	87,526,939	93,298,348	103,899,707	111,691,718
Cheese, factory..... $	27,097,176	35,512,622	41,180,623	39,456,532	44,586,168	39,100,872
Butter, creamery..... $	24,385,052	26,966,355	34,274,218	41,859,156	56,371,985	63,625,203
Miscellaneous dairy products..... $	–	–	18,424,485	26,025,162	34,238,449	43,610,916
Total value dairy products..... $	–	–	**93,879,326**	**107,340,850**	**135,196,602**	146,333,491
Fisheries—						
Total value..... $	**31,264,631**	**35,860,708**	**([39,208,378][2] [52,312,044][3])**	**[3]60,263,502**	**[3]56,508,479**	**[3]49,247,279**
Minerals[1]—						
Gold..... oz.	918,056	930,492	738,831	710,526	766,764	765,007
Silver..... "	26,625,960	25,459,741	22,221,274	21,284,607	16,020,657	13,330,357
Copper..... lb.	100,785,150	117,150,028	109,227,332	118,415,829	75,053,581	81,600,691
Lead..... "	46,316,450	41,497,615	32,576,281	43,846,260	43,827,699	35,853,717
Nickel..... "	68,308,657	82,958,564	84,330,280	92,076,034	44,544,883	61,335,706
Pig iron..... Tons	913,775	1,169,257	1,170,480	1,194,000	917,781	1,090,396
Coal..... "	13,267,023	14,483,395	14,046,759	14,979,213	13,681,218	16,631,954
Cement..... brl.	5,681,032	5,369,560	4,768,488	3,591,481	4,495,257	6,651,980
Gold..... $	18,977,901	19,234,976	15,272,992	14,687,875	15,853,478	15,814,098
Silver..... $	13,228,842	16,717,121	18,091,895	20,597,540	17,802,474	13,450,330
Copper..... $	17,410,635	31,867,150	29,687,989	29,163,458	14,028,265	14,244,217
Lead..... $	2,593,721	3,532,692	3,628,020	4,055,779	3,053,037	3,214,262
Nickel..... $	20,492,597	29,035,498	33,732,112	36,830,414	17,817,953	24,534,282
Pig iron..... $	11,374,199	16,750,898	25,025,960	33,000,000	24,577,589	30,319,024
Coal..... $	32,111,182	38,817,481	43,199,831	55,752,671	54,413,349	80,693,723
Cement..... $	6,977,024	6,547,728	7,724,246	7,076,503	9,802,433	14,798,070
Total value..... $	**137,920,759**	**177,201,534**	**189,646,821**	**210,204,970**	**176,686,390**	**227,859,665**

[1]The figures for 1920 are subject to revision. [2]Fiscal year 1916-17. [3]Calendar years. [4]Revised figures.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—con.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Manufactures[1]—						
Employees.....No.	514,883	–	692,067	678,337	–	–
Capital.....$	1,994,103,272	–	2,786,649,727	3,034,301,915	–	–
Salaries and wages.....$	289,764,503	–	553,305,675	629,790,644	–	–
Products.....$	1,407,137,140	–	3,015,577,940	3,458,036,975	–	–
Trade—						
Exports[2].....$	409,418,836	741,630,678	1,151,375,768	1,540,027,788	1,216,443,806	1,239,492,098
Imports[3].....$	455,955,908	508,201,144	846,450,878	963,532,578	919,711,705	1,064,528,123
Total.....$	**865,374,744**	**1,249,811,772**	**1,997,826,646**	**2,503,560,366**	**2,136,155,511**	**2,304,020,221**
Exports, domestic—						
Wheat.....Bush.	71,913,385	157,745,469	189,643,846	150,392,037	41,808,897	77,978,037
Wheat flour.....brl.	4,952,337	6,400,214	7,425,723	9,931,148	9,205,439	8,863,068
Oats.....Bush.	17,768,159	26,816,322	66,368,882	54,877,882	17,879,783	10,768,872
Hay.....Tons	131,875	255,407	198,914	440,368	492,208	218,561
*Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides.....Cwt.	768,044	1,536,517	2,116,166	2,078,330	1,246,888	2,236,426
Butter.....Lb.	2,724,913	3,441,183	7,990,435	4,926,154	13,659,157	17,612,605
Cheese.....Lb.	137,901,664	168,961,583	180,733,426	169,530,753	152,207,037	126,395,777
Wheat.....$	74,293,548	172,896,445	244,394,586	366,341,565	96,985,056	185,044,806
Wheat flour.....$	24,610,946	35,767,044	47,473,474	95,896,492	99,931,659	94,262,928
Oats.....$	8,961,126	14,637,849	33,918,479	37,644,293	15,193,527	9,349,455
Hay.....$	2,232,558	5,849,426	4,219,091	5,073,814	7,666,491	4,087,670
*Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides.....$	11,811,825	27,090,113	43,778,034	60,082,494	40,242,175	70,123,580
Butter.....$	639,625	1,018,769	2,491,992	2,000,467	6,140,864	9,844,359
Cheese.....$	19,213,501	26,699,500	36,721,136	36,602,504	35,223,983	36,336,863
*Bacon only in 1915.						
Fisheries.....$	19,687,068	22,377,977	24,889,253	32,602,151	37,137,072	42,285,035
Forest produce.....$	42,650,084	51,271,400	55,907,209	51,899,704	70,551,901	105,325,375
Manufactures.....$	85,339,501	242,034,998	477,399,676	636,602,516	555,429,130	403,132,161
Minerals.....$	51,740,989	66,589,861	85,616,907	73,760,502	77,514,508	62,316,304
Gold[4].....$	15,406,510	16,870,394	19,671,026	13,688,700	9,202,033	5,974,334
Silver.....oz.	25,355,305	27,794,566	23,844,261	21,960,827	19,759,478	12,379,642
Copper[5].....lb.	62,999,718	111,046,300	126,489,800	77,534,900	65,612,400	42,003,303
Nickel.....lb.	45,412,017	70,443,000	82,620,400	83,049,900	79,164,400	44,140,700
Coal.....Tons	1,512,487	1,971,124	1,899,185	1,902,010	1,826,639	2,120,138
Silver.....$	13,516,360	14,298,351	15,870,803	18,428,571	19,519,642	14,255,601
Copper.....$	6,552,005	14,670,073	22,744,825	10,710,705	8,684,191	5,253,248
Nickel.....$	5,063,656	7,714,769	8,925,554	9,029,535	11,170,359	9,039,221
Coal.....$	4,466,258	6,032,765	6,817,034	8,684,038	10,169,722	13,183,666
Imports for consumption—						
Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).....$	–	95,426,024	125,870,668	148,958,888	157,506,654	242,075,389
Animals and their Products (except chemicals and fibres).....$	–	38,657,514	63,834,522	60,570,165	41,505,094	95,098,743
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....$	–	96,191,485	142,868,038	152,311,282	178,190,241	231,559,877
Wood, wood products and Paper.....$	–	18,277,420	23,931,265	28,470,715	35,399,852	43,183,267
Iron and its products.....$	–	92,065,895	153,251,379	195,248,713	192,527,377	186,319,876
Non-Ferrous Metals and their products.....$	–	29,448,661	39,464,210	46,203,053	41,649,431	52,103,913
Non-metallic Minerals and their products (except chemicals).....$	–	53,427,531	79,227,545	129,788,504	135,250,417	121,956,176
Chemicals and allied products.....$	–	19,258,326	28,672,998	27,840,576	34,282,647	29,886,102
All other commodities.....$	–	65,448,278	189,330,253	174,140,682	103,399,992	62,344,780
Steam Railways[7]—						
Miles in operation....No.	35,578	37,434	38,604	38,879	38,896	39,196
Capital.....$	1,875,810,888	1,895,125,774	1,985,119,901	1,999,880,494	2,009,909,510	2088,222,267
Passengers.....No.	46,322,045	49,027,671	53,749,080	50,737,294	78,371,716	51,306,074
Freight.....Tons	87,204,858	109,659,088	121,916,272	127,543,687	116,699,572	127,388,453
Earnings.....$	199,843,072	261,888,654	310,771,479	330,320,150	382,976,901	491,938,857
Expenses.....$	147,731,099	180,542,259	222,890,637	273,955,436	341,866,599	478,002,824
Electric Railways[6-7]—						
Miles in operation....No.	1,590	1,674	1,744	1,616	1,696	1,699
Capital.....$	150,344,002	154,895,584	161,234,739	167,253,093	171,894,556	171,115,404
Passengers.....No.	562,502,473	580,094,167	629,441,997	487,565,456	686,124,263	804,711,335
Freight.....Tons	1,433,602	1,936,674	2,453,539	2,407,540	2,474,892	2,694,430
Earnings.....$	26,922,900	27,416,285	30,237,664	24,299,890	35,696,532	47,047,246
Expenses.....$	18,131,842	18,039,906	20,098,634	17,535,975	26,859,079	37,242,483

[1] Including all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees: employees include outside piece workers in 1915 and 1917. For 1918 the figures are preliminary and do not include outside piece-workers. [2] Exports of domestic merchandise only. [3] Imports of merchandise for home consumption. [4] The figures for 1919 are for gold exported to foreign countries only. [5] Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc. [6] Statistics for 1918 do not include Montreal Tramways. [7] Calendar year 1920

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—concluded.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Canals—						
Passengers carried..No.	250,836	263,648	244,919	212,143	291,800	230,468
Freight.....Tons	15,198,803	23,583,491	22,238,935	18,883,619	9,995,266	8,735,383
Shipping (sea-going)—						
Entered.....Tons	13,132,944	12,616,927	14,789,781	15,780,160	11,694,613	12,010,374
Cleared..... "	12,269,642	12,210,723	14,477,293	17,006,967	13,566,780	13,234,380
Total..... "	**25,402,586**	**24,827,650**	**29,267,074**	**32,787,127**	**25,261,393**	**25,244,754**
Telegraphs, Government, miles of line.....	10,488	10,699	10,924	10,950	11,428	11,454
Telegraphs, other, miles of line.....	36,484	38,552	39,196	39,438	37,771	38,122
Telephones.....No.	533,090	548,421	694,136	662,330	724,500	856,266
Motor vehicles..... "	89,944	123,464	197,799	275,746	341,316	407,072
Postal—						
Money orders issued....$	89,957,906	94,469,871	119,695,535	142,959,168	142,375,809	159,224,937
Revenue.....$	13,046,650	18,858,410	20,902,384	21,345,394	21,602,713	24,449,917
Expenditure.....$	15,961,197	16,009,139	16,300,579	18,046,558	19,273,584	20,774,385
Revenue.....$	133,073,482	172,147,838	232,701,294	260,778,953	312,946,747	349,746,335
Expenditure.....$	135,523,207	130,350,727	148,599,343	178,284,313	232,731,283	303,843,930
Gross debt.....$	700,473,814	936,987,802	1,382,003,268	1,863,335,899	2,469,183,021	3,041,529,587
Assets.....$	251,097,731	321,831,631	502,816,970	671,451,836	647,598,202[2]	792,660,963[2]
Net debt.....$	449,376,083	615,156,171	879,186,298	1,191,884,063	1,812,584,819	2,248,868,624
Chartered Banks—						
Capital paid up.....$	113,982,741	113,175,353	111,637,755	110,618,504	115,004,960	123,617,120
Assets.....$	1,596,424,643	1,839,286,709	2,111,559,555	2,432,331,418	2,754,568,118	3,064,133,843
Liabilities (excluding capital and reserves).$	1,353,629,123	1,596,905,337	1,866,228,236	2,184,359,820	2,495,582,568	2,784,068,698
Deposits[1].....$	1,198,340,315	1,418,035,429	1,643,302,020	1,909,895,780	2,189,428,885	2,438,079,792
Savings Banks—						
Deposits in Post Office.$	39,995,406	40,008,418	42,582,479	41,2 3,479	41,654,920	31,605,594
Government.....$	14,006,157	13,520,009	13,633,610	12,177,283	11,402,098	10,729,218
Special.....$	37,817,474	40,405,037	44,139,978	42,000,543	46,799,877	53,118,053
Loan Companies—						
Assets.....$	71,992,666	70,872,297	69,676,223	69,995,036	74,520,021	–
Liabilities.....$	71,992,666	70,872,297	69,679,193	69,995,224	74,520,021	–
Deposits.....$	9,193,194	8,987,720	8,934,825	7,802,539	9,347,096	–
Trust Companies—						
Shareholders' assets.$	7,306,350	7,826,943	7,656,292	8,836,137	10,007,941	–
Investments on trust account.....$	40,730,033	47,669,243	49,291,347	68,938,236	73,133,017	–
Dominion Fire Insurance—						
Amount at risk Dec. 31.$	3,531,620,802	3,720,058,236	3,986,197,514	4,523,514,841	4,923,024,381	5,971,330,272[3]
Prem. income for year.$	26,474,833	27,783,852	31,246,536	35,954,408	40,031,474	50,505,856[3]
Provincial Fire Insurance—						
Amount at risk Dec. 31.$		849,915,678	891,299,821	1,000,541,101	1,004,942,977	1,054,105,011[3]
Prem. income for year.$	–	3,902,504	4,081,815	4,185,851	4,302,492	5,216,795[3]
Dominion Life Insurance—						
Amount at risk Dec. 31.$	1,311,616,677	1,422,179,632	1,585,042,563	1,785,061,273	2,187,837,317	2,657,037,219[3]
Prem. income for year.$	45,106,678	48,093,105	54,843,609	61,641,047	74,708,509	96,212,934[3]
Provincial Life Insurance—						
Amount at risk Dec. 31.$	–	348,097,229	415,870,273	239,126,190	223,853,792	174,740,215[3]
Prem. income for year.$	–	5,311,003	7,397,193	4,821,839	4,407,833	3,282,669[3]

[1]Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada. [2]Active assets only. [3]Figures subject to revision.

NOTE.

In the foregoing Summary the statistics of immigration, fisheries, (1915-17), trade, shipping, the Post Office, the public debt, revenue and expenditure and the Post Office and Government Savings Banks relate to the fiscal year ended March 31. Agricultural, dairying, fisheries (1917-20), mineral, manufacturing, banking, insurance, loan and trust companies' statistics relate to the calendar years and railway statistics to the years ended June 30, 1915-19, and to the calendar year 1920. Canal statistics are those of the navigation seasons. The telegraph statistics relate to the fiscal years for Government lines and to the calendar years for other lines.

I.—RECONSTRUCTION IN CANADA.

BY S. A. CUDMORE, B.A. (TOR.), M.A. (OXON.), F.S.S., F.R. ECON. SOC., EDITOR CANADA YEAR BOOK, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA.

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INTRODUCTORY.

The term "reconstruction" admits of various interpretations, but generally it may be explained to mean in this article the getting back to normal economic and social conditions after the stupendous and long-continued strain and stress of war—the healing of the wounds, the elimination of the abnormalities of the war period from our social and industrial life. While it cannot be claimed that "reconstruction" in this wide sense of the word is by any means complete, it has progressed sufficiently far to justify a survey being made of what has been accomplished.

To realize the greatness of the problem of reconstruction, the completeness of the disturbance in pre-existing peace-time conditions must first be understood. The Great War was a life-and-death struggle of nations, not merely a conflict of armies. While the South African War could come and go without perceptibly changing the life of the average Canadian citizen, the Great War, in its stupendous

demand for food commodities, for munitions, for labour and for lives, profoundly affected the lives of the great majority of adolescent and adult Canadians. Because of the great demand for labour and the high cost of living, children from 13 to 16 years of age were withdrawn from school before the normal time, and adolescents of 17 and 18 enlisted in great numbers. The universities and the upper forms of secondary schools were drained of their male students, while the demand for labour in munition factories, in financial institutions and in industry generally absorbed great numbers of young women, many of whom would hardly, under ordinary circumstances, have engaged in gainful occupations. Again, in innumerable cases, one man did double work at home while another in the same business or on the same farm went to the front. The older men who had reached the age of retirement remained to conduct a business or came back to it to relieve the younger men for active service. This was particularly true of the retired farmers, who contributed materially towards making possible the great increase which took place in food production. Thus young persons, women and elderly men entered or re-entered the field of production to fill the places of the half million able-bodied men who crossed the seas on active service. This situation continued for years. One of the most serious problems of reconstruction has been the readjustment of this unprecedented and long-continued displacement of the labour force of the country.

This article on "Reconstruction in Canada" must, therefore, deal first of all with the fundamental changes brought about by the war in the life of the Canadian people and in the domestic activities of the Government, laying special stress on war finance and on the increase of Government functions which was the inevitable result of the war. The second part of the article describes the various measures adopted for the re-establishment in civil life of the returned soldiers and their families, involving an enormous but cheerfully borne expenditure, the exact amount of which is not yet accurately determined. The last part of the article is concerned with reconstruction among the general population of the country and the girding up of our loins to meet the difficulties of the existing situation, difficulties, however, insignificant compared with those encountered and overcome by the hardy pioneers of French and British stock who first settled this country and with strong arms and primitive tools carved out a new nation in the northern wilderness.

PART I.—WAR-TIME ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE.

Abnormal economic conditions in Canada commenced with the out-break of war in August, 1914. Prior to that time the country had been passing through a normal reaction from the great period of prosperity which had reached its culmination about the end of 1912. The first economic effect of the war was to intensify that reaction. The Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges were closed for nearly three months from July 28, 1914, and were then opened

only for limited trading. Bank clearings declined and consumers refused to purchase goods which they did not immediately require. As a consequence, factories closed their doors and serious unemployment ensued. In spite of the enlistment of large numbers of men in the first and second contingents, thousands of unemployed remained to walk the streets of Canadian cities during the winter of 1914-1915. Statistics compiled by the Ontario Commission on Unemployment at this time showed that 651 Ontario factories, which had employed on the average 80,020 workers in the first half of 1913, employed only 60,524 on the average in the latter half of 1914, indicating an average unemployment in the manufacturing industries of Ontario—the chief manufacturing province—of about 25 per cent. Throughout the winter this distressing situation was aggravated by the seasonal unemployment in the country's basic industry—agriculture.

This "winter of our discontent" was, however, to be followed by better times. "To many of our industries, notably to agriculture", Sir Thomas White had said on August 20, 1914, "there should be pronounced stimulation and quickening of activity". This stimulation and quickening were now to take place.

War, as the whole course of history goes to prove, has always implied high prices, more especially for food commodities. War both withdraws men from the cultivation of the soil, thereby diminishing food supply, and also brings about the wastage of the food supplies that already exist. The scarcity of food leads to high prices, stimulating food production and incidentally bringing great gains to the individuals and nations which, like Canada and Canadians, are chiefly employed in agriculture. Thus the American Civil War had been an era of prosperity for the farmers of Canada, the nearest neutral country, and the agriculturists of the present were now to have a similar opportunity of profit. Altogether apart from such selfish considerations, the Mother Country and her neighbouring European allies were in urgent need of the food products which Canada, the chief granary of the Empire as well as the nearest oversea Dominion, could most readily and conveniently supply.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION.

The prospects at the opening of the spring of 1915 were favourable. An unusual amount of fall ploughing had been done in the West, while a mild winter and spring had favoured the fall wheat crop of the Eastern provinces. Moreover, the Dominion Government, realizing the urgency of the situation, undertook a "Patriotism and Production" campaign, publishing an Agricultural War Book, printing and distributing numerous bulletins, and advertising extensively in the public press, reaching, it was estimated, about 3,000,000 readers. Agricultural production was also stimulated by legislation. The Bank Act was amended by providing that "the bank may lend money to the owner, tenant or occupier of land for the purchase of seed grain", (5 Geo. V., chap. 1). Power was also given to the Governor General in Council to buy, sell and distribute seed grain, fodder

for animals and other goods required, to the farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The result of all these measures was that the area placed under field crops in Canada reached in 1915, in spite of the depletion of the agricultural labour force by enlistment, 39,140,460 acres, as compared with a previous maximum of 35,575,550 acres in 1912. The increase in acreage was, however, small as compared with the increase in production. As a result of remarkably favourable weather during the growing period, the average yields per acre of the principal cereals in Canada were higher than in any previous year on record, the average yield of wheat reaching 26.05 bushels per acre as compared with a previous record figure in 1913 of 21.04 bushels. The total wheat crop of the year amounted to 393,542,600 bushels, while the oat crop was 464,954,400 bushels. One important result of this enormous yield was that the advent of high war prices in Canada was delayed by at least a year. The Department of Labour's average index number of wholesale prices for the year 1915 was only 148·0 as against 136·1 for 1914 and 135·5 for 1913—a very moderate increase under the extraordinary circumstances of the time. The average cost per week of a family budget of staple foods was $7·866 in 1915 as compared with $7·731 in 1914, a small increase which was more than offset for most urban consumers of the labouring class by the drop in average rents from $4.75 per week in 1914 to $4·122 in 1915. The total weekly cost of foods, fuel and lighting and rent, came to $13·844 on the average in 1915 as against $14·308 in 1914—an actual decline of 46 cents, or more than 3 per cent. Meanwhile the manufacturing industries of the country were stimulated to renewed activity by munition contracts which aggregated about $300,000,000 by November, 1915, and the surplus of unemployed was absorbed either by enlistment or by the rising munitions industry.

The educational "Production and Thrift" campaign was again actively carried on by the Dominion Government throughout the winter of 1915-16, by means both of the issue of publications and by advertising. In spite of the steadily decreasing labour supply, due to enlistment and to the growing absorption of labour in the munitions industry, the area placed under field crops, 38,930,333 acres, was almost equal to that of 1915. The results, unfortunately, were no means so satisfactory. The western wheat crop, in particular, was badly damaged by rust and hot winds, and in Quebec and Ontario serious damage was caused by August droughts. The net result was that the wheat crop harvested was only two-thirds as large as in the previous year, though the acreage sown to wheat had somewhat increased. From 15,369,709 acres, the crop was 262,781,000 bushels, or 17 bushels to the acre as against 26·05 in 1915. The crops of the United States were affected by the same unfavourable weather as those of Canada, and the Russian export surplus being no longer available on account of the closing of the Black Sea ports, world prices for wheat and other food commodities began to soar rapidly, carrying all other prices in their train. The Canadian index number for 1916 was 182 on the average, increasing from 172·1

in January to 207·4 in December. Similarly, the Department of Labour's weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent showed an increase from $14·143 in January to $16·328 in December, the average for the year 1916 being $14·78 as against $13·844 in 1915.

Throughout the winter of 1916-17 the "Production and Thrift" campaign was once more carried on, and in the prevailing scarcity of labour it appeared necessary to resort to extensive rather than intensive agriculture. More particularly in the Prairie Provinces, large areas of new land were ploughed up for the growth of wheat and other vital crops, the total area sown to farm crops reaching the unprecedented figure of 42,602,288 acres—in spite of the backwardness of the spring and the consequent shortness of the seeding season. As a consequence of frosts at the end of May and droughts in the summer, the western grain yields were below the average, while the crops in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were injured in September by early frosts. Though Ontario experienced one of the best seasons on record, the general results were unsatisfactory, the wheat production reaching a total of 232,742,850 bushels. This led to a rise in food prices as well as to restrictions on the use of wheat and wheat flour, a Food Controller being appointed on June 21, 1917, with power to inquire into the supply and price of food commodities, and, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, to make regulations governing the prices and providing for the conservation of food commodities. The average index number for the year reached the unprecedented figure of 237, ranging from 212·7 in January to 257·1 in December, while the weekly family budget increased from $16.46 to $19.38 during the same period, averaging $18.15 for the year.

At the close of 1917 the campaign for increased food production was at its height. As a result of the submarine campaign, great stocks of food urgently needed by the United Kingdom were destroyed in transit and had to be replaced from North America, as the scarcity of shipping made it impossible to spare the ships for bringing Argentinian and Australian wheat to Europe. The urgency of the situation induced the Dominion Government to pass on February 8, 1918, an Order in Council authorizing for one year the free importation of tractors costing not more than $1,400 in the country of production —a decision which was partly responsible for the great increase to 51,427,190 acres in the area of farm crops, though a part of this reported increase may have been due to improved statistics. The area returned as sown to wheat in 1918 was the largest on record, 17,353,902 acres.

In the west, however, the weather was again unfavourable. May was cold, while June and July were characterized by drought and high winds and frosts occurred towards the end of July. Though Ontario again had an excellent season, the result of the harvest was unfavourable, the yield of wheat being 189,075,350 bushels, or only 11 bushels to the acre. Naturally prices again advanced, the average index number of wholesale prices for the year being 278·3, rising from 258·7 in

January to 290·9 in November, the month of the Armistice; December showed a slight decline to 288·8. The weekly family budget for food, fuel and lighting and rent reached an average of $20·63 for the year, rising from $19·61 in January to $21·61 in December. Food cost in December, 1918, was $13·63 as compared with an average food cost of $7·337 in 1913. Though food costs again increased during 1919 and the early part of 1920, the starving-out process which was a part of the German campaign had been finally defeated.

To sum up, the result of the four years' campaign for increased food production was the extension of the officially estimated area of farm crops from 33,427,190 acres in 1914 to 51,427,190 acres in 1918, an increase of 53·8 p.c. While improvements made during the period in the collection of agricultural statistics are no doubt partly responsible for this showing, the actual increase attributable to the efforts of the Canadian farmer with his depleted labour force, of the town and city men who gave up their holidays to engage in exhausting physical labour, and of the 11,952 young "Soldiers of the Soil" who left school for the farm during the crop season of 1918, was a remarkable achievement.

THE MUNITIONS INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

Iron and steel are the principal ingredients in the munitions required in modern warfare. Before the war Germany had, by bounties on production and export, so stimulated her iron and steel industry that she had far surpassed the United Kingdom in this field, producing 19 million tons of pig iron in 1913 as against Britain's 10½ million. Immediately on the outbreak of war, German armies occupied the chief iron and steel producing regions of France and Belgium, thus increasing their available resources and diminishing those of the allies. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, that Great Britain should call a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old, and enlist the assistance of the rising Canadian iron and steel industry in the struggle. As a result of overtures from the Imperial War Office, the Minister of Militia appointed a Shell Committee in September, 1914, to undertake the task of organizing the supply of shrapnel to the British Government. The first shipments were made in December, 1914, and by May 31, 1915, about 400 establishments were engaged in the manufacture of shells. In November, 1915, the work of the Shell Committee was transferred to the Imperial Munitions Board, which was directly responsible to the Imperial Ministry of Munitions. The Chairman of this Board possessed full administrative and executive authority over the various departments, each of which was in charge of an expert. Among the departments were the Purchasing and Steel Departments, the Shipbuilding Department, the Aviation Department, the Fuse Department, the Engineering and the Inspection Departments. Industries new to Canada were established under the direction of the Board; its shipbuilding contracts amounted to some $70,000,000; more than 2,500 aeroplanes were produced in its factories, some of

them for the United States Navy; the Board was also the agent of the United States Ordnance Department in arranging contracts for munitions and supplies. Its activities may be summed up in the words of the Report of the Imperial War Cabinet for 1917 as follows:—

"Canada's contribution during the last year has been very striking. Fifteen per cent of the total expenditure of the Ministry of Munitions in the last six months of the year was incurred in that country. She has manufactured nearly every type of shell from the 18-pounder to the 9·2-inch. In the case of the 18-pounder, no less than 55 per cent of the output of shrapnel shells in the last six months came from Canada, and most of these were complete rounds of ammunition which went direct to France. Canada also contributed 42 per cent of the total 4·5-inch shells, 27 per cent of the 6-inch shells, 20 per cent of the 60-pounder H.E. shells, 15 per cent of the 8-inch and 16 per cent of the 9·2-inch."

The following figures will give some idea of what Canada accomplished in the production of munitions of war:—

VALUE OF MUNITIONS AND MATERIALS EXPORTED FROM CANADA.

Calendar Year.	$
1914	28,164
1915	57,213,688
1916	296,505,257
1917	388,213,553
1918	260,711,751

The effects of the establishment of the munitions industry in Canada in increasing iron and steel production is also observable in the statistics of manufactures. In 1915 the iron and steel products industry of Canada produced commodities to the value of $120,422,420, while in 1917 its products were valued at $400,385,086 and in 1918 at $443,455,779. The chemical and allied products industry was also greatly stimulated by the war. Commodities to a gross value of $45,410,486 were produced by this industry in 1915, while in 1917 the gross value increased to $133,618,658, and in 1918 the gross products were valued at $173,649,073.

To the Shipbuilding Department of the Imperial Munitions Board was due in large measure the great increase in Canadian shipbuilding which went far to defeat the most serious menace to the security of the Empire during the war—the unrestricted submarine campaign. During the calendar year 1918 there were launched the following vessels built to the order of the Imperial Munitions Board: Steel, 23 vessels with an approximate deadweight carrying capacity of 114,863 tons; wood, 45 vessels, with an approximate deadweight carrying capacity of 138,600 tons. Steel vessels to the number of 11, with an approximate carrying capacity of 48,000 tons, built to the order of the Department of Marine, as well as 11 steel vessels with a carrying capacity of 45,304 tons and 13 wooden vessels

with a carrying capacity of 20,600 tons built under private contract, were launched in Canada during the same year. The total launched from Canadian shipyards during the year was thus 45 steel and 58 wooden vessels, with a carrying capacity of 208,167 and 159,200 tons respectively, a grand total of 103 vessels with a total tonnage of 367,367 tons.

WAR FINANCE.

Added to the problems of feeding and providing munitions of war for fighting forces there is to be considered in modern warfare the great problem of war finance—the question of how this food and these supplies are to be paid for. If, again, the members of these great modern fighting forces are to be paid for their services, the money for meeting these payments has also to be raised.

War may be financed either by taxation or by borrowing, but only small wars have ever been financed entirely by the former method. Germany undertook to finance the Great War entirely by the latter method, on the ground that the war itself was imposing such heavy burdens upon her people that they ought not also to have to bear an added burden of taxation, and in the hope that, as in 1870, victory would enable her to transfer the cost of the war to her vanquished enemies. The United Kingdom and the United States, on the other hand, resolved to finance the war as far as possible by taxation. Modern warfare, however, turned out to be so enormously expensive that even these two wealthiest nations of the world found themselves driven to borrow the great bulk of their war expenditure.

Canada, like the United Kingdom and the United States, increased taxation at the earliest opportunity after entering the war, but nevertheless found herself compelled to raise the bulk of her war expenditure by borrowing. This larger factor in providing money for the war may be first considered.

WAR LOANS.

Up to the time of entering the war, Canada had depended almost entirely upon Great Britain for loans to the Dominion and Provincial Governments. On March 31, 1914, the principal of the Dominion funded debt payable in London was $302,842,485, while the principal of the funded debt payable in Canada was only $717,453. Money could be obtained more cheaply in London than in Canada, and good business policy, it was considered, required that the strongest Canadian borrowers, the Dominion and Provincial Governments, should borrow outside the country, leaving the available savings of the Canadian people to be borrowed by business enterprises which were not of sufficient reputation to be able to borrow in the international money markets of London and New York. As a consequence, the ability of the Canadian people to finance a great national loan had never been brought to a test. That test, since the resources of the London market were being strained to the utmost to meet the needs of the Imperial Government, had necessarily now to be applied. The

Dominion Government was, indeed, able to secure an advance of £12,000,000 from the Imperial Government for the period September, 1914, to March, 1915, on the understanding that a Canadian war loan would be floated in Great Britain to repay this amount. It became evident, however, that Canada herself must in the main finance her efforts in the war.

The first Dominion domestic war loan was raised in November, 1915, under authority of chapter 23 of the Statutes of that year (5 Geo. V, c. 23). It originally consisted of $50,000,000 5 p.c. tax-exempt 10 year gold bonds, issued at 97½ and maturing December 1, 1925. As the issue was heavily over-subscribed (public subscriptions by 24,862 subscribers $78,729,500, bank subscriptions $25,000,000) and the extra money was needed, the Government increased the amount of the loan to $100,000,000. In July, 1915, $25,000,000 of 1 year and $20,000,000 of 2 year 5 p.c. notes had been floated in the United States, with the object of stabilizing exchange and of relieving the pressure on London.

In September, 1916, the second Canadian domestic war loan of $100,000,000 5 p.c. tax exempt 15 year gold bonds was issued and again over-subscribed (public subscriptions by 34,526 subscribers $151,-444,800, bank subscriptions $50,000,000). In March of that year, a loan of $75,000,000 in 5, 10 and 15 year 5 p.c. bonds had been floated in New York.

The third Canadian Domestic war loan, composed of $150,-000,000 5 p.c. tax exempt 20 year gold bonds issued at 96, was issued in March, 1917, and was again over-subscribed, 40,800 public subscribers applying for $200,768,000, while the banks subscribed $60,000,000. In August, 1917, $100,000,000 of 5 p.c. 2 year notes were issued in New York at 98.

Hitherto the process of raising money had been comparatively easy. The buoyancy of Canadian finance was illustrated by the increasing subscriptions to each successive loan, while the Government could, when needed, obtain additional funds in New York. In April, 1917, however, the United States entered the war. Its gigantic preparations drained enormous sums of money from the New York money market, and made it difficult for other countries to raise money there. Henceforth Canada had in the main to depend on her own people to supply the funds necessary for keeping her rapidly increasing forces in the field. Subsequent appeals for war loan subscriptions had to be made to the masses of the people rather than to the comparatively few wealthy or comfortably-off investors.

The fourth domestic war loan (First Victory Loan) issued in November, 1917, illustrates the foregoing remarks. For the first time subscriptions as low as $50 were received toward an issue of $150,000,000 5½ p.c. 5, 10 and 20 year gold bonds, the Minister of Finance reserving the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of $150,000,000. The subscribers numbered 820,035 and the subscriptions totalled $398,000,000, or about $50 per head of the population of Canada.

The fifth domestic war loan (Second Victory Loan) of $300,000,000 5½ p.c. 5 and 15 year tax exempt gold bonds was issued at 100 and interest as of date November 1, 1918, and the end of the war, then clearly in sight, stimulated public subscriptions. The applications numbered 1,067,879 and totalled $660,000,000.

The sixth domestic war loan (Third Victory Loan) was raised at 100 and interest in November, 1919. It consisted of $300,000,000 taxable 5 year and 15 year 5½ p.c. gold bonds. The subscriptions amounted to $678,000,000.

The general result of these loans has been that in 1921, the great bulk of the Canadian national debt is owing to the Canadian people. At the end of the fiscal year 1920-21, the Dominion funded debt payable in London was officially stated as $336,001,470, in New York, $135,874,000, while the funded debt payable in Canada amounted to no less than $2,082,756,376. The largest creditors of the Dominion Government are within the Dominion itself, and as a consequence the interest payments made on National Debt account outside the country are a relatively small item.

WAR TAXATION IN CANADA.

It is a general maxim of public finance that where a debt is contracted sufficient new taxation should be imposed to meet the interest charge upon this debt and to provide a sinking fund for its ultimate extinction.

War taxation began in Canada almost simultaneously with the outbreak of the war. In the short war session of August, 1914, the Customs Tariff Amendment Act, (chap. 5) and an Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act, (chap. 6), provided for increases in the customs and excise duties on various commodities, including coffee, sugar, spirituous liquors and tobacco. In the 1915 session the Customs Tariff War Revenue Act, 1915, imposed duties or additional duties of 5 p.c. ad valorem under the British Preferential Tariff, and of 7½ p.c. ad valorem under the Intermediate and General Tariffs on all goods in Schedule A of the Customs Tariff, whether liable to or free of duty, subject to exemptions of which the chief were, fish caught by Canadian and Newfoundland fishermen, goods used in the manufacture of agricultural machinery and of binder twine, certain goods used for medical and surgical purposes, anthracite coal, steel for the manufacture of rifles, silk, chemical fertilizers, cotton seed cake and cotton seed cake meal. By the Special War Revenue Act (chap. 8), new taxes were imposed as follows: on every Bank, ¼ of 1 per cent on the average amount of its notes in circulation during each three months period; on every trust and loan company, 1 p.c. on its Canadian income; on every insurance company other than life and marine insurance companies, 1 p.c. of its net premiums received in Canada; 1 cent on every cablegram or telegram for which a charge of 15 cents or more is made; 5 cents on the first $5 and 5 cents on every additional $5 on railway and steamboat tickets to places in North America and the British West Indies, and on tickets to places outside

of these $1 if the price exceeds $10, $3 if it exceeds $40, and $5 if it exceeds $65; 10 cents on every sleeping car berth and 5 cents on every parlour car seat; all the foregoing taxes to be collected by the companies concerned and transmitted to the Government. The same Act imposed the following stamp duties: 2 cents on every bank cheque and on every express and post office money order and 1 cent on every postal note, 2 cents on every bill of lading, 1 cent extra on every letter and post card, 1 cent for every 25 cents of the retail price of proprietary medicines and perfumery, 3 cents for a pint or less and 5 cents for every quart of non-sparkling wine, and 13 cents for ½ pint or less and 25 cents for every pint of sparkling wine.

By 1916 it was seen that still further taxation was required to maintain the finances of the Dominion in a satisfactory condition. As a result the Business Profits War Tax Act of that year (chap. 11), was passed, imposing a tax of 25 p.c. of the amount by which the profits earned in business owned by an incorporated company exceeded 7 p.c. per annum, or, in a business owned by any other person or association, exceeded 10 p.c. per annum upon the capital employed in the business. Businesses employing less than $50,000 capital, life assurance companies, businesses engaged in farming and live stock raising, and businesses of which 90 p.c. or more of the capital was owned by a province or a municipality were exempted, these exemptions not to apply to businesses engaged to the extent of 20 p.c. or over in manufacturing or dealing in munitions or war materials or supplies.

In the 1917 session the Business Profits War Tax was amended (chap. 6) to provide for a tax of 50 p.c. on profits in excess of 15 p.c. per annum, but not exceeding 20 p.c. per annum, and a tax of 75 p.c. on profits in excess of 20 p.c. per annum. In the same session the Income War Tax Act (chap. 28) imposed a tax of 4 p.c. on incomes exceeding $2,000 in the case of unmarried men and widows and widowers without children, and on incomes exceeding $3,000 in the case of other persons. A super-tax was also imposed, progressing from 2 p.c. on the amount by which an income exceeded $6,000 but did not exceed $10,000, up to 25 p.c. on the amount by which an income exceeded $100,000.

In the session of 1918 the Business War Profits Tax Act was amended by chapter 10, extending the operation of the Act to businesses having a capitalization of from $25,000 to $50,000. The Income War Tax Act, as amended by chapter 25, lowered the limit of exemption to $1,000 for unmarried persons and childless widows and widowers and to $2,000 for other persons, the former paying 2 p.c. on income between $1,000 and $1,500, the latter 2 p.c. on incomes between $2,000 and $3,000. The normal tax remained at 4 p.c., but the supertax was increased on incomes exceeding $200,000, being graduated up to 50 p.c. on incomes exceeding $1,000,000. A surtax was also introduced, ranging from an additional 5 p.c. of the combined normal tax and super-tax on incomes between $6,000 and $10,000 to an additional 35 p.c. of the normal and super-tax on incomes exceeding $200,000, corporations to pay a tax of 6 p.c. on incomes

exceeding $3,000, but no super-tax or surtax. By the Customs Tariff Amendment Act (chap. 17), increased duties were imposed on tea, coffee and tobacco, and by the Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act, 1915 (chap. 46), increased or new taxes were imposed as follows:—For each seat or berth in a parlour or sleeping car 10 cents and 10 p.c. of the price of the seat or berth; one cent on every hundred matches and 8 cents on every package of 54 or fewer playing cards with customs duties of the same amount on these articles when imported; 10 p.c. of the selling price on passenger automobiles, gramophones, etc., and records therefor, mechanical piano players and records therefor and jewellery.

In the 1919 session, the Business War Profits Tax was renewed (chap. 39) for the calendar year 1919: in the case of businesses having a capital between $25,000 and $50,000, profits in excess of 10 p.c. were now to be taxed 25 p.c., businesses having a capital of $50,000 or more to be taxed at the same rate as in previous years.

The Income War Tax Act was amended by chapter 55, which increased the general rate of taxation. All corporations paid 10 p.c. of their net income in excess of $2,000, as against 6 p.c. under the former Act. In respect of individuals the normal rate of 4 p.c. was to be levied on all incomes exceeding $1,000, but not exceeding $6,000, in the case of unmarried persons and widows or widowers without dependent children, and upon all incomes exceeding $2,000 but not exceeding $6,000 in the case of all other persons, the respective minima of $1,000 and $2,000 being exempt from taxation. A normal tax of 8 p.c. was levied on the excess of all incomes over $6,000. The surtax was imposed on a progressive scale on all incomes of over $6,000, applying first at the rate of 1 p.c. on the amount by which the income exceeded $5,000 and did not exceed $6,000; then at the rate of 2 p.c. on the amount by which the income exceeded $6,000 and did not exceed $8,000; then at a rate increasing by 1 p.c. for each $2,000 increase of income up to $100,000, so that 48 p.c. was levied on the amount by which the income exceeded $98,000 and did not exceed $100,000; then at 52 p.c. on the amount by which the income exceeded $100,000 and did not exceed $150,000; 56 p.c. on the excess between $150,000 and $200,000; 60 p.c. on the excess between $200,000 and $300,000; 63 p.c. on the excess between $300,000 and $500,000; 64 p.c. on the excess between $500,000 and $1,000,000; 65 p.c. on the excess income over $1,000,000.

Chapter 47 provided for the entire repeal of the extra duty of 5 p.c. ad valorem added to the British Preferential Tariff under the Customs Tariff War Revenue Act, 1915, and for the partial repeal in respect of the intermediate and general tariff rates of the excess of $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. imposed under the same Act; also for the free importation into Canada of wheat, wheat flour and potatoes from countries not imposing a customs duty on such articles when grown or produced in Canada. Five cents per lb. were deducted from the duty on coffee roasted or ground under the preferential, intermediate and general tariff schedules and 3 cents per lb. were deducted from the duty on

British grown teas under the preferential tariff. Under the general tariff the Act provided for a total reduction (including the 7½ p.c. war duty) from 27½ p.c. to 15 p.c. on cultivators, harrows, horse-rakes, seed-drills, manure spreaders and weeders and complete parts thereof; from 27½ p.c. to 17½ p.c. on ploughs and complete parts thereof, windmills and complete parts thereof, portable engines and traction engines for farm purposes, horse-powers and threshing machine separators and appliances therefor. On hay-loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm, road or field rollers, post-hole diggers, and other agricultural implements, provision was made for a reduction of duty to 20 p.c. with a similar reduction on farm wagons. Respecting cement, the war customs duty was repealed and the general tariff rate reduced to 8 cents per 100 lbs. Specific instead of ad valorem rates of duty were enacted for pig-lead, zinc spelter, and copper ingots.

Changes made in taxation at the 1920 session of the Dominion Parliament are described in Section XIII under the heading "Dominion Legislation, 1920."

WAR TIME EXPANSION OF GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS.

It was a maxim of ancient history that "war bringeth forth the King." War has indeed in all ages tended to produce an increase in the functions of government, and this increase is necessarily accompanied by an increase in governmental machinery. Herein Canada has been no exception to the rule, and, as naturally happened in a federation where the responsibility of carrying on the war was upon the shoulders of the central government, the functions and machinery of that Government were considerably expanded. It became necessary, for example, to control the movement of persons, of information, and of commodities across the national frontiers, to secure sufficient supplies of food and fuel both for domestic and for industrial uses, and to organize the man power of the nation in the most effective way.

The War Measures Act (chap. 2) passed during the short war session of August, 1914, gave to the Governor in Council authority extending to

(a) censorship and the control and suppression of publications, writings, maps, plans, photographs, communications and means of communication.
(b) arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation;
(c) control of the harbours, ports and territorial waters of Canada and the movements of vessels;
(d) transportation by land, air, or water and the control of the transport of persons and things;
(e) trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture;
(f) appropriation, control, forfeiture and disposition of property and of the use thereof.

This Act also provided that "no person who is held for deportation under this Act or under any regulation made thereunder, or is under arrest or detention as an alien enemy, or upon suspicion that he is an alien enemy, or to prevent his departure from Canada, shall be released upon bail or otherwise discharged or tried, without the consent of the Minister of Justice." The sweeping powers conferred by this Act were the chief basis of the war-time expansion of the functions of Government.

Under the War Measures Act, a Cable Censorship Branch was established under the Department of Militia and Defence, with the object of preventing the transmission of information valuable to the enemy and of frustrating attempts made by the enemy to carry on commercial enterprises. "Orders and regulations for the prevention of the giving out of information calculated to be or that might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy and for the prevention of espionage and generally for the security of His Majesty's forces in Canada" were made by Order in Council of September 12, 1914. Further, following upon a voluntary press censorship initiated at the commencement of the war in connection with the Cable Censorship Branch, there was established under Order in Council of June 10, 1915, a legally recognized Press Censorship.

A Director of Public Information was appointed on November 9, 1917, and on September 12, 1918, a Department of Public Information was established and an Associate Director appointed. The Department was charged with the duty of disseminating throughout Canada information relating to the war, and especially to the operations of the Canadian forces. In discharging its duties the Department published weekly in Canada the Canadian Official Record from October 1, 1918, to August 28, 1919. It also published in Europe the Canadian Daily Record, for circulation among the Canadian troops overseas.

A Military Service Branch of the Department of Justice was established by Order in Council of September 3, 1917, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Military Service Act.

A Public Safety Branch of the Department of Justice, under a Director, was formed under Order in Council of October 7, 1918, for the efficient administration of the laws, orders and regulations enacted for the preservation of public order and safety during the continuance of the war.

FOOD CONTROL.

Food control in Canada was initiated by an Order in Council of June 16, 1917, made under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914. A Food Controller was appointed on June 21, 1917, who took steps to make available the maximum supply of food (a) for the allied armies, (b) for the civilian populations of the United Kingdom and allied countries, and (c) for the civilian population of Canada. Under Orders in Council made on the recommendation of the Food Controller, public eating houses were brought under regulation, the manufacture and free importation of margarine was permitted under license, the use of grain and other materials in the distillation of

liquor was prohibited, exports of food controlled, flour mills, food manufacturers and other dealers in foodstuffs licensed and regulated. The functions of the Food Controller were taken over on February 11, 1918, by the Canada Food Board, which up to the date of the armistice issued some 70 orders dealing with the regulation of foods. Up to the end of 1918, the Canada Food Board issued 78,016 licenses, 12,136 import permits and 14,761 export permits. The Food Board had its staff of inspectors throughout the Dominion to enforce its regulations, but depended to a great extent upon provincial and municipal authorities. It was dissolved by Order in Council of March 19, 1919, when its functions relating to licenses for exports from and imports into Canada were transferred to the Canadian Trade Commission.

A Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada with offices at Winnipeg was appointed by Order in Council under the War Measures Act, 1914, on June 11, 1917, with wide powers of control over the disposition of grain of the 1917 crop, including the power to fix maximum prices at which grain might be sold. Prices based upon grain in store at the public terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur were fixed for the crop years ended August 31, 1918, and (under an extension of the Board's powers) 1919. During these years the Wheat Export Company, a grain purchasing agency established by the Imperial Government under the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, took charge of exportable surpluses of grain destined for the United Kingdom, France and Italy. When after the armistice the functions of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies were in 1919 extended to deal with that year's crop, the Dominion Government, by Order in Council of July 31, 1919, created the Canadian Wheat Board, which was instructed to dispose of the wheat crop of 1919 in the most profitable way. The Board was given power to control the sale of wheat in the home market as well as for export, and during the first six months of the crop season of 1919, it also controlled the price at which millers could sell flour in Canada. The Board adopted a scheme including an initial advance payment to the producer of wheat, the issuance of participation certificates, and the pooling of returns. The final result was that the producer received $2.63 per bushel for his 1919 crop on the basis of No. 1, Manitoba Northern, in store at Fort William and Port Arthur. The marketing of the 1920 crops was handled by private enterprise.

FUEL CONTROL.

Fuel control commenced in the summer of 1917, when it became evident that owing to the entry of the United States into the war and the enforcement of the draft in that country, the coal supply of Canada and the United States was becoming inadequate to the demand. Under Order in Council of July 12, 1917, a Fuel Controller for Canada was appointed, and as a consequence of his recommendations provision was made for the appointment of Fuel Administrators by the provinces and of Local Fuel Commissioners by municipalities.

Under the scheme of administration adopted, the Fuel Controller for Canada took charge of negotiations for the importation of coal from the United States and for the shipment thereof, and also promoted increased production of coal within the country, afterwards making up his coal "budget" of total available supply and allotting its fair share to each Province. The Provincial Fuel Administrators then proceeded to allot its fair share of the provincial supply to each community, and the Local Fuel Administrators to distribute to the consumers within each community their pro rata share of the coal available. By Order in Council of March 5, 1920, the Order in Council of July 12, 1917, appointing a Fuel Controller, and all other Orders in Council and Regulations respecting fuel control, were cancelled. By chapter 66 of the Statutes of 1920, however, fuel control during the coal year 1920-21 was vested in the Board of Railway Commissioners.

UTILIZATION OF THE NATIONAL LABOUR FORCE.

Whole nations, rather than mere armies, are involved in modern warfare; in the final analysis, each civilian, as well as each soldier or sailor, must go where he or she can render most effective service to the common cause. While this was fortunately unnecessary in the Great War, preparations were nevertheless being made towards its close for the conscription of the whole labour power of the nation. As a natural corollary to the Military Service Act which imposed conscription for military service upon certain classes of the male population, there was passed on April 4, 1918, an Order in Council, the purpose of which was therein defined as to "prevent persons capable of useful work from remaining in idleness at a time when the country most urgently requires the service of all human energy available". This Order in Council provided that every male person between the ages of 16 and 60 residing in the Dominion of Canada, not being a student training for some useful occupation or physically incapacitated or temporarily unemployed in consequence of a difference with his employer, should be regularly engaged in some useful occupation. As a means to the same end, an Order in Council of October 11, 1918, forbade both strikes and lockouts for the duration of the war. Further, in order to provide for the most effective distribution of the labour force of the Dominion, the Canada Registration Board was constituted by Order in Council of February 22, 1918, under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Labour. Regulations issued by the Board called for the registration of every resident of Canada, 16 years of age and upwards, with the exception of certain very limited classes, each registrant being required to state his occupation, and other possible occupations of use to the nation in which he might be employed. The registration was carried out, with the assistance of a large number of voluntary workers, on June 22, 1918, the total registration on that date being 5,044,034 (2,572,654 males and 2,471,-280 females). Subsequently, through the medium of the post offices, there were registered 202,749 additional persons, giving a total of 5,246,703, being a registration amounting to 96·7 p.c. of the estimated

registerable population of the Dominion. As a result of the registration, provincial authorities were furnished with the names and addresses of 140,000 persons experienced in some branch of agriculture, but not at the time engaged therein. The armistice averted the necessity for any more extensive displacement of labour as a result of the registration.

CO-ORDINATED OPERATION OF CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

Adequate transportation facilities are a fundamental requisite of effective modern warfare, as Germany realized before the war, and Russia, to her cost, after entering upon the struggle. Great Britain commandeered the railway systems of the country on August 5, 1914, and with the co-operation of the railway officials, operated them as a single unit throughout the whole course of the conflict, thus securing the maximum efficiency of transportation. As the war went on, the necessity of unified operation of the railways was recognized in Canada also. The Railway Association for National Defence was formed on October 23, 1917, with objects which are stated in the following resolution, passed on that date:

"That the railways of Canada, realizing the national need of co-ordinating all industrial activities toward the prosecution of the war, and desiring by further co-operation with each other to render the most efficient possible service to the national cause, do hereby agree to establish for the period of the war an organization which shall have general authority to formulate in detail, and from time to time, a policy of operation of all or any of the railways, which policy when it is announced by such organization shall be accepted and made effective by the several managements of the individual railway companies."

In the following year, the Association was re-organized as the Canadian Railway War Board, and rendered valuable service in getting men and munitions to the front, and in economizing the use of rolling stock, throughout the course of the war. Since the war it has been succeeded by the Railway Association of Canada.

OTHER WAR-TIME GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES.

The War Purchasing Commission was appointed under Order in Council of May 8, 1915, to supervise purchase of all equipment, stores and supplies, for which payment had to be made out of the War Appropriation funds. The functions of the Commission were extended by Order in Council of February 6, 1918, to include the purchase or supervision of purchase of all supplies required for any purpose by Governmental commissions, boards and departments, these purchases to be made on a competitive basis, tenders being invited from all persons and firms known to the commission to be engaged in the business concerned.

The Munitions Resources Commission was appointed by Order in Council of November 27, 1915, for the purpose of enquiring into

and reporting upon the supply and sufficiency of raw materials in Canada required for the production of munitions of war and as to the best method of conserving the same. The services of this Commission were placed at the disposal of the Imperial Munitions Board and of manufacturers of munitions. An inventory of Canadian mineral resources was commenced in the winter of 1917-18 in co-operation with a similar inventory being made by the War Minerals Committee of the United States.

The War Trade Board was established by Order in Council of February 9, 1918, as a sub-committee of the War Committee of the Cabinet, with the Minister of Trade and Commerce as Chairman. Its powers were to direct the issue of licenses for exportation and importation, to supervise in its discretion all industrial and commercial enterprises, so as by co-operation with producers to prevent waste of labour, raw material and products, to make recommendations for the maintenance of more essential as compared with less essential industries, and to work in co-operation with the Canadian War Mission at Washington and to co-operate with the War Trade Board of the United States so as to secure the most effective unity of action by the two countries for war purposes.

The Canadian War Mission at Washington was constituted by Order in Council in February, 1918, for the purpose of securing the most effective co-operation between Canada and the United States in respect of the economic and financial measures connected with the prosecution of the war, the growing demands for increased production, improved means of transportation and more comprehensive organization, and to engage the utmost effort of human power for economic as well as military purposes. The Mission was instructed to act in the closest conjunction with the British War Mission at Washington.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Many of the measures enacted into law by Orders in Council under the War Measures Act of 1914, would in less extraordinary times have been thought to infringe the fundamental rights of British subjects. At the time that Act was passed, however, there was no opposition and very little criticism of its provisions in Parliament, and the people of Canada as a whole loyally accepted many restrictions and inconveniences as being necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. The Canadian people, indeed, went farther. In addition to the burdens imposed upon them by the State, as individuals and collectively they undertook and discharged other heavy obligations, contributing largely to the patriotic war funds of the various allied countries as well as to their own.

The value of the free gifts of the people of Canada for war purposes, including the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds and a great variety of other agencies and Allied relief funds, was estimated at the close of the war to exceed $98,714,900, being $11.37 per capita of the total population.

The following is a summary of the various contributions:—

Fund.	Date of latest return.	Value.
		$
Canadian Patriotic, including interest	December 31, 1918	46,187,763
Donations of Dominion and Provincial Governments to the Imperial Government	—	5,469,320
Manitoba Patriotic Fund	March 31, 1918	3,957,042
Canadian Red Cross cash	December 7, 1918	7,771,083
Canadian Red Cross supplies	(estimated)	13,500,000
British Red Cross	December 31, 1917	6,100,000
Belgian Relief cash	December 19, 1918	1,642,104
Belgian Relief supplies	(estimated)	1,512,800
Young Men's Christian Association for military work	—	4,574,821
Miscellaneous	—	8,000,000
		98,714,933

The miscellaneous contributions included gifts for the equipment and maintenance of hospitals overseas and in Canada, contributions to the French, Polish and Serbian Relief Funds and to numerous associations for the supply of field comforts to troops overseas and for the care of returned soldiers.

THE POST-WAR SITUATION.

As the absorption of the strength of the nation in the prosecution of the war became more and more complete towards the close of the conflict, there loomed up more and more vividly in the minds of its statesmen the realization of the great dislocations which would be produced by a sudden stoppage of the great war machine, which was occupying the full attention of some 300,000 Canadians overseas and of as many more in the munitions manufacture at home, as well as creating an extraordinary demand for many ordinary peace-time products—a demand which might disappear almost overnight with the cessation of hostilities.

In the full realization of this situation, the Cabinet on October 23, 1917, constituted itself into two main branches or committees, the one, known as the War Committee, to deal with the problems involved in the prosecution of the war, the other, known as the Reconstruction and Development Committee, to consider the problems which would become acute with the return of peace. The Prime Minister, the Ministers of Trade and Commerce and of Finance, were members of both committees. The War Committee included, besides the foregoing, the Ministers of External Affairs, Justice, Marine and Naval Service, Customs, Militia and Defence, Public Works, the Postmaster-General, the President of the Privy Council, and the Minister of the Overseas Military Forces. The Reconstruction and Development Committee included, in addition to the Prime Minister and the Ministers of Trade and Commerce and of Finance, the Ministers of

Railways and Canals, Immigration and Colonization, Agriculture, Labour, the Secretary of State, the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Minister of the Interior and Indian Affairs, the Vice-Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, and a Minister without Portfolio.

PART II.—RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

First and foremost of the great reconstruction problems which first the Cabinet and later the Reconstruction and Development Committee of the Cabinet, had to solve was that of the re-establishment of the returning soldier in civilian life in a position not less favourable than the one which he had given up to serve his country, thus minimizing the financial sacrifice made by the soldier and at the same time contributing towards the restoration of the productive forces of the country. Since the soldiers who during the war returned from overseas came back wounded or at least unfitted for active service, the problem of their re-establishment in civil life first presented itself as a problem of hospital treatment. The first work in soldiers' civil re-establishment was, therefore, naturally performed by the Military Hospitals Commission. This Commission was established under Order in Council of June 30, 1915, to deal with the provision of hospital accommodation and convalescent homes in Canada, for officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who returned invalided from the front.

MILITARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION.

The commission, under the presidency of The Honourable Sir James A. Lougheed, P.C., K.C.M.G., undertook the provision of convalescent hospitals and homes for men returning invalided from the front. Houses for these purposes were offered, usually rent free, by many patriotic citizens. Gradually hospitals and convalescent homes were opened and arrangements were made with general hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, provincial hospitals for the insane and other institutions, for the reception and care of those who were returning disabled from overseas. By the beginning of 1917 the commission had accommodation for about 1,500 patients. During that year approximately 10,000 beds in 40 centres in nine provinces were made available, mainly in buildings of modern, yet inexpensive construction, equipped for the proper care and treatment of patients.

The most difficult and insistent problem which the Commission had to face was the provision of accommodation for men suffering from tuberculosis. In the hurry and rush of the early months of mobilization large numbers of men who had been passed as fit were found to be suffering from this disease in various stages. They lived in every province. It was necessary therefore to arrange for their care in every province. Through the co-operation of Provincial Governments, municipalities and local anti-tuberculosis associations with the Commission, extensions to existing sanatoria were erected, towards the cost of which the Provinces contributed. Provision of this class of accommodation involved far more than the mere erection

of pavilions, it involved additions to administrative buildings, including kitchens, dining rooms, storage facilities, laundry, power for light and heat, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

In April, 1918, the active treatment hospitals operated by the Commission were turned over to the Department of Militia and Defence, in order that that Department might care for the men who had not been discharged. The Military Hospitals Commission, which had then been merged into the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, created under The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act, 1918 (8-9 Geo. V., chap. 42), retained responsibility for all cases of long duration, such as those suffering from tuberculosis and insanity and also all cases of recurrence of war disability after demobilization.

Under the new arrangement the peak of the load was reached, in so far as in-patients were concerned, on February 28, 1920, when there were 7,618 cases in hospital. The peak of the load in respect of out-patients was reached in November, 1920, when there were 2,137. On March 31, 1921, there were 6,264 in-patients and 540 out-patients. Of the in-patients, 889 were undergoing treatment for mental diseases and 1,376 for tuberculosis.

The Department was on March 31, 1921, operating directly or indirectly 31 hospitals and sanatoria with a total bed capacity of 6,781. The Department also operates general and special clinics for the treatment of recurrent war disabilities, (a) general treatment (medical and surgical); (b) special sense (eye, ear, nose and throat); (c) genito-urinary (all diseases of the tract); (d) chest clinics. Among the hospitals operated by the Department are two psychopathic institutions for all nervous and mental diseases.

The following figures give the total number of patients given hospital treatment since the commencement of the work: July 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1916, by Military Hospitals Commission, approximately 22,742; Jan. 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918, by Military Hospitals Commission 28,258; April 1, 1918 to Dec. 31, 1919, by Dept. of S.C.R., 34,554; Jan. 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1920, by Dept. of S.C.R. 23,591; Jan. 1, 1921, to Mar. 31, 1921, by Dept. of S.C.R. (new cases) 4,257; total 113,402. Clinical treatments: May 1, 1919 to Dec. 31, 1919, by Dept. of S.C.R., 126,057; January 1, 1920 to Dec. 31, 1920, by Dept. of S.C.R., 447,142; January 1, 1921, to March 31, 1921, by Dept. of S.C.R. 96,455; total 669,654.

A social service section is being operated by the Medical Branch among tuberculosis cases, neurological and mental cases, out-patients who are unable to work, and men, who though they do not require treatment, must be classed as sub-normal in the ordinary labour market.

As dietetics is now recognized to be one of the most important features of up-to-date hospital operation, the Department organized and developed a special dietary section, and dietitians, with assistants

where required, were placed in all hospitals operated by the Department. The result is that the food is better and is more effectively balanced in so far as caloric value is concerned, and when compared with the previously recognized system of food control, a marked economy in expenditure is to be seen.

As a consequence of the conclusion of reciprocal arrangements with various countries, the Department established a Foreign Relations Section in connection with the Medical Branch, for dealing with former members of the Canadian forces receiving treatment abroad and former members of the British and Allied forces receiving treatment in Canada.

Shortly after the Armistice, it was recognized that treatment might have to be provided for former members of the forces who were suffering from disabilities not directly attributable to war service but which might have been indirectly caused thereby, owing to a temporarily lowered physical resistance to epidemic or other conditions. Power was therefore taken to grant free treatment and medicine to all former members of the Forces who might fall ill during 12 months following the date of retirement or discharge. Some thousands of men in this way secured free medical treatment, a concession which was much appreciated.

Prior to February 24, 1917, no provision was made for the payment of former members of the forces who had suffered a recurrence of war disability. On that date an Order in Council was passed by the Department of Militia and Defence, (P.C. 508), under the authority of which all such men were specially re-attested for medical treatment, and the pay and allowance which they had received on service were granted. This continued in force until the active treatment hospitals operated by the Military Hospitals Commission were turned over to the Department of Militia and Defence, when a special scale of pay and allowances, based upon militia rates, plus an amount equivalent to Patriotic Fund allowances in respect of dependants, was substituted for the allowances under P.C. 508, and was payable by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. These rates, on the basis of a thirty day month, provided $33.00 per month for a private without dependants, $73.00 for a married man without children, with additional allowances for children; free clothing, where necessary, was granted. On September 1, 1920, the rates were increased to $45.00 for single men (inclusive of $7.00 per month in lieu of clothing issue) and $86 for married men without children, with additional allowances for children. In both cases special subsistence was granted for out-patients.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Prior to the Great War it had never been considered necessary to provide vocational training for men who were disabled by war. Apart from the payment of a small pension, these men were allowed to fend for themselves and often drifted into the ranks of the unemployable. The Government of Canada was the first of the Allied

Governments to recognize that the re-training of the disabled men at public expense was a necessary post-war problem, besides being a socially profitable investment for public funds. The Military Hospitals Commission was authorized to provide facilities for such re-training and for the issue of pay and allowances while this re-training was in progress. Arrangements were made for the opening of special schools, for the utilization of existing provincial and private institutions, and for the placing of men in industries where an intensive apprenticeship to the new trade could be carried out. As an adjunct a special employment and follow-up service was established. Large numbers of disabled men availed themselves of these facilities, the peak of the load being reached in March, 1920, when upwards of 26,000 (inclusive of minors referred to below) were undergoing training. The total who had taken training prior to March 31, 1921, was 50,996, of whom 38,994 had graduated. Of the balance, 2,990 at that date were undergoing training and 9,012 had discontinued their courses for various reasons. These men were trained in 421 distinct occupations. Follow-up statistics showed that 66.01 p.c. of the number trained in Departmental schools, 79.36 p.c. of those trained in outside schools, and 73.19 p.c. of those trained in industries, were subsequently employed in the line of work in which they were trained, or an average of 71.96 p.c.

At the commencement of the vocational training work two policies were open to the Government: (1) To take the men and train them in highly skilled trades, such as carpenters, printers, plumbers, machinists, etc., which, without previous skill in these trades to build upon, would have taken from one to three years or possibly more. (2) If the men were skilled in some occupation, to build upon that foundation, by training in some lighter occupation closely allied to it, where former experience might be made use of, or if there was no previous skill to build upon, to train in some occupation, not piece work, where a full wage could be earned in from 6 to 8 months. The second method has been adopted as a general principle. It may be added that those who received training have ranged in age from youths to men of 50 years, in education, from the illiterate to the university student, industrially, from the lowest grade labourer to the most highly skilled mechanic.

An important sub-division of the vocational courses was the training provided for minors who enlisted under the age of 18 and thus suffered a serious interruption of their apprenticeship or education. This branch of the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment was commenced in the spring of 1919. The number of minors to whom courses were granted was 11,584, 8,091 of whom had graduated by March 31, 1921, while 251 were still in training and 3,242 had for various reasons discontinued their courses.

Another aspect of the training activities which have been developed is that of occupational therapy in the hospitals. It was found in the early stages of the work that time hung heavily on the hands of the convalescent, and it was determined to establish classes and war occupations which would relieve the tedium. This branch of

the work has been most successful. A special corps of ward aides was trained and it became a regular part of the procedure in all departmental hospitals for men to spend a portion of the day in performing some useful occupational work. This training is often commenced while the patient is bed-ridden. The sale of the articles produced has proved a welcome addition to the Departmental allowances.

RE-TRAINING OF THE BLIND.

The re-training of blinded soldiers is an important branch of the Department's activities. Their training, as was early recognized, must be of such a character as to enable them to adjust themselves to a new condition and to develop to the greatest extent the senses of touch and hearing. The blinded soldiers are taught how to be blind. Blinded soldiers formed a very small percentage of the casualties of the Great War, the number receiving pensions on account of blindness or impaired eyesight being 1,966, of whom 192 had sight so impaired as to require re-training, 110 of these being totally blind or having only a perception of light. Arrangements were made by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment whereby all in this condition who wished to do so might receive training at St. Dunstan's Hostel, Regent's Park, London. The Department also entered into arrangements with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind for the training at Pearson Hall, Toronto, of those who did not avail themselves of the facilities provided at St. Dunstan's, and for a special post-graduate course for those who did. Further, provision has been made through the Institute, at the expense of the Government, for after-care and for establishment in business of those capable of looking after themselves. Blind soldiers have received training in such industries as massage, poultry farming, carpentry, piano-tuning, stenography, broom-making and telegraphy.

PROVISION OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND APPLIANCES.

The Military Hospitals Commission recognized in June, 1916, that in order adequately to give effect to the Government's policy of caring for disabled members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, it was necessary to supply artificial limbs to those men who had suffered amputation as a result of their war service. Prior to this date the manufacture of these appliances had been in the hands of private firms in Canada and the United States and no standard type was universally available, while the number of experienced limb fitters and surgical appliance makers was limited. The essential thing was that the Government should be in a position to control and to standardize the issue of these appliances, in view of the fact that renewals and repairs would have to be issued in all parts of Canada. It was therefore decided to establish a Governmental organization independent of private interests. Further it was recognized that this industry would form a very useful and remunerative occupation for a number of returned men who had themselves suffered amputation. The first government artificial limb factory was temporarily

opened at 47 Buchanan Street, Toronto, and the work grew to such an extent that the largest and most up-to-date factory in Canada with fitting depots in all the principal centres is operated by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. An experimental branch is maintained, which is constantly engaged in devising and developing new designs and improvements on existing appliances. The Department is also manufacturing surgical appliances such as splints, braces, belts, corsets, orthopædic boots, spectacles, etc. Since the commencement of the work in 1916, 89,397 appliances of all kinds have been issued, 37,135 of them during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, the latter number including 15,152 repairs.

POST-DISCHARGE DENTAL TREATMENT.

The Dental Branch of the Department was established, not for the purpose of providing dental services for every ex-member of the forces, but to serve when necessary as an adjunct in the restoration of such ex-members of the forces to normal health and strength. Those entitled to dental treatment by the department are: (1) Ex-members of the forces on the treatment or training strength of the Department. This class receives dental treatment only when it is indicated by the unit's medical director that such treatment will improve the man's general condition. (2) Ex-members of the forces who require dental treatment for repair or direct damage to the jaw or teeth resulting from war service. This class includes cases of recurrence of infected mouth due to service which require treatment for a toxic systemic condition, due to the recurrence of oral infection. These men are placed in the same position as those suffering from any other physical disability due to service, and receive either full pay and allowances or are taken on the strength as out-patients, being granted allowances for the time lost in attending for treatment, according to the circumstances of the case. (3) Ex-members of the forces referred to the Department by the Board of Pension Commissioners when it is considered that dental treatment is necessary to lower pensionable disability.

The number of dental services rendered in Departmental clinics from January 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, consisted of 207,308 operations. In addition 754 patients were treated by other than departmental salaried dentists. It has been found that the installation of dental clinics in the hospitals of the Department has resulted in many cases in a material improvement in the condition of the patients. This has been found particularly the case in tuberculosis sanatoria, and several instances have been discovered where an apparent chest disability has entirely disappeared when an unknown dental disability has been discovered and remedied. The dental branch has also dealt with a number of facial war injuries where bone grafting has been required and where complicated prostheses have been fitted.

EMPLOYMENT OF DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS.

It was early recognized that not only was it necessary to provide medical treatment for a returned soldier, but that he should be introduced to employment when in a fit condition to work. In October, 1915, the secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission was directed to prepare a report on the subject of the provision of employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on their return to Canada and the re-education of those unable to follow their previous occupations because of disabilities. The report with appendices was printed as a blue book and is one of the first documents issued by any Government in connection with employment after the great war and is the first which contained definite proposals regarding re-training of the disabled. It was pointed out in this report that all those who returned would be found to be in one of the following classes:—(1) "Able-bodied men for whom the situations and positions they left have been kept open by patriotic employers." (2) "Able-bodied men who were out of work at the time of enlistment or who have been superseded in their absence; and invalided and wounded men similarly situated who will become able-bodied after a period of rest in a convalescent home." (3) "Invalided and wounded men who are unable to follow their previous occupation by reason of their disability, but who will be capable after proper training, of taking up other work." (4) "Men who are permanently disabled and will be unable to earn their own living under any circumstances."

A scheme outlined for close co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments resulted in a conference between the Military Hospitals Commission and the various Provincial Governments in October, 1915. At that conference an agreement was reached for the creation of Provincial Returned Soldiers' Employment Commissions. All the provinces took up this work and each Commission was regarded as a sub-committee of the Military Hospitals Commission. The Provincial Commissions came into direct contact with the returned soldier, his wishes, his causes for complaint, etc., and the officers of these Commissions were able to interpret to the soldiers the desires and policies of the Government in their behalf. They were also instrumental in securing employment for a large number of men.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS.

The sudden cessation of hostilities in November, 1918, brought the Dominion Government face to face with the problem of assimilating at short notice into the industrial life of the nation about 350,000 men who had been absent on service for periods varying up to five years. At that time there were only twelve Dominion-Provincial Employment offices in Canada, and the provincial organizations were unable to handle the work. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment therefore issued a questionnaire which was filled in by all soldiers overseas, and by March 1, 1919, it was possible to form a fair working estimate of the probable distribution of the

returning men by trades and territorial areas. In co-operation with various Provincial Governments and the Dominion Department of Labour the chain of employment offices was quickly extended until every city in Canada had one or more free government employment offices. Arrangements were made to connect unemployed workers in one district with unfilled vacancies in another. A special rate of 1 cent per mile was arranged with the railways, and through the creation of special sections for dealing with professional and business men and handicapped men, a large number of such persons found employment.

The Department went further and assisted the men who were confronted with problems arising from their absence from home and normal occupation, such as adjustment of business, financial and family affairs, settlement of claims for gratuity, pay and allowances, working pay, pensions, refund of transportation, housing, etc. Through the dissemination of correct information and such assistance as is outlined above, the Information and Service Branch of the Department proved a tranquillizing feature in the industrial life of the Dominion and in calming unrest among the returned men themselves. Efforts were made to open new avenues of employment, and specially skilled men were engaged to study various angles of the industrial situation and to assist firms in solving the problems connected with the substitution of Canadian for foreign labour without disorganizing their plants.

This branch of the work, so far as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment is concerned, was demobilized in June, 1920, except in regard to assistance in obtaining employment given to vocationally trained or handicapped men. During the period of its existence, the total number of positions found was 175,157 and the actual number of men placed was 109,493. The total number of inquiries for information and assistance dealt with exceeded 1,218,000.

SPECIAL RELIEF TO UNEMPLOYED RETURNED MEN, 1919-1921.

During the latter part of 1919, it was apparent that the problems of re-establishment had not been fully solved and that a measure of unemployment relief would be required during the winter of 1919-20. A sum of money was voted for this and other related purposes and a total of $7,058,989.34 was expended, of which $256,069.40 was for administration. Of this expenditure the sum of $4,983,691.50 was for unemployment relief. This relief work was carried out by co-operation between the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The distribution of the money allocated was intrusted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund and commenced in Christmas week, 1919. Applicants registered for work for whom no positions were immediately available and who stated that they were in need were referred to the Canadian Patriotic Fund so that their cases might be investigated and assistance given, if necessary, from the Dominion emergency appropriation. A considerable number of applications were received from men who had exhausted

their war service gratuity, also from others, who while still employed claimed they were not receiving sufficient remuneration to provide their families with the necessities of life.

It was not intended to repeat the relief measures during the winter of 1920-21, but owing to the large amount of unemployment, two Orders in Council were passed under which authority was granted to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to grant medical and surgical treatment to unemployed former members of the Forces and relief to former members of the Forces who were pensioners or who had received vocational training on account of disability, until March 31, 1921. It was found that some extension of the latter relief was necessary and a further Order in Council was passed granting such extension to these classes of returned soldiers who had dependants, until April 23, 1921.

The monthly amount of relief granted during 1921 was as follows: Man and wife to March 31, $75, to April 23, $65; First child under 16 (girl 17), to April 23, $12; 2nd child under 16 (girl 17) to April 23, $10; Single man without dependants (maximum allowance) to March 31, $50; Single man with dependants, same as married man.

The relief given in 1919-20 was in cash, that in 1920-21 in kind only. The expenditure during the past winter for relief amounted to about $1,500,000.

LOANS TO VOCATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

In November, 1919, on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee on Pensions and Re-Establishment, which had recently concluded its sittings, an Order in Council was passed authorizing the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to make loans to certain classes of former members of the Forces.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment was authorized at its discretion to advance by way of loan to those disabled men who have been re-trained and who are in need of same, a sum not exceeding $500 for the purchase of tools and equipment necessary to establish them in their new occupation, such loans to be repayable within five years from date of issue without interest. Further the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment was given authority at its discretion to advance by way of loan to those men who are disabled and who are in need of same, a sum not exceeding $500, to enable them to pursue any course of training or education that was substantially interrupted by war service, providing in all cases that the disability was of such a nature as to make assistance necessary, and provided further that such men are not entitled to or have not taken training under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment; all such loans to be repayable in five years without interest.

In order to carry on this work a special division of the Vocational Branch was created and special officers were appointed in the various units. Before the granting of a loan, careful inquiry is made into the reasons advanced and into the prospects of successful operation. A chattel mortgage, where possible, is secured and arrangements

are made for repayment in small amounts. The number of applications for loans approved to March 31, 1921, was 1,630 and the amount approved $590,454.76. The number of occupations in which men have been assisted by loan is 83. In such occupations as plumbing, carpentry, cabinet-making, etc., the actual tools required by a journeyman are purchased to enable him to obtain employment at the prevailing rates. Without these tools this could not be done. It is estimated that $150,000 will meet the loan expenditure of the Department during the present fiscal year.

The work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has necessarily been of a temporary character, to be finished when the process of re-establishment is complete. That this work has already proceeded far toward completion is evidenced by the progressive decline in the number of its staff from 9,035 in March, 1920, to 5,485 in March, 1921. In spite of this transitory character, its work has been of a highly constructive and socially valuable nature. Setting aside the consideration that the expenditure on this Department is a debt of gratitude which the nation owes to its defenders, that expenditure is also a great investment in human life, in increasing the efficiency of human beings, many of whom are more or less impaired in earning power by their experiences in war. Impairment of human beings, however, goes on also in time of peace, and the experience gained in the course of the work of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment may yet be of use in carrying on a permanent work of what may be called human conservation.

SETTLEMENT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS ON FARMS.

Canada is still a predominantly agricultural country. Generally speaking, Canada is prosperous when the crops are good and high prices prevail, and depressed when the contrary is the case. It was natural, therefore, that special efforts should be put forth by the Government to enlist as many as possible of the able-bodied returning soldiers in an occupation which is never overcrowded and which involves the opening up of large areas of new lands and a fundamental addition to primary production and thereby to the national wealth.

Such soldiers, however, were not all likely to be in possession of sufficient capital to enable them to commence farming on their own account. If they were to do so it was necessary that the Government should finance their operations. Accordingly in 1917 the Soldier Settlement Board was organized and empowered by chapter 21 of that year's statutes to assist eligible and qualified returned soldiers to settle upon the land. Loans were authorized for the purchase of live stock and equipment and the erection of permanent improvements on Dominion Lands and also for the removal of encumbrances on farms held by war veterans. In February, 1919, an Order in Council was passed extending the scope of the work and enabling the Soldier Settlement Board to purchase for returned men agricultural lands in any province. That Order in Council was confirmed by chapter 71 of the statutes of the same year.

Subject to regulations requiring previous adequate practical farming experience in Canada and general fitness, members of the C.E.F. who saw service outside of Canada are eligible for the benefits of the Act, as well as those whose service was not outside of Canada but who are receiving or have received a service pension. The benefits of the Act also apply to ex-members of any of the Imperial, Dominion or allied forces who resided in Canada prior to the war, and to members of the Imperial and Overseas Dominion Forces who saw service out of their own country. Imperial or Dominion ex-service men not resident in Canada at the outbreak of the war, will, however, be required to work on a farm in Canada to gain experience before they are qualified to participate. These latter are also required to have sufficient working capital to maintain themselves and their dependants until returns from the land are forthcoming and to pay down twenty p.c. of the cost of land, stock, implements and buildings.

Since the commencement of operations, 59,331 returned soldiers have made application for certificates of qualification. The consideration of these applications involved an examination of every applicant's war service and a close investigation of his past farming knowledge and ability, his moral risk, physical and general fitness and personal capital and assets. In most cases the Board or its Qualification Committee have had to interview the applicant in person. If an applicant is qualified he is granted a certificate and may make application for a loan forthwith. If he lacks experience he is recommended to secure employment on a farm until he is able to satisfy the Board that he possesses the required knowledge of farm management. Training centres were organized and maintained by the Board in several provinces, and until May 1, 1921, pay and allowances were granted to men, especially those with families, during the period of training. All training centres have been closed and are being disposed of. The only training now recognized is practical experience under ordinary conditions and on the basis of wages current for farm labour.

Of the 59,331 applicants, 43,063 were granted qualification certificates. Six hundred and fifty-one are now obtaining further practical farming experience before being considered as qualified. A number of the remainder are still in abeyance, while others have been disqualified or recommended for practical training.

To qualified persons, loans may be granted up to $7,500 at five per cent interest, repayable on the amortization plan, in six annual instalments in the case of loans for stock and equipment, and in 25 annual instalments in the case of land and buildings. There are three classes of loans:—On purchased lands: up to $4,500 for land purchase, up to $2,000 for stock and equipment and up to $1,000 for permanent improvements; on agricultural lands already owned by settler, up to $3,500 for the removal of encumbrances, up to $2,000 for stock and equipment and up to $1,000 for permanent improvements, provided the total does not exceed $5,000. The following

figures show by provinces the number of men settled on the land and the total amount of loans approved.

	No. Loans.	Amount in $
P.E.I.	313	866,186.00
N.S.	361	1,200,576.42
N.B.	491	1,504,135.47
Que.	341	1,744,991.46
Ont.	1,442	6,337,362.52
Man.	3,231	13,445,460.47
Sask.	4,927	19,425,238.05
Alta.	5,785	23,048,972.16
B.C.	2,880	12,798,827.93
Canada	19,771	$80,371,750 48

Loans were granted for the following purposes:	$
To purchase Land	44,405,542.61
To remove encumbrances on land owned by settler	1,917,582.66
To erect permanent improvements	9,039,865.14
To purchase stock and equipment	25,008,760.07
	80,371,750 48

There are 14,072 settlers on purchased lands with loans of $69,259,608.30; 1,964 on encumbered lands with loans of $4,742,778.00 and 3,735 settlers on Dominion lands with loans of $6,369,364.18. The average loan per settler is $4,065.13.

By Order in Council, all Dominion lands within a radius of 15 miles of any railway were reserved for returned soldiers. Eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-two of these men have taken advantage of this reservation and have occupied free lands, of whom 3,100 received from the Board financial assistance to purchase live stock and farm implements and to erect buildings. The total of men who have gone on the land under the ægis of the Board is 25,443, including 19,771 who as shown above have received financial assistance. In the three prairie provinces, where Dominion lands were available, every eligible returned soldier was entitled under the Act to a soldier grant of 160 acres and in addition to this soldier grant he was free to exercise his civilian right to homestead another 160 acres. The average soldier grant and homestead taken up by returned men is 240 acres, making a total area of free lands granted of over 2,000,000 acres.

The total area of land occupied by soldier settlers under the Act is 4,854,799 acres, made up as follows:

Purchased land	2,153,184	acres
Encumbered land	360,227	"
Soldier grants (with loans)	980,108	"
Soldier grants (without loans)	1,361,280	"
	4,854,799	"

The average size of farms varies according to provinces, the largest being in the Prairie Provinces and the smallest in British Columbia. The following figures show the average acreage of farms and average cost per acre, by provinces:

Province.	Average Acreage.	Average cost per acre.
		$ cts.
P.E.I.	86	27 70
N.S.	140	19 55
N.B.	138	18 40
Que.	116	34 19
Ont.	99	40 00
Man	220	17 00
Sask.	223	17 20
Alta.	232	16 80
B.C.	63	48 36

In purchasing land or stock and equipment, the settler makes his own selection and drives the best bargain he can with the vendor. Before the Board will purchase, it requires appraisal by its own official, in order to ensure that the expenditure of public money is safeguarded and that no more than value is paid. In this way, the Board has saved large sums of money to returned soldiers in purchasing land, and an amount aggregating $3,632,421.36 has been cut from the prices stated in the applications as the vendor's lowest price. This is an average saving over the whole Dominion of over seven and a half per cent.

In 1919 the Government gave the Board power to withdraw from Forest Reserves land that was suitable for agriculture and the first area withdrawn was a portion of the Porcupine Forest Reserve in Saskatchewan. This was thrown open July 1, 1919, for free entry and 150 new settlers went in and established a camp. Burning of brush land was undertaken, a station was built at Prairie River on the C.N.R. and considerable work has been done in order to afford facilities for the new settlers. The Board also was given power to declare "settlement areas" where lands are being held from cultivation. The Board may purchase these lands at a figure to be decided by the Exchequer Court, if the owners are unwilling to sell at the price offered. Other large areas of idle lands in the Western Provinces have come into the possession of the Soldier Settlement Board and have been disposed of to returned soldiers. Some of these areas

are: 78,000 acres of Indian Lands, which have been divided into 280 farming units; 100,000 acres of Hudson Bay Lands; 18,000 acres at Eastview (the Pope Ranch); 10,000 acres of Doukhobor Lands near Kamsack. The Soldier Settlement Board has also made arrangements with the Western Provinces for the sale of school lands, (i.e., lands held in trust for the benefit of educational institutions), to soldier settlers and many desirable farms have thus been secured at very reasonable prices.

An illustration of the work that has been accomplished in the new lands opened for settlement is afforded by the development of the Indian Reserves. For instance, on the Piapot Reserve near Zehner, Sask., which was entirely unimproved at the time of sale, splendid progress has been made. Apart from erecting the necessary buildings and fences, sinking wells and putting up about 1,200 tons of hay, 2,200 acres have been broken and prepared for crop in 1921. On the Ochoapowace Reserve 1,650 acres have been broken, in addition to the erection of buildings, fences, etc. This reserve is near Whitewood, Sask. On the Mistawasis and Muskey Lake Reserves, which were opened for settlement in August 1920, each of the settlers has broken from 20 to 60 acres. The same development is proceeding in other Indian Reserves and in the grazing leases which have reverted to the Government. On the Pope Lease near Calgary, Alta., settlers broke 2,631 acres, erected buildings valued at $17,000 and fencing at a cost of $2,605.

As with the land, the settler makes his own selection of farm implements and stock, but the Board exercises supervision in the purchase in order to secure the best possible value. By an arrangement with manufacturers of farm machinery, wagons and other equipment, a substantial cut in prices is given returned men, with the result that on purchases amounting to $14,055,470.10 a saving of $810,334.06 has been effected. Live stock to the value of $10,562,-239.11 has been purchased for soldier settlers. All stock and equipment is purchased by the Board and resold on lien agreements. As no cash payment is required on stock and equipment the security for the amount advanced is the stock and equipment itself. The Board holds title in this way to 38,363 horses and 62,201 cattle as well as to thousands of sheep, swine, poultry and farm implements. The following figures show the average cost of live stock by provinces:

—	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
P.E.I	186 66	83 84	10 95	18 64	0 55
N.S.	144 04	71 72	11 29	17 71	1 00
N.B.	163 77	61 36	9 24	15 82	0 89
Que.	127 54	72 49	11 90	16 39	0 91
Ont.	142 22	98 73	14 51	18 26	0 77
Man.	178 28	67 04	13 38	15 39	0 93
Sask.	166 16	77 88	11 28	15 17	0 90
Alta.	142 80	82 52	12 20	18 80	0 94
B.C.	152 84	116 80	15 29	15 28	0 77
Dominion average	156 65	83 42	12 66	16 99	0 82

The system of supervision inaugurated by the Board keeps track of the operations of all the men to whom loans are granted. In the early stages of a settler's farm career he will be visited possibly two or three times. The supervisor gives him advice concerning the best methods to be employed in making the farm a success. He is advised to purchase the live stock and machinery he needs, while in all cases care is taken to see that he is not overloaded with implements he does not need or with stock he cannot feed. If the settler shows satisfactory progress, supervision is relaxed. It may be, however, that the settler will not accept the advice proffered. In that case the supervisor can only assist in the purchase of his stock and equipment and visit him to see that he is not impairing the value of the Board's security. If it is found that the Board's security has been diminished by the actions of the settler and that he is losing ground and will not be able to meet his obligations, the matter of securing a return of the land to the government comes up for consideration. It has been noted that in many cases of failure the men have been those who steadily declined to accept the friendly advice and assistance of the supervisor. The field supervisor is in a position to understand the needs of each individual settler and advises him as to what should be purchased and what will be paid for by the Board. If he buys stock on his own initiative, he is not entitled to financial assistance to pay for it, unless the supervisor finds that he has purchased to advantage and that the animals are necessary to his progress.

A Home Service Branch of the Soldier Settlement Board was established for the purpose of giving help and encouragement to the wives of the settlers, many of whom are from the Old Land. The Home Service Branch has gained the hearty co-operation of such organizations as the Red Cross, Canadian Patriotic Society, Women's Institutes, G.W.V.A., etc. Free courses of instruction in home economics and farm subjects, such as poultry, dairying, etc., are provided by the Board with the co-operation of Provincial Departments and many organizations, including extension departments of the universities, Red Cross, etc. Thirty-three courses have been held and approximately 2,000 women have taken advantage of the instruction offered.

For economy of administration and efficiency in collections, standard dates of payment have been fixed in all contracts. In Ontario and the east, that standard date is November 1, and in Manitoba and west of that province it is October 1. In the fall of 1920, 12,361 settlers who had been established in 1918 or 1919 had payments of $2,315,181.05 falling due. On March 31, 1921, 8,993 or 72·7% of these settlers had paid $1,159,569.57 or 50·1% of the actual payments owing. In addition, 1,146 settlers made part payment in advance—that is, before they had any payment at all due. These prepayments amounted to $794,122.90, so that the amount actually collected in instalments amounted on March 31, 1921, to $1,953,692.47. Considering the collapse of markets in the middle of threshing, it is felt that the showing is a remarkably good one. Settlers numbering 329 have repaid their loans in full. Of these 135

have sold out and have given up farming, while 194 are continuing to operate their farms.

By reason of death, ill health, failure to succeed, or lack of desire to carry on, 1,470 loan beneficiaries are under advisement as to the desirability of adjustment. Of these, 200 have been sold out completely. In these completed cases, there was invested $708,-708.79, and the actual receipts on re-sale were $711,335.89.

The 1920 crop returns received by the Board show a total of $13,953,178 worth of main crops produced by soldier settlers. Some of the chief items are:

—	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Other grains.	Green feed.	Hay.	Value.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	$
P.E.I.	4,100	68,600	1,300	1,250	180	6,500	278,120
N.S.	630	40,518	157	1,417	119	6,930	318,963
N.B.	4,840	95,775	830	500	278	9,705	393,332
Que.	1,375	33,419	2,756	5,732	7,592	1,493	290,930
Ont.	54,167	578,300	48,645	77,438	284	21,432	1,295,380
Man.	555,804	858,049	169,293	62,000	–	74,305	2,168,000
Sask.	1,124,468	1,522,292	76,049	86,288	23,959	63,882	3,495,329
Alta.	886,644	3,146,572	241,814	57,105	31,339	102,702	3,937,137
B.C.	59,168	230,308	5,710	16,180	5,427	19,131	1,775,987
Canada.	2,691,194	6,573,833	546,554	307,910	69,178	306,080	13,953,178

PENSIONS.

The war cost to Canada 56,634 lives, including 2,892 officers and 53,742 of other ranks, a large proportion of whom left dependants behind them. Further, 6,347 officers and 143,385 of other ranks sustained wounds which in a large percentage of cases permanently impaired their earning capacity. It was now incumbent upon the nation to recognize its obligation to make provision for the families of those who lost their lives while on active service, and for compensating as far as possible the living for the partial decline or the total loss of their earning power, consequent upon wounds received while on active service. Since both the cost of living and the prevailing rates of wages rose continuously during the course of the war, it was natural and just that pension rates should be correspondingly increased.

Before the war the regulations regarding pensions were contained in the Pay and Allowance Regulations of the Department of Militia and Defence. At that time pensions were paid for disabilities and deaths which resulted from military service in the permanent force or during paid service in camps, etc., the pension for total disability being only $150 a year.

As soon as casualties began to appear in the Canadian Expeditionary Force the inadequacy of the pensions previously paid became evident, and on April 29, 1915, an Order in Council was passed amending the Pay and Allowance Regulations and increasing the pension

rates. In that Order in Council the rate for total disability was fixed at $264 per annum, an amount which was also fixed as the pension for the widow of a member of the forces killed in action.

During the next session of Parliament it was realized that the rates of pension were still quite inadequate, and a Parliamentary committee was appointed to consider the whole question. This committee reported to Parliament towards the end of the session and as a result of its report, an Order in Council was passed on June 3, 1916 (P.C. 1334), putting its recommendations into effect. The pension for total disability was raised to $480 per annum and the pension for the widow was raised to $384 per annum. Pensions at the rate of $288 per annum were paid to widowed mothers and incapacitated fathers who had been wholly or mainly dependent on the soldier son. Previously the widowed mother could get pension only when she was dependent on her son.

The above rates remained in force until October 20, 1917, when a further Order in Council was passed, again raising the rates as from April 1, 1917. The pension for total disability was fixed by that Order in Council at $600 per annum and the pension for the widow and dependent parent at $480 per annum. The rates of pension for the children were also increased at this time, while a married soldier was allowed an additional amount.

On December 21, 1918, a further Order in Council (P.C. 3070) was passed which did not change the rates of pension but which provided for the pensioning of a dependent parent at a partial rate of pension, where such parent was only partially supported by a deceased son. It was no longer necessary for such parent to prove that the deceased son had been the whole or main support. An Order in Council of January 2, 1919 (P.C. 3205), increased the allowances paid for children.

During the session of 1919, another Parliamentary committee was appointed, which recommended, among other things, that the pensions should be increased by a bonus of approximately 20 per cent, making the pension for total disability $720 per annum and the pension of the widow or dependent parent $576 per annum. The rates for the wife of a disability pensioner and for certain children were also increased.

At the 1920 session of Parliament a further committee recommended an increase in the bonus from September 1, 1920, in such a manner that totally disabled soldiers now receive $900 per annum and the widow or dependent parent $720 per annum. It is to be noted that the pension for a parent is contingent upon the income of that parent. It is only when the parent has no income whatever that the maximum pension of $720 per annum can be paid. In the case of a widowed mother no deduction from pension is made for her earnings or on account of her having free lodgings, or on account of her having an income of $20 or less a month.

It is interesting to compare the rates paid for the average family since the beginning of the war. In 1914-15 a totally disabled man,

wife and three children received $27.50 a month. In 1915-16 the same family received $37.00 a month. In 1916-17 they would receive $58.00 a month. In 1917-18 they received $82.00 a month. Up to September, 1919, they received $88.00 a month. During the year September 1, 1919, to August 31, 1920, they received $105.00 a month and from September 1, 1920, they have received $137.00 a month, if they live in Canada, and $122.00 a month if they live outside of Canada. Thus the pension for 1920-21 for a family of five is almost exactly five times as much as it was when the war began, and is two and one half times as much as it was in 1916-17.

The pension for the widow has been increased in almost the same proportion. In 1915-16 a widow and three children were entitled to $37.00 a month, in 1916-17 to $50.00 a month, in 1917-19 to $64.00 a month, from September 1, 1919, to August 31, 1920, to $81.00 a month, and from September 1, 1920 to $97.00 a month, provided she lives in Canada and to $85.00 a month if she lives outside of Canada.

It has often been asserted that the pensions paid by Canada are larger than those paid by any other country in the world. This was the case up to the time legislation was passed in December 1919 in the United States. A totally and permanently disabled man in the United States receives $1,200 per annum at the present time, whereas in Canada he receives $900 per annum. In the United States, however, there is no increase above the $1,200 per annum if the man has a wife and family. In this way the Canadian pension for a man and wife is equal to the rate paid in the United States for a man, wife and children. For instance, a man, wife and three children receive $1,644.00 per annum in Canada. The Canadian pension is practically double that paid in any other country except the United States.

Canada's pension bill for the year from September 1, 1920, to August 31, 1921, will amount to between $33,000,000 and $34,000,000. There are approximately 85,000 disability and dependent pensions and gratuities paid or being paid and the total number of persons benefitting as a result of Canadian pensions is approximately 177,000, including the wives and children of disability pensioners and children of widows of deceased members of the forces.

During the 1920 session of Parliament the Pension Act which was passed in the session of 1919 was amended in a number of particulars which greatly widened the scope of the law. A soldier or sailor pensioned for disability may now draw additions to his pension, not only for his wife and children, but also for his mother and father if he is supporting them.

If a soldier or sailor is totally disabled and also totally helpless he may draw as much as $750 a year in addition to any other pension which he may have. If a deceased soldier or sailor was supporting his mother or father as well as his wife and children, pension may be paid for all of them. Previously, if the widow were alive, the parents had no claim. If a deceased soldier or sailor was supporting both his father and mother, they are both pensionable. Hitherto, only one

of them could receive pension. If a mother or father of a deceased soldier or sailor, while not dependent on their son, either previous to enlistment or during his service have since fallen into a dependent condition, a pension may be paid, in the discretion of the Commission, provided the father or mother is incapable of earning a livelihood.

It will be seen that the rates of pension in Canada are not only higher in most instances than the rates in any other country, but that the scope of the pension law is broader. Pensions are paid to the disabled man himself, to his wife, to his children, and to his dependent father and mother. With regard to a deceased man, pensions are paid to his widow, his children, his dependent father and mother, his dependent younger brothers and sisters and to his dependent brothers and sisters who are incapacitated from earning a livelihood.

The following figures will indicate the extent of the pension obligation and the manner in which it has been met:

PENSIONS AWARDED.

Year.	Disabilities.	Dependants.	Cumulative Total.
From commencement to Sept. 10, 1916	–	–	3,855
" " Mar. 31, 1917	4,047	4,395	8,442
" " " 1918	17,327	10,492	27,819
" " " 1919	50,228	16,577	66,805
" " " 1920	84,416	19,794	104,210
" " " 1921	95,252	23,011	118,263

GRATUITIES AWARDED IN LIEU OF PENSIONS.

Number	14,316	Amount paid thereon	$685,234 00

The number of pensions in force on March 31, 1921 follows:—

Dependants	19,209	Liability	$12,954,140 54
Disabilities	51,452	"	18,230,697 16
Total	70,661		31,184,837 70

NOTE:—Included in the above liability are allowances for 26,637 wives and 36,985 children of disability pensioners, and also 16,855 children of dependent pensioners, making in all a total of 151,138 persons receiving benefits on March 31, 1921.

PROVISION OF RETURNED SOLDIERS' LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance is a great boon to the man of small or moderate means who has others dependent upon him. By insuring his life, he can at once create an estate for the benefit of his dependants and is thus relieved from anxiety as to what would happen to them in case of his premature death. This resource is, however, open only to the man of recognized good health and sound physique, and men who have had to endure the strain and stress of years of fighting

rarely fall, or are thought to fall, within that category. Insurance companies naturally look askance at the returned soldier applicant for insurance.

The provision of life insurance for returned soldiers was therefore recognized by the Dominion Government to be a public duty. Under chapter 54 of the Statutes of 1920, persons domiciled and resident in Canada who served in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Dominion during the War may obtain life insurance in amounts of from $500 to $5,000 at rates lower than the lowest quoted by insurance companies for similar insurance. The benefits of the Act are also extended to persons who served in the Imperial or Allied Forces if they lived in Canada prior to the war and are resident in this country at the time of application.

The outstanding feature of the scheme is that no medical examination is required in order to obtain the insurance. It is designed to give the man whose physical condition, by reason of war service, prevents him from obtaining regular insurance, an opportunity to protect his dependants. The favourable rates are available to all, no matter what may be the state of their health. The Government does not add a cent to the rates charged to cover the additional risk of insuring persons who are not in good health or to pay the expenses of the administration of the scheme. In order to make it as easy as possible for the individual to pay for his insurance, provision is made in the Act for the payment of premiums monthly without additional charge.

The Canadian Pension Act protects the dependants of returned soldiers whose death is caused by their military service. The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act furnishes the protection necessary to the dependants of all men whose deaths subsequent to discharge do not come within this category. There is, therefore, a clause in the Insurance Act which provides that when a pension is awarded as the result of the death of a person insured under its provisions the capitalized value of that pension will be deducted from any insurance benefits becoming payable. When this occurs, a proportionate part of the premiums paid, equivalent to the premium which would have been paid on the total amount deducted, is refunded to the beneficiaries with interest at four p.c. The pension paid to the soldier himself has no bearing on this clause.

As the object of this insurance is to provide protection for the dependants of returned soldiers, all policies issued are on the "life" plan, that is, the benefit is payable only at the death or total and permanent disablement of the insured. No endowment policies are issued and the policy cannot be used as collateral for the purpose of borrowing money. Premiums may be paid during the entire life time of the insured, or for 10, 15, or 20 years, or until the age of 65. The object of the term payment plans is to enable the individual to pay for his insurance during the productive years of life when it is not so difficult to pay premiums as it might be later on.

The insurance benefit is payable one-fifth in cash at death and the balance in annual instalments according to the choice of the insured. Interest at four p.c., compounded annually, is allowed on the unpaid balance. This form of payment is designed to protect the beneficiary against making unwise investments and consequently losing the benefit of the insurance; the experience of insurance companies for years past has been that when life insurance is paid in a lump sum, it is in a great many cases lost within a very short time.

A further clause which is unusual in a life insurance policy of this nature provides for the payment of a disability benefit to the insured should he become totally and permanently disabled and rendered incapable of pursuing a gainful occupation from causes not due to war service. The benefit consists of relief from all further payment of premiums and of the payment to him of a sum equivalent to one-twentieth of his insurance annually for a period not exceeding 20 years. There are also the usual provisions for the surrender of the policy for cash after it has been in force for two years or for an extended term, and paid-up insurance should the policy holder find himself unable to continue his insurance for the full amount. The cash value of a policy is approximately the amount which has been paid in premiums by the insured and in some cases is slightly in excess of that amount. The amount of insurance in force on July 15, 1921, was $11,810,000; the amount received in premiums, $175,000; the number of applications received, 4,025; the claims adjusted, 39; the claims awaiting disposal, 33.

WAR SERVICE GRATUITY.

Soldiers returning from active service overseas often reached Canada short of funds. Also, after years of service at the front, they were often unable to readjust themselves immediately to the entirely different conditions of ordinary life. They needed a breathing space to permit of a gradual transition and readjustment of their lives, and both the Dominion Government and the nation considered it incumbent upon them to facilitate the bridging of the gap and the re-establishment of the returned men, by the provision of war service gratuities.

The amount of war service gratuities payable to members of the Canadian naval and land forces who served during the war aroused a great deal of public discussion, and was the subject of various Orders in Council, dated December 21, 1918, February 8, June 23 and December 1, 1919. As settled by the last named Order (P.C. 2389) the regulations provided for the payment to soldiers who had served overseas of gratuities equivalent to pay and allowances for 183 days, 153 days, 122 days and 92 days according as total service was for three years, two years, one year or under one year and for pay and allowances to soldiers who had served in Canada only for 92 days, 61 days and 31 days according as service was for three years, two years or one year, no payee to receive less than $100 per month,

if married, or less than $70 per month, if single. Various proposals, some of them involving much larger payments than these, were put forth on behalf of the returned soldiers, and the whole question was the subject of exhaustive inquiry by a special committee appointed by resolution of the House of Commons on September 18, 1919. The committee presented their fourth and final report on October 31, 1919. In rejecting three alternative proposals involving, in addition to $30,000,000 annually paid in pensions, expenditures estimated at $1,000,000,000 for the first, $400,000,000 for the second and $200,000,000 for the third, the committee found that any one of them would be seriously detrimental to the financial interests of the country, would involve obligations to meet which no satisfactory scheme of taxation had hitherto been devised, and by inflating the currency and thus lowering the purchasing power of money, would increase the high cost of living to the disadvantage of the soldiers themselves.

The cost to the country of the war service gratuities which were paid through the Department of Militia and Defence, was approximately $164,000,000.

PREFERENCE FOR CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS.

A special preference in respect of vacancies in the service of the Dominion Government was extended to returned soldiers by an Order in Council of February, 1918, which contained the following clauses:—

> (a) In all competitive examinations held under the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, persons who have been on active service overseas in the military or naval forces of His Majesty, or of any of the allies of His Majesty, who have left such service with an honourable record or who have been honourably discharged, and who obtain sufficient marks to pass such examinations, shall irrespective of the marks they have obtained, be placed in the order of merit on the list of successful candidates above all other candidates.
>
> (b) The provisions of any statute or regulation prescribing an age limit and physical requirements with respect to any appointment in the Civil Service shall not apply to any such person, if the Commission certifies that he is of such an age and in such a satisfactory physical condition that he is then able to perform the duties of the office and will probably be able to continue to do so for a reasonable period after his appointment.

These clauses were later incorporated into the Civil Service Act of the same year (8-9 George V, chap. 12). The further concession was granted of exemption from all examination fees, while by the Civil Service Amendment Act passed at the autumn session of 1919 (10 Geo. V, chap. 10), all the privileges accorded to the returned

man were extended to the widows of those men who had died while on active service or as the direct result of injuries or disease contracted in connection therewith. Nurses who had served overseas were already included under the definition of "returned soldiers".

As a result of this legislation the returned man secured an absolute lien on all positions for which he could qualify. Special efforts were made to acquaint returned soldiers with the opportunities thus opened to them.

As a result of the above policy, up to June 30, 1921, 31,333 returned men had been given appointments by the Civil Service Commission, of whom 10,104 were filling permanent appointments. To a considerable extent, preference has also been given to returned men by Provincial and municipal administrations.

FREE TRANSPORTATION OF DEPENDANTS FROM OVERSEAS.

At the outbreak of war thousands of men born in the United Kingdom were resident in Canada. Many of them were army reservists, who immediately responded to the summons of the Mother Country, while others went overseas with the First and subsequent Canadian contingents. The wives and children of thousands of these men returned to the old home, in order to be nearer their husbands and fathers,—and set an example which was followed by large numbers of the wives and children of Canadian-born soldiers. In many cases they went to England expecting to pay only a short visit, but found themselves prevented by the unrestricted submarine campaign from returning. At the date of the armistice it was estimated that there were 50,000 to 60,000 soldiers' dependants whose return to this country was desirable.

As a result of the situation outlined above, arrangements were made by the Department of Immigration and Colonization to provide free transportation from the United Kingdom, France or Belgium to destinations in Canada of the wives and children under 18 years of age of any men who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Conductresses, mostly with experience in travelling, nursing, etc., accompanied each ship and special arrangements were made at Canadian ports for the reception and care of the travellers, who in many cases were aided with funds by the Canadian Patriotic Fund and cared for en route by the patriotic and charitable organizations. The average cost to the Canadian Government was $50 per head, being thus low on account of the large number of infants and young children, and of the very favourable rates conceded by the transportation companies. The amount spent on this service, exclusive of cost of administration, to March 31, 1921, was approximately $2,800,000.

A further service of a minor character performed by the Dominion Government for returned soldiers, was the redemption at par of exchange of their English cheques representing pay and allowances

which had been paid in sterling, also of war service gratuity and pensions payable to pre-war residents of Canada who had served in the Imperial forces. The total amount thus redeemed to March 31, 1921, was approximately $14,400,000, but what it cost the Dominion Government to render this service had not been definitely ascertained.

SUMMARY.

The approximate amount spent down to March 31, 1921, in re-establishing the returned soldiers, is estimated at $442,700,000, divided as follows: gratuities, $164,000,000; pensions, $91,000,000; re-establishment, $102,300,000; land settlement, $82,600,000; transportation of dependants, $2,800,000. To ascertain the total cost of the enterprise as at March 31, 1921, there will have to be added to this the capitalized value of a pension charge now estimated at $33,000,000 per annum. On the other hand, it should be remembered that the $82,600,000 spent for land settlement is a secured loan which will in time come back to the public funds.

III.—RECONSTRUCTION AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION.

The war and the efforts which have been made to re-establish returned soldiers have laid very heavy burdens upon the general population of Canada, both in the present and for the future—a fact which will have been realized by the reader of the preceding pages. Not to mention non-recurrent expenditure, the amount paid as interest on the Dominion national debt in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, as stated in the Canada Gazette for April 9, 1921, was $129,118,279, while the pensions expenditure in the same fiscal year amounted to $35,312,736—a total recurrent expenditure for these purposes of $164,431,015 as compared with $13,205,405 in the fiscal year 1914—an increase of $151,225,610—an amount greater than the total receipts of the Dominion Government on consolidated fund account in the fiscal year 1915. For many years to come Canadians must expect heavy taxation, the silver lining to the cloud being that the money spent in interest and in pensions will nearly all be spent within the country. It must also be remembered that within a few years the probable decline in general interest rates will make it possible, by re-funding maturing obligations at lower rates of interest, materially to reduce our annual debt charges.

If, then, taxation is not to take from the average Canadian citizen a much larger percentage of his income than before the war, that income must be greatly augmented by a general increase in the productive efficiency of the people.

This desired increase in productive efficiency is chiefly to be attained in the following ways: first and foremost, by an improvement

in the personnel of our people, an improvement in their physique and their intelligence, and the application of these to the work of sustained and co-ordinated production; secondly, by industrial and scientific research, investigating our natural resources and revealing methods in which our great potential assets may be converted into actual tangible wealth; thirdly, by efficiency in extending and co-ordinating our knowledge of the business of our country.

The Dominion Government has recognized its obligations to action in these various directions, while it has also recognized the fact that, to a considerable extent, action along these lines lies largely within the scope of the Provincial Governments, whose co-operation it has invited and received.

Thus, for instance, in attaining the first of the desired ends, the new Department of Health organized within the Dominion Government has co-operated extensively with the Provincial Governments, while in the case of education the amounts paid under the Agricultural Instruction and Technical Education Acts are entrusted to the Provincial Governments for expenditure. Again, in the enterprise of securing a better record of our national activities, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has no fewer than 35 different arrangements with Provincial authorities regarding the supplying to it of information for compilation in the manner most advantageous to the Canadian people.

THE CONSERVATION OF LIFE.

Economic prosperity, as well as civilization in general, is likely to reach its maximum in healthy nations where there is a high average expectation of life. The scientists of the world are in general agreement that in no community of the present day is life as long as, by reasonable care, it may be made. In the most advanced communities of the present day great numbers of children die who have never been producers at all, though throughout their short lives they have been consumers of economic goods. They may, indeed, be said to die debtors to society as well as to the families whose care has normally provided them with the means of life. Again, large numbers of older persons die before the economic goods they have produced are equivalent to those they have consumed, and many others die before they have accumulated a surplus. Generally speaking, the estates left behind at death are greater in a measure roughly proportionate to age at death, and, other things such as natural resources and the efficiency of labour being equal, the per capita wealth of a country should correspond fairly closely with the average age at death of its population. When for instance it is remembered that, according to Webb's New Dictionary of Statistics, the average expectation of life of males in India at birth was in 1901 23.6 years as compared with 44.1 years in England and Wales, a chief cause of India's poverty stands revealed.

The movement for the extension of life to its possible limits, is a natural reaction against the waste of life in war. It is construction versus destruction. With this movement for life extension is inextricably involved the health movement. Morbidity statistics are still in their infancy, but medical experts and vital statisticians, such as Sir Arthur Newsholme, agree that the improvement in the health of a population proceeds approximately *pari passu* with an increase in its longevity.

As regards the state of health among the nations of to-day, the revelations made by the enforcement of the draft in such countries as the United Kingdom and the United States, showed that there was an appalling amount of ill-health and of physical defect even among the young male population of military age. As for Canada, out of the 361,695 young men between 20 and 34 years of age medically examined under the Military Service Act of 1917, no fewer than 181,255, or slightly more than half, were found to be more or less physically unfit. These men were not, it is true, a fair sample of the general population, since hundreds of thousands of the fit men of these ages had already gone overseas. None the less, the statement indicates that there is abundant room for improvement in the physical condition of the Canadian people and abundant justification for the establishment of a national health authority.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The Dominion Department of Health was established by the Department of Health Act, 1919, (9-10 Geo. V., chap. 24).

The duties of the Minister administering the Department extend to all matters within Dominion jurisdiction relating to the promotion of the health of the Canadian people, particularly co-operation with provincial, territorial and other health authorities for improving the public health and conserving child life. The Department is also given power to establish and maintain a national public health laboratory, to inspect and give medical care to immigrants and seamen, to supervise, as regards the public health, all means of public transportation, as well as Dominion public buildings. Further, the Department is authorized to publish information relating to the public health, improved sanitation and the social and industrial conditions affecting the health and lives of the people. A Dominion Council of Health was also established by the Act, consisting of the Deputy Minister of Health as Chairman, the chief executive officer of the Provincial Department or Board of Health for each Province, and other persons not exceeding five, appointed by the Governor in Council.

The organization of the Department of Health was rapidly completed, and the administration of the following Acts undertaken: The Quarantine Act, the Leprosy Act, the Public Works Health Act, the medical side of the Immigration Act, the Canada Shipping

Act, in so far as relates to sick and distressed mariners, the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act, the Patent or Proprietary Medicines Act, the Importation and Exportation of Opium, the Commercial Fertilizers Act, the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act, the Maple Sugar and Syrup Act, the Honey Act, the Housing Branch of Housing and Town Planning, the Opium and Drug Act. The Dominion Council of Health has been established, and three branches dealing with Sanitary Statistics and Publications, Venereal Diseases and Child Welfare are in process of organization. A list of the publications of the Department of Health will be found toward the end of the Administration section of the Year Book. .

Even before the war it was beginning to be recognized that one of the greatest menaces to the life and health of the human race was venereal disease. The war undoubtedly increased the danger, as millions of men were separated from their homes and families for lengthy periods of time. In Canada a considerable amount of venereal disease has been found to exist both among returned soldiers and the general population. In order to provide funds for combatting these diseases the Dominion Government in the fiscal year 1920–1921 granted the sum of $200,000 for the fight against venereal diseases, to be carried on in co-operation with the provinces. Of this amount $10,000 was to be granted to the National Council for combatting Venereal Diseases, and $10,000 was retained for carrying on the work in the Department of Health. The balance was to be divided among the provinces in proportion to population, the provinces accepting the grant agreeing to establish clinics with specialist physicians in charge of treatment, and sufficient assistance to carry on the work efficiently and free to the patients; to establish hospital beds with free treatment to inmates of jails and places of detention, to provide diagnostic laboratories for venereal disease work, with a specialist in venereal disease diagnosis, treatment and propaganda to carry out the venereal disease work of the provinces. The grants actually made amounted to $93,767, while an item of $200,000 to be spent for this purpose has been included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1921–1922.

RECENT PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION.

Public health is, of course, very largely a matter for the Provincial Governments, and the amount of legislation directly or indirectly concerned with public health has for some years been steadily increasing. In the course of a brief summary it is impossible to enter into details, but attention may be directed to the establishment in New Brunswick by chapter 36 of the Statutes of 1918 of a Provincial Department of Health, the Minister in charge of which is under obligation to collect vital statistics, to take steps to prevent or suppress disease, to keep on hand adequate supplies of vaccines and serums, and to disseminate general knowledge concerning the ways in which diseases may be prevented or cured. He is also empowered

to supervise water works and sewerage systems of municipalities and to have such changes made as he deems necessary in the interest of the public health.

By chapter 12 of the Saskatchewan Statutes of 1918–1919, there was established a Council of Public Health, consisting of a Commissioner, three other qualified medical practitioners and a qualified veterinary surgeon. The Commissioner is to make a special study of the vital statistics of the province, to inspect public and charitable institutions and take what steps he considers necessary for the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases. He shall have power to make regulations regarding the notification of communicable diseases, isolation, the supply of medical aid, vaccination, disinfection, the inspection of slaughter houses, canneries, etc., and the methods of carrying on noxious and offensive trades. Municipal councils or committees chosen from among their members shall also be municipal boards of health. Every city in the Province shall appoint a medical health officer, and other municipalities may do so and may also employ sanitary inspectors. Water supply plans and analyses of water must be approved by the Commissioner, as well as sewerage systems.

In Alberta chapter 15 of the Statutes of 1918 provides for the establishment of hospital districts, the organization of hospital boards and the imposition of a hospital tax to provide funds for the construction and upkeep of the hospital. A Department of Public Health is established in the same province by chapter 16 of the Statutes of 1919, which shall administer the provincial Acts relating to public health, shall collect facts and statistics relating thereto, and shall disseminate such information as may be found best adapted to promote health and to prevent and suppress disease.

Acts relating to the notification of veneral disease, the promotion of the most scientific methods of cure, and the prevention of the spread of such diseases, have within the past few years been enacted in most of the provinces. This legislation may be briefly summarized as indicating the methods which are being adopted in this regard.

By the Public Health Act of Nova Scotia, Chapter 6 of the Statutes of 1918, medical practitioners are placed under obligation to report to District Medical Health Officers by number persons suffering from venereal disease, and by name persons so suffering but refusing medical treatment or acting in such a way as to conduce to the spreading of the disease. Persons of the latter class may be committed to places of detention. Sufferers may be treated free of charge; only legally qualified medical practitioners are allowed to attend or prescribe for such cases.

By Chapter 51 of the Statutes of 1919, Quebec provides that all prisoners arrested for offences of a sexual character shall be medically examined, and that where a prisoner suffering from a venereal disease is discharged, the inspector of the Superior Board of Health for the prisoner's home district shall be notified.

In Ontario, the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act of 1918 provides for the examination of persons under arrest or in custody who are believed to be infected with venereal disease, and for the treatment of such persons. Further, where the Medical Officer of Health is informed that any person in his district is infected with venereal disease and has infected or is liable to infect other persons, he may notify such person to produce a certificate from a medical physician and he may give instructions for detention and isolation of such person if so infected. No person other than a medical practitioner may attend or prescribe for cases of venereal disease.

In Manitoba, the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act of 1919 provides for the compulsory examination and treatment, and if necessary, the detention of persons infected, or suspected of being infected, with venereal diseases. Only medical practitioners are allowed to treat such cases, such practitioners being under obligation to make reports upon the cases of venereal diseases coming under their care.

In Saskatchewan, the Venereal Diseases Act of 1919 provides that no person other than a physician shall attend upon or prescribe for any person suffering from venereal disease, that persons under arrest or in custody who are believed to be infected with venereal disease may be examined and if so infected may be isolated and placed under treatment. All persons reported to a medical health officer as infected with venereal disease and as having infected or being liable to infect other persons may be required to procure a certificate from a physician. If this is not produced the medical health officer may authorize the examination of such person and may enter any house for that purpose. Advertisements with regard to the cure of venereal diseases are prohibited.

In Alberta, the Venereal Diseases Prevention Act of 1918 provides for the examination of persons committed to gaols or in custody, and the treatment of such persons where infected. Also on request or with the consent of the council of any municipality, the provincial medical officer of health or any medical practitioner deputed by him may enter any house for the purpose of examination with regard to the state of health of its inmates, and may cause the detention of persons found to be infected with venereal disease.

In British Columbia, the Venereal Diseases Suppression Act of 1919 requires every medical practitioner and every head of a hospital, public institution or place of detention to maintain a record of all persons suffering from venereal disease coming under his treatment or supervision. He shall report such cases by name or by number to the Provincial Health Officer. If such persons neglect treatment or appear likely to infect others, they may be committed to a hospital or gaol until the danger of infection no longer exists. Only legally qualified medical practitioners are allowed to attend such cases.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

Next to physical improvement of the people in this process of reconstruction comes their intellectual improvement; in fact, from the economic point of view, the latter may well be the more important. Brains rather than brute strength are what in our days make increased production possible by co-ordinating effectively the tasks of labour, and effectively using capital to further the work of production. The economic prosperity of Scotland was eighty years ago attributed by Macaulay to the excellence of the Scottish educational system, and his conclusion has since become a commonplace.

As Scottish experience shows, there can be no greater error than the assumption that only what we ordinarily call vocational education is economically productive. The highly cultural, highly intellectual Scottish education of the nineteenth century made Scotsmen the industrial as well as the intellectual leaders of the world. Canada also, which has been called the Scotland of America, enjoys a high reputation abroad as well as at home, for the excellence of its academic education.

Academic education, however, is not suited, at least in its higher grades, to the masses of the people, nor does it yield as speedy dividends on investment as does vocational education. The vocational education given this year to a boy of 15 or 16 may easily be bearing fruit next year in his increased productivity in actual industrial life. At a time like the present, these immediate results are what are needed.

DOMINION ASSISTANCE TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

While educational administration is a matter for the provinces, the Dominion Government, recognizing the desirability of supplementing the Provincial funds available for such purposes, secured even before the war the passage of the Agricultural Instruction Act (3 Geo. V., c. 5), under which sums aggregating $10,000,000 were to be paid over to the provinces within the succeeding ten years for the purpose of aiding and advancing the farming industry by instruction in agriculture, including under this head the work carried on by the veterinary colleges. During recent years the grant for this purpose has amounted to $1,100,000 per annum, the allocation of which among the provinces in 1920–21 is given on page 259 of this edition of the Year Book.

In 1919, the Dominion Government decided to assist the provinces in vocational education for others than agriculturists. By the Technical Education Act (9-10 Geo. V., c. 73), aid to the provinces was provided for promoting and assisting technical education in Canada by annual grants commencing at $700,000 and aggregating $10,000,000 within ten years. Out of the annual grant each province is to receive $10,000, while the balance is to be divided

among the provinces in proportion to their population as shown at the last decennial census. The grants to any province in any year are not to exceed an amount equivalent to that which the Provincial Government shall expend on technical education within such year, and the Dominion Minister of Labour is entitled to an accounting for the Dominion moneys expended and to a report setting forth the work done in the province in promoting technical education.

The provisions of the Technical Education Act have been taken advantage of by all the provinces. Agreements subject to annual modification have been entered into with Provincial Departments of Education with regard to the character and scope of the work to be done. In the application of the Act, reference has been made to the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed in 1910, and as a result it has been laid down that the dominant purpose of any course of vocational education is to train for citizenship, the fitting for useful employment being regarded as the crowning element in education. Emphasis is laid on the development of character and of ability to co-operate with others.

The amount actually paid out under the provisions of the Act down to June 30, 1920, was $337,498, or less than half the total amount of the grant. There is therefore ample opportunity for increased aid from the Dominion treasury to the advancing cause of technical education in Canada. The reader is referred to page 129 of the Year Book for a short article on technical education in Canada, and to Table 9 on page 142 for the number of vocational schools, with the teachers and pupils, for the year ended June 30, 1920.

RECENT PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION ON EDUCATION.

The education of the people is in Canada a function of the Provincial Government. The Dominion may, as we have seen, stimulate certain types of education by subsidies, but the Provinces expend these subsidies. In the past few years much valuable educational legislation has been passed by the various Provincial Parliaments.

Among this legislation is provision for more regular school attendance. Prince Edward Island, for example, raised the requirements of its compulsory attendance from five school years to six, and the minimum yearly attendance must be thirty weeks in Charlottetown and Summerside and 20 weeks elsewhere. Manitoba in 1916 passed a compulsory attendance Act, requiring all children between 7 and 14, who have not matriculation standing, to attend full time, while any pupil over 14 who is enrolled must attend regularly. A child over 13 may be exempted for employment for six weeks in the year, but otherwise the employment of children under 14 is forbidden. The board of any district having an attendance officer may compel children to attend up to the age of 15. The most remarkable legislation regarding school attendance is, however, that of Ontario. In that province chapter 77 of the Statutes of 1919 makes school

attendance compulsory during the full school year by children from 8 to 14 years of age, and places children between the ages of 5 and 8, if in actual attendance, under the same obligations as the others to attend full time; it also provides for the appointment of an attendance officer with powers of a peace officer in every urban municipality and in rural municipalities, except where truant officers already exist, this official to act under the inspector and provincial attendance officer; it also empowers the provincial attendance officer to act as trustee in the case of unorganized districts. Chapter 78 makes school attendance compulsory for adolescents between 14 and 16 years of age who have not attained matriculation standing; if exempted for any reason they must attend part time 400 hours a year, and adolescents between the ages of 16 and 18 must attend 320 hours a year, where part time instruction is within their reach; every urban municipality of 5,000 or more inhabitants must and others may establish means for part time instruction, these to come under the school boards; commercial high schools are to be under commercial committees; employment of adolescents is to be suspended during the hours of part time instruction and these hours are to be included in the legal hours of employment. This law will come into force for adolescents between 14 and 16 years of age in September, 1921, while it is expected to come into force for adolescents between 16 and 18 years of age in September, 1923.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

Physical perfection and intellectual distinction are however alike unproductive if no employment for them can be found. Accordingly the Government of Canada undertook in 1919 to provide, not only for the returned soldier, but for the citizens generally, free information regarding employment, making the system of free employment agencies already existing in certain provinces nation-wide. Here too the system adopted was one of giving aid to the Provinces, the Dominion Government appropriating by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act of 1918, $50,000 for the first year, $100,000 for the second year, and $150,000 for each subsequent year, to be paid to the governments of the provinces in the proportion which their expenditure for the maintenance of employment offices bears to the total of the expenditures of all the provinces, the payment, however, not to exceed one half of the expenditure by the province. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, 470,250 applications for work were made to the offices of the Dominion-Provincial Employment Service, 449,022 vacancies were reported by employers, and 328,937 regular placements, besides 51,663 casual placements, were made. Through the establishment of four clearing-houses at Moncton, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, applicants for work at any one employment office could be informed of vacancies registered at any other, while a special rate of one cent per mile was arranged for

their transportation. It is unnecessary to emphasize the importance of the work of these offices in promoting the most effective distribution, both by localities and by occupations, of the labour force of the country. In June of 1921, there were 77 of these Dominion-Provincial free employment agencies in operation throughout the length and breadth of Canada. For details of the operation of these agencies and for employment statistics the reader is referred to the Employment sub-section of the Labour, Wages and Prices section of the Year Book.

IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Scientific and industrial research, as is now generally agreed, was the chief cause of the rapid progress of Germany in the period preceding the war. Germany, through her endowment of science, had captured the chemical industry of the world, the dye industry, the optical glass industry, and was making great strides in electrical and metallurgical industry. Her agriculture also reaped the benefit of her assiduous devotion to chemistry, food production being greatly increased by the use of chemical fertilizers.

The English-speaking nations, deprived at the outbreak of the war of their supplies of chemical dyes, optical glass, etc., found it necessary in the midst of the war to create these industries for themselves, more especially as their products were required in large quantities for war purposes. In the building up of these industries, however, it was not forgotten that they would be fruitful sources of incalculable wealth long after the ending of the war.

In order that the establishment of new industries might be carried on upon the right lines, a Committee of the Imperial Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by the British Government in July, 1915, with an Advisory Council composed of eight men distinguished in the scientific and industrial world "for the development of scientific and industrial research", applicable to the problems of the war and of the peace which would follow the war. Shortly afterwards a similar "Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry" was established by the Government of Australia.

Influenced by the same considerations, the Government of Canada on June 6, 1915, appointed a Sub-Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Chairman), and the Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture, Mines, Inland Revenue and Labour, to devise and carry out measures to promote and assist scientific and industrial research, with a view to the fuller development of Canadian industries and production, in order that during and after the present war they might be in a position to supply all Canadian needs and to extend Canadian trade abroad.

HONORARY ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

Under this Sub-Committee of the Privy Council there was constituted, on November 29, 1915, an Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, composed of eleven members representing the scientific and industrial interests of Canada, under Professor A. B. Macallum, M.D., Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., as Administrative Chairman. To this Advisory Council were assigned the following duties:—

(*a*) To ascertain and tabulate the various research agencies in Canada.

(*b*) To note and schedule the researches and investigations.

(*c*) To co-ordinate all research agencies so as to prevent overlapping.

(*d*) To tabulate the technical and scientific problems that confront the present industries.

(*e*) To study the unused natural resources of Canada and the by-products of all basic industries.

(*f*) To increase the number of trained research men.

(*g*) To stimulate the public mind in regard to the importance and utility of scientific research and its application.

The Advisory Council, in carrying on its work since its organization, has initiated various assisted researches, the results of which bid fair to be of great value to the country at large. Notable among these is the attempt to secure from the lignite of the west a fuel which will be of general use to the people of the Prairie Provinces for domestic and manufacturing purposes. For domestic fuel alone the people of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have been importing annually from Pennsylvania about half a million tons of anthracite, in payment for which about $4,000,000 has annually been sent out of the country in recent years. After exhaustive experiments had been made, the Advisory Board succeeded in producing a retort, designed along new lines, which was found to have solved the problem of carbonization. Attention was also given to the problem of briquetting. Many kinds and combinations of binders were tried, and the Board reached the conclusion that with about 11 p.c. of binder a first-class saleable briquette can be manufactured from carbonized lignite. A commercial demonstration plant has been in process of construction at a point about half-way between the mines of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company and the Western Dominion Colliers, and is expected to be in full operation in 1921. This plant is to have a capacity of 30,000 tons per annum, and will be of material assistance in solving the fuel problem of the Prairie Provinces.

Another most important research assisted with funds by the Advisory Council, and carried on by Professor Alfred Stansfield of McGill University, is the reduction of iron ores by gases at low

temperature and the electric furnace. The problem is to secure the economic utilization of the enormous amounts of low grade ore now existing in Canada.

The results so far obtained with solid reducing agents are very satisfactory and will form a valuable basis for further attempts either on a laboratory or a work scale to construct continuous reducing appliances for iron ore. The iron ore, iron and steel and their products, annually imported into Canada exceed $120,000,000 in value, 96 p.c. of the iron ore used in Canada being imported. If methods can be found which will make possible the economic utilization of the low grade iron ores of Canada, the greater part of this importation will be unnecessary.

For a research on the grading of dairy products (cream and butter) a grant has been made to Professor Wilfrid Sadler, of the Department of Dairying of the University of British Columbia. This investigation was undertaken to correlate, if possible, the grading of cream and butter with the bacterial content of the milk or cream used in the preparation of these products. It is very probable that the data which will result from this investigation will make possible a uniform and standard system of grading which will determine the keeping qualities of cream and butter from various sources, all in relation to special bacterial forms present.

A grant was also given to Captain F. M. Dawson to enable him to undertake researches on the microscopic character of cement, in relation to its hydration and its physical properties. Disintegration, through the action of alkaline soil waters, has become a serious menace to cement structures in Western Canada, where it is found necessary to replace concrete several times in a generation, the loss being estimated in millions of dollars annually. It is not, as yet, fully understood how this disintegration occurs and in view of the importance of the problem the Research Council proposes to undertake it on a scale that will insure determinative results, if the required expert organization can be constituted, and if it can provide the required funds for this purpose.

An investigation by Professor W. P. Thompson of the University of Saskatchewan, to produce a variety of wheat which will ripen earlier than the Marquis, be resistant to rust and have good milling and baking qualities, is in progress. It has been found that varieties of wheat cultivated in the district and found to be immune to the rusts prevalent there, may not when grown in another district be resistant to the rusts of that locality. It has further been demonstrated that when a single wheat plant is inoculated with the rusts from different sources it is susceptible in a greater or less degree to some of these, while it usually is more or less resistant to the rest. This has made it clear that there are strains of rust which differ in their virulence. Professor Thompson and his associates have produced a number of hybrids which have proved resistant to the rust strains investigated up to the present, but they do not expect them to prove resistant to strains not yet studied. This

makes it necessary, before any decisively valuable results may be obtained in the production of commercial rust-resistant hybrids, that there should be a thorough investigation to determine the total number and characters of the rust strains of all the districts in the western provinces and to ascertain whether new ones are continually originating and if so under what conditions. The attempts to produce new varieties of wheat by hybridization must, therefore, to be successful, wait till such an investigation is completed.

In 1919, an Associate Committee was appointed by the Research Council, under the chairmanship of Professor J. J. R. Macleod, of the University of Toronto, to carry on investigations in Canada on industrial fatigue, a problem which affects the social welfare of the entire industrial population. In December, 1919, it was decided that an information bureau should be established in Toronto, in which all available literature pertaining to problems of industrial hygiene might be collected, catalogued and abstracted and that a Secretary to the Committee should be appointed to undertake the supervision of these duties.

The Library thus established, consisting of occasional publications of Government Departments, reports on scientific research and trade surveys, etc., amounts to nearly four hundred publications and covers the field of industrial hygiene fairly comprehensively. All this material and also references collected from a variety of sources have been indexed. The Committee also authorized the employment of Dr. Cunningham, Lecturer in Industrial Hygiene in the University of Toronto, to undertake certain investigations into the working conditions in Toronto and neighbourhood. The Committee considered that the most suitable work for Dr. Cunningham to undertake first was an investigation to ascertain in certain selected but representative industries the amount of lost time due to sickness, and the amount of labour turnover. Other problems were also, however, borne in mind. The preliminary work of the Committee has now been completed and a report of their work will be published by the Research Council in the near future.

During the last three years forest investigations have been conducted in the Petawawa Reserve by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior with the aid of grants from the Research Council. The object of this survey is to delineate and describe the various forest conditions; to gather data in regard to topography, soil, distribution of age classes, growth, available supply of saw timber, etc.; in short, to collect all such information as will be of help in planning the organization and management of the experimental area. All this information is to be used to determine ultimately the scientific conditions on which effective reforestation may be carried on in Eastern Canada. The data so far obtained are numerous and valuable, but the survey and the necessary investigation associated with it must be continued on a much larger scale for at least ten years further in order to provide all the information necessary to attain the ultimate object of these studies.

The Council during the year 1920 appointed a number of Associate Committees to superintend special lines of research. Amongst these is the Physics and Engineering Physics Committee, constituted to deal with all questions concerning researches in pure physics and also in physics on the engineering side. This Committee is composed of the leading professors of physics in the universities of Canada and it also contains in its membership a number of others who are engineers with special attainments in physics. An Associate Biological Committee was constituted of the leading biologists, physicists and biochemists in Canada, to encourage research on problems in marine biology and physiology. An Associate Committee on Food Research was appointed, composed of a number of biochemists whose work will be to investigate not only the vitamines but also any problem which concerns the nutrition of the human subject. A Fuel Research Board was also appointed. Its functions will be to standardize the coals from the various mines of Alberta and publish the results of its work, to guide the market in the use of these coals. An Associate Air Research Committee was appointed to initiate and superintend researches in problems connected with aviation. This Committee is working in close co-operation with the Air Board of Canada, representatives of which attend its meetings and take part in the work of the Committee.

Since the war ended there has been a steady increase in the number of qualified applicants for the Bursaries, Studentships and Fellowships instituted by the Research Council. During 1919–20, six Bursaries, 19 Studentships and 7 Fellowships were awarded. Before the beginning of the academic session 3 of those awarded Bursaries, 4 of those awarded Studentships and 2 of those awarded Fellowships had resigned them. Two of the Fellowships were held in England at the Universities of Cambridge and Manchester, while the other 22 students were engaged in research work at various Canadian universities. One of the most serious handicaps to research work in Canada at present is the scarcity of highly trained persons qualified to conduct researches and bring them to a successful conclusion. This situation also exists in a smaller degree in both England and the United States, and the only way by which the need of Canada in this respect can be met is to award to potential researchers during the next few years a larger number of Bursaries, Studentships and Fellowships. The Research Council, therefore, decided to award for 1920–21 ten Bursaries, twenty-five studentships and ten Fellowships, and it is intended to increase this number still further as the supply of qualified applicants therefor may demand.

NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The Research Council has, for the past two years, urged that a Central Research Institute be established at the earliest possible date, whose functions will be that of carrying on research not only in pure science in relation to the standards of measurements, quality

and composition of materials, but also in science as applied to the industries of Canada. The Council has given this question much consideration and every aspect has been reviewed. It is a question which cannot be ignored or lightly considered or postponed, and in consequence, it felt that it was necessary to emphasize the urgent need of a Research Institute, which would play the part in Canada of a great organization for research, like the Bureau of Standards at Washington or the National Physical Laboratory in Great Britain. The Council believes that the establishment of a National Research Institute would constitute a factor of overwhelming importance in determining the development of scientific and industrial research in Canada and that the question of instituting the proper form of organization to guide research in Canada, on its resources and their right and adequate utilization, transcends in importance any other question that is before the public today.

The establishment of a National Research Institute along such lines will be the first step in the inauguration in Canada of a policy which will ultimately provide for the fullest scientific development of all the resources to enable her to face the future and all its perplexities with some degree of equanimity and preparedness.

INCREASE OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

The unprecedented increase of the functions of the Government during the war led, in Canada as in many other countries, to a great increase in the collection and use of official statistics. Better vital statistics were needed, for example, in connection with the enforcement of the Military Service Act. Improved statistics of production were required, in order to decide on questions of food distribution and of the allocation of the minerals produced. Expanded transportation statistics were essential to the co-ordinated management of the railways of the country for the purposes of the war. Financial statistics, in particular, became doubly important where financial problems loomed up before governments and individuals as a consequence of enormously increased taxation and borrowing. Even in the actual conduct of the war, the statistics of actual and prospective supplies of men and munitions were of paramount importance in deciding upon questions of war policy. Indeed, Marshal Foch, who in the later stages of the war was the generalissimo of the allied and associated armies, is reported to have said that "statistics won the war."

Whether or not statistics won the war, there can be little doubt that statistics are going to have much to do with the winning of the peace. An impoverished world requires greater efficiency in the production and greater economy in the consumption of wealth and in particular the most economical use of the depleted industrial capital of the world until that reservoir of capital is refilled by current saving. These needs are experienced by Canada as well as by the other countries which participated in the war.

NEED OF A CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE.

A coherent and co-ordinated statistical system—a national keeping of social and economic accounts—is the very best means for promoting the most efficient and intelligent management of the national business. This was recognized in Canada even before the war, when the Statistical Commission of 1912 reported that "there is apparent in the body of Canadian statistics, considered as a whole, a lack of coherence and common purpose," as a result of which the scope of Canadian statistics had been restricted, while inevitable duplication took place and the statistics were unequal in quality and value, as well as belated in the time of their appearance. This lack of unity and co-ordination has prevented true comparisons between Canada and other countries. The remedy for this condition of affairs the Commission found in centralization—the creation of a Central Statistical Office to organize, in co-operation with the several departments concerned, the strictly statistical work undertaken by the Dominion Government. This office should, in conformity with the recommendations of Mr. A. L. Bowley for a Central Statistical Office in the United Kingdom, "have cognizance of all the statistics of more than departmental importance which are published officially. . . . Misleading statistics must be suppressed, overlapping must be stopped, careful plans must be devised for filling in the gaps at present left and preparations made for investigation of matters likely to become of public importance. All Bills involving or affecting the collection of statistics should be considered by it. . . . Publications for the use of the public should in some cases be edited by it, with careful definitions, and with short analyses and criticism stating accurately and intelligibly the purport and meaning of their contents; in other cases, where a department already exists for such publication, there should be co-operation with a view to carrying out the purposes already indicated."

ESTABLISHMENT OF DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The first step in carrying out the report of the Commission was taken on June 19, 1915, by the creation of the office of Dominion Statistician, this officer being entrusted with the direction of the various statistical activities comprehended in the proposed scheme of enlargement and centralization. As a result of this work, the Act creating the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (8–9 Geo. V., c. 43), was passed in 1918.

The Statistics Act is, structurally, a consolidation of the previous statistical legislation of the Dominion Government, including the Census Act, the General Statistics Act, the Railways Statistics Act and the Criminal Statistics Act, with additions to render the scheme comprehensive. Specific sections deal with the decennial and quinquennial censuses of population and agriculture, an annual census of industry (to include mines, fisheries, forestry and manufactures), the statistics of trade and commerce (foreign and internal), transportation statistics, criminal statistics and general statistics. The most significant section of the Act, however, is that which creates the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and broadly defines its functions.

Its duties are "to collect, abstract, compile and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people," also to collaborate with all other departments of the Government "in the compilation and publication of statistical records of administration." The taking of the census is under its jurisdiction, and finally the Act provides for provincial co-operation—which on account of the extent of provincial jurisdiction is no less essential to statistical organization than is co-operation between Dominion Departments—by a clause enabling the Bureau to enter into arrangements for the collection and supplying of statistical data through Provincial Departments or officers, which, when executing any duty in this connection are to be considered as officers under the Statistics Act.

By an Order in Council passed October 12, 1918, the general policy guiding the activities of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and its sphere of action were more precisely defined. All purely statistical investigations relative to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities of the people were to be carried out in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As regards records of a statistical character in any Department or Branch of the government, the Dominion Statistician was instructed to confer with the head of such Department or Branch "with a view to arranging that such records be collected and compiled in so far as possible in conformity with the methods and organization established in the Bureau, the object of such arrangement being the prevention of overlapping, the increase of comparability, and the utilization of departmental organizations in the best way for statistical purposes." The Dominion Statistician was also instructed to report at as early a date as practicable upon the statistical work of each Department or Branch of the public service. In order further to promote efficiency and economy it was ordered that all statistical compilations for the Government should be carried out in so far as practicable by the mechanical appliances installed in the Bureau of Statistics.

At the close of its initial year on March 31, 1919, the Bureau was organized in eleven main Branches as follows: I, Administration; II, Population and the Census; III, Agriculture; IV, Industrial Census, comprising fisheries, furs, forestry, dairy factories, mines, central power stations, general manufactures and construction; V, External Trade (Exports and Imports); VI, Transportation; VII, Internal Trade, including prices, etc ; VIII, Finance, including public and private finance, wealth, debt and taxation; IX, Administration of Justice; X, Education; and XI, General Statistics and the Canada Year Book. The scope of these various branches will be better understood by reference to the diagram showing the organization of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics appearing on page 61.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

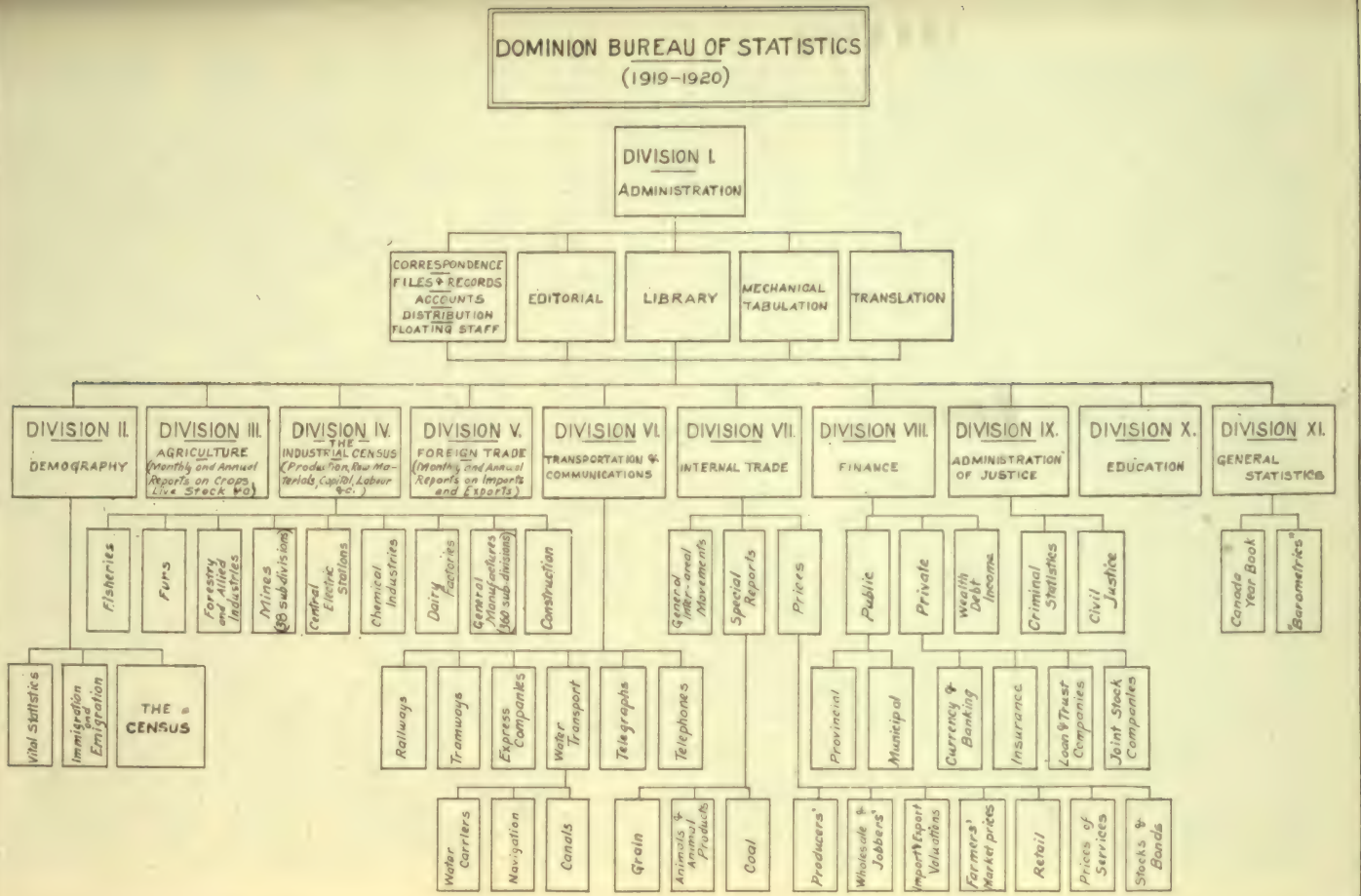
The spheres of activity of the various Branches of the Bureau are described in detail in the first Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, to which the interested reader is referred for further information.

The Administration Branch is charged with the general executive work of the Bureau, and acts as liaison agent between the other Branches. It controls the floating staff of the Bureau, which may be transferred from one point to another of the Bureau's work as required, and is also in charge of the mechanical tabulation, and of the work of translation.

The Demography Branch is in charge of the decennial census of Canada, and of the quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces—the periodical stock-takings of the country. It is also charged with the collection of the vital statistics of Canada, which before the organization of the Bureau had been in an unsatisfactory state, collected on varying systems by each of the Provinces for itself, one Province having no vital statistics at all. Following upon a conference between officials of the Bureau of Statistics and representatives of the Provinces in June 1918, it was agreed that after a model Vital Statistics Act had been passed by each of the provinces, the Bureau of Statistics would print and distribute the forms required and undertake the compilation. Eight of the provinces have up to the present time accepted the arrangement, with the result that, for the first time in the history of the Dominion of Canada and after adding the figures for Quebec, it has been possible to furnish complete vital statistics for Canada for the year 1920. The Demography Branch is also charged with the collection of the statistics of immigration. An important work carried out by the Branch was the compilation of the results of the national registration of June, 1918.

The Agricultural Statistics Branch, since its organization, has succeeded in ending the dual system of crop reporting carried on by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, which led to much duplication of effort and frequent differences of opinion in regard to crop estimates. For 1918 and subsequent years the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, has undertaken the collection, by means of cardboard schedules filled up by individual farmers, of the areas under field crops and the numbers of farm live stock in each of the nine provinces of Canada. Cards printed by the Bureau are sent to the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, which by arrangement with the Provincial Departments of Education, distributes these cards to the farmers' children through the rural school teachers. The cards when filled out are sent by the teachers to the Provincial Departments, which arrange them by counties or crop districts and send them to the Bureau of Statistics for compilation. Further, based upon material collected from a large staff of crop correspondents, the Bureau furnishes much valuable information regarding the crops to the public through its Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

The main function of the Industrial Census Branch is the taking of an annual census of production other than agricultural. Among the work done by this Branch is the collection (in co-operation with Provincial authorities) of the statistics of dairy factories. Fisheries statistics for the Dominion are also collected in co-operation with the authorities of Ontario and Quebec, and the Bureau issues the



ORGANIZATION OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

statistics for the Dominion in a report which is edited by the Dominion Fisheries Branch. In a similar way, for forestry statistics, the Bureau works in close co-operation with the Dominion Forestry Branch and the Provincial Forestry Departments and for mining statistics in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Mines and Provincial Departments of Mines. As regards water-powers, again, a similar arrangement has been made with various Provincial authorities, and the data are revised by the Dominion Water Power Branch. As regards general manufactures, the Branch sends out schedules to between 35,000 and 40,000 manufacturing plants throughout the Dominion, and compiles the enormous amount of information thus secured.

The External Trade Statistics Branch, since its organization, has been successful in e iminating the previous duplication of publications with the Customs Department. At the same time it has succeeded in devising a new system of classification of commodities imported and exported, according to "chief component material", "purpose" and "source or origin". Imports and exports are classified on this basis in Tables **10** and **11** of the Trade and Commerce section of the Year Book.

The Transportation Branch of the Bureau of Statistics has inaugurated a system of water transportation statistics, and provides monthly statistics of canal traffic. It has also taken over the work of the Railway Statistics Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals, eliminating duplication on many points and making better provision for the statistical needs of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Monthly statistics of railway traffic, revenues and expenditures are a specially valuable feature, in view of the existing railway situation. Annual reports on steam and electric railway statistics and canal statistics, as well as statistics of express companies, telegraphs and telephones, are also issued.

The Internal Trade Branch is reaping the benefit of various statistical organizations created for the purposes of the war, especially in connection with its statistics of prices and stocks of commodities on hand. The Branch secures traffic returns from transportation companies and statistics of marketing from the Grain Commission, from the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and from the Fuel Controller. It is also taking over the wholesale price statistics formerly compiled and published by the Department of Labour. The Internal Trade Branch publishes weekly statistics of grain in storage and grain shipped, monthly statistics of commodities in cold storage, of live stock marketed at public stock yards and visible supply of sugar, quarterly statistics of stocks of raw hides and skins and annual grain trade and coal trade reports.

The Finance Branch of the Bureau of Statistics has up to the present been mainly occupied with problems of Dominion, Provincial and municipal public finance. The statistics of Provincial finance, published by the Provinces on very dissimilar lines, have been brought into such uniformity that it is for the first time possible to make a comparative study. The same has been done for municipal

finance throughout the Dominion in the case of urban communities of over 3,000 population. An important contribution has thus been made to the study of civic problems.

The Judicial Statistics Branch publishes annually a volume showing for each of the 148 judicial districts of the Dominion statistics of the indictable and of the non-indictable offences, which have been committed, analyzed in the most approved way. A scheme for a similar compilation of the statistics of civil justice is also under way.

The Education Statistics Branch, after having held a conference with the Provincial Departments of Education regarding the greater uniformity of education statistics and the proper subjects of Dominion-wide education statistics, has begun the compilation of such statistics for certain provinces, besides collecting directly statistics of private schools and universities and professional colleges. It has recently issued the first nation-wide "Historical Statistical Survey of Education in Canada."

The General Statistics Branch publishes the Canada Year Book, and has a developed plan for a more frequent summary of Canadian statistics which will devote special attention to the current economic trend in Canada. It also supplies accurate statistics of Canadian progress to various works of reference and answers numerous inquiries from within and without the country, where information not falling within the scope of other Branches is required.

Perhaps, however, the greatest advantage which the Bureau offers to the Canadian people arises out of its centralization. Its Internal Trade, External Trade and Industrial Census Branches, work in harmony with each other upon a single co-ordinated plan. Thus, for instance, where information regarding a certain commodity is desired, the Industrial Census can furnish the information regarding the production of that commodity in Canada, the External Trade Branch regarding the importation or exportation of that commodity. The Internal Trade and Transportation Branches, again, may be able to state the manner in which that commodity is handled, by what means it is transported and at what price, wholesale or retail, it is sold. Thus those interested in the production of or in the trade in any such commodity will find a great deal of useful information concerning it freely at their disposal in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The present position of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, its underlying purpose, its aims and objects, are well expressed in the following quotation from the first Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician:—

"As will be evident, the organization of the Bureau is still in process, though the outline has been traced and certain sections filled in. Especially will it have been remarked that the Bureau has been concerned thus far rather with scope of the statistics to be secured and the means of securing them, than with the methods of presentation and publication. Prominently in mind also has been the point of view so strongly emphasized during the war that statistics are not

merely a record of what has been, but are for use in planning what shall be—that it is the duty of a statistical organization to assist directly in the day to-day problems of administration, as well as to provide their theoretic background. Work of this kind can never achieve finality, for the field is too enormous and the need of adjustment to changing conditions is constant. It is believed, however, that the Bureau now embraces the fundamental subjects of what might be termed a national system of statistics, organized to meet the ordinary requirements of the Government and at the same time permitting—as a matter of logical expansion and with the minimum of derangement—the superimposing of such new approaches or new directions of development as occasion may dictate. This preliminary and foundational organization, it is hoped, will be completed during the year 1919-20, so that the census of 1921 may proceed from a sound basis.

"Perhaps the culminating advantage in a centralized statistical system lies in the related view it permits and encourages of economic and social phenomena. The social and economic body is one, not several—often conditions in a particular field can be illumined best through another field altogether—and its observations should be on that basis. The Government is more than a congeries of departments vested with a series of administrative functions; it is a single agency for the direction of national policy, to fulfil which duty a broad and analytical outlook upon current trends is indispensable. Such outlook a central statistical bureau from the amplification of experience which it promotes is especially adapted to provide. The organization of the "General Economic Department" of the United Kingdom Board of Trade and the activities of certain universities in endowing economic research are suggestive here. There is need for a national "laboratory" for the observation and interpretation of economic and social phenomena on behalf of the Government and the production of monographs on features thrown from time to time into prominence. It is noteworthy that recent tendencies in scientific thought are away from purely deductive reasoning and strongly in the direction of the testing of such reasoning by inductive verificatory data. On no foundation could such a service be better built than on that which is now provided by the Bureau of Statistics."

In conclusion, it only remains to be said that the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada, and which is even more important, the Canadian people, are, as has been seen more especially in the latter part of this article, girding up their loins as their soldiers did in war, and increasing their efficiency in physique, in intelligence, in production and organization, to meet the difficulties of the period of reconstruction. Though time must pass and much must be done before normal conditions are fully restored, the economic and political future of Canada is assured.

II.—CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF CANADA

1497 TO 1920

1497. June 24, Eastern coast of North America discovered by John Cabot.
1498. Cabot discovers Hudson Strait.
1524. Verrazano explores the coast of Nova Scotia.
1534. June 21, Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux Bay.
1535. Cartier's second voyage. He ascends the St. Lawrence to Stadacona (Quebec) (Sept. 14) and Hochelaga (Montreal) (Oct. 2).
1541. Cartier's third voyage.
1542–3. De Roberval and his party winter at Cap Rouge, and are rescued by Cartier on his fourth voyage.
1557. Sept. 1, Death of Cartier at St. Malo, France.
1592. Straits of Juan de Fuca discovered by de Fuca.
1603. June 22, Champlain's first landing in Canada, at Quebec.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis, N.S.).
1608. Champlain's second visit. July 3, Founding of Quebec.
1609. July, Champlain discovers Lake Champlain.
1610–11. Hudson explores Hudson Bay and James Bay.
1611. Brulé ascends the Ottawa River.
1612. Oct. 15, Champlain made Lieutenant-General of New France.
1613. June, Champlain ascends the Ottawa River.
1615. Champlain explores Lakes Nipissing, Huron and Ontario. (Discovered by Brulé and Le Caron.)
1616. First schools opened at Three Rivers and Tadoussac.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1621. Code of laws issued, and register of births, deaths and marriages opened in Quebec.
1622. Lake Superior discovered by Brulé.
1623. First British settlement of Nova Scotia.
1627. New France and Acadia granted to the Company of 100 Associates.
1628. Port Royal taken by Sir David Kirke.
1629. April 24, Treaty of Susa between France and England. July 20, Quebec taken by Sir David Kirke.
1632. March 29, Canada and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1633. May 23, Champlain made first Governor of New France.
1634. July 4, Foundation of Three Rivers.
1634–35. Exploration of the Great Lakes by Nicolet.
1635. Dec. 25, Death of Champlain at Quebec.
1636. March 10, De Montmagny appointed Governor.
1638. June 11, First recorded earthquake in Canada.
1640. Discovery of Lake Erie by Chaumonot and Brébeuf.
1641. Resident population of New France, 240.
1642. May 17, founding of Ville-Marie (Montreal).
1646. Exploration of the Saguenay by Dablon.
1647. Lake St. John discovered by de Quen.
1648. March 5, Council of New France created. Aug. 20, D'Ailleboust de Coulonges, governor.
1649. March 16–17, Murder of Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant by Indians.
1651. Jan. 17, de Lauzon governor.
1654. Aug., Acadia taken by an expedition from New England.
1655. Nov. 3, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Westminster.
1657. Jan. 26, Vicomte d'Argenson governor.
1659. June 16, François de Laval arrives in Canada as Vicar-Apostolic.
1660. May 21, Dollard des Ormeaux and sixteen companions killed at the Long Sault, Ottawa River.
1661. Baron d'Avaugour governor.
1663. Company of 100 Associates dissolved. Feb. 5, severe earthquake. April, Sovereign Council of New France established. May 1, Saffray de Mézy governor. Population of New France 2,500, of whom 800 were in Quebec.
1664. May, Company of the West Indies founded.
1665. March 23, de Courcelle governor. Population of New France, 3,215.
1667. July 21, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Breda. White population of New France, 3,918.
1668. Mission at Sault Ste. Marie founded by Marquette.

1670. May 13, charter of the Hudson's Bay Company.
1671. Population of Acadia, 441.
1672. Population of New France, 6,705. April 6, Comte de Frontenac governor.
1673. June 13, Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
1674. Oct. 1, Laval becomes first Bishop of Quebec.
1675. Population of New France, 7,832.
1678. Niagara Falls visited by Hennepin.
1679. Ship *Le Griffon* built on Niagara river above the Falls by La Salle. Population of New France, 9,400; of Acadia, 515.
1682. May 1, de la Barre governor. Frontenac recalled.
1683. Population of New France,10,251.
1685. Jan. 1, Marquis de Denonville governor. Card money issued.
1686. Population of New France, 12,373; of Acadia, 885.
1687. March 18, La Salle assassinated.
1689. June 7, Frontenac reappointed governor. Aug. 5, Massacre of whites by Indians at Lachine.
1690. May 21, Sir William Phipps captures Port Royal, but is repulsed in an attack on Quebec (Oct. 16-21).
1691. Kelsey of the Hudson's Bay Co., reaches the Rocky Mountains.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431. Oct. 22, Defence of Verchères against Indians by Magdeleine de Verchères.
1693. Population of Acadia, 1,009.
1697. Sept. 20, by the Treaty of Ryswick, places taken during the war are mutually restored. D'Iberville defeats the Hudson's Bay Co.'s ships on Hudson Bay.
1698. Nov. 28, death of Frontenac. Population of New France, 15,355.
1699. April 20, de Callière governor.
1703. June 16, Sovereign Council of Canada becomes Superior Council and membership increased from 7 to 12.
1705. Aug. 1, Marquis de Vaudreuil governor.
1706. Population of New France,16,417.
1709. British invasion of Canada.
1710. Oct. 13, Port Royal taken by Nicholson.
1711. Sept. 1, Part of Sir H. Walker's fleet, proceeding against Quebec, wrecked off the Seven Islands.
1713. April 11, Treaty of Utrecht, Hudson Bay, Acadia and Newfoundland ceded to Great Britain. Aug., Louisbourg founded by the French. Population of New France, 18,119.
1720. Population of New France,24,234, of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.) about 100. April 25, Governor and Council of Nova Scotia appointed.
1721. June 19, burning of about one half of Montreal.
1725. Oct. 10, death of Vaudreuil.
1726. June 11, Marquis de Beauharnois, governor.
1727. Population of New France, 30,613.
1728. Population of Isle St.Jean(P.E.I.) 330.
1731. Population of the North of the Peninsula of Acadia, 6,000.
1734. Road opened from Quebec to Montreal. Population of New France, 37,716.
1737. Iron smelted at St. Maurice. French population of the North of the Acadia peninsula, 7,598.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. June 17, taking of Louisbourg by Pepperell and Warren.
1747. Marquis de La Jonquière appointed governor, captured at sea by the English, took office Aug. 15, 1749.
1748. Oct. 18, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisbourg restored to France in exchange for Madras.
1749. June 21, Founding of Halifax. British immigrants brought to Nova Scotia by Governor Cornwallis, 2,544 persons. Fort Rouillé (Toronto) built.
1750. St. Paul's Church, Halifax (oldest Anglican church in Canada), built.
1752. March 25, Issue of the Halifax "Gazette," first paper in Canada. British and German population of Nova Scotia, 4,203. May 17, Death of La Jonquière, July, Marquis Duquesne de Menneville governor.
1754. Population of New France,55,009.
1755. July 10, Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal governor. Sept. 10, Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.
1756. War (Seven Years') between Great Britain and France.
1758. July 26, Final capture of Louisbourg by the British. Oct. 7, First meeting of the Legislature of Nova Scotia.
1759, July 25, Taking of Fort Niagara by the British. July 26, Beginning of the Siege of Québec. July 31, French victory at Beauport.

Flats. Sept. 13, Defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham. Death of Wolfe. Sept. 14, Death of Montcalm. Sept. 18, Surrender of Quebec.

1760. April 28, Victory of the French under Levis at Ste. Foy. Sept. 8, Surrender of Montreal. Military rule set up in Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.

1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First British settlement in New Brunswick.

1763. Feb. 10, Treaty of Paris by which Canada and its dependencies are ceded to the British. May, Rising of Indians under Pontiac, who take a number of forts and defeat the British at Bloody Run (July 31). Oct. 7, Civil government proclaimed. Cape Breton and Isle St. Jean annexed to Nova Scotia, Labrador, Anticosti and Magdalen Islands to Newfoundland. Nov. 21, General Jas. Murray appointed governor in chief. First Canadian post offices established at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.

1764. June 21, First issue of the Quebec "Gazette." Aug. 13, Civil government established.

1765. Publication of the first book printed in Canada, "Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens." May 18, Montreal nearly destroyed by fire. Population of Canada, 69,810.

1766. July 24, Peace made with Pontiac at Oswego.

1768. Charlottetown, P.E.I., founded. April 11, Great fire at Montreal. April 12, Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester), governor in chief.

1769. Isle St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) separated from Nova Scotia, with governor and council.

1770-72. Hearne's journey to the Coppermine and Slave Rivers and Great Slave Lake.

1773. Suppression of the order of Jesuits in Canada and escheat of their estates.

1774. June 22, The Quebec Act passed.

1775. May 1, The Quebec Act comes into force. Outbreak of the American Revolution. Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada. Nov. 12, Montgomery takes Montreal; Dec. 31, is defeated and killed in an attack on Quebec.

1776. The Americans are defeated and driven from Canada by Carleton.

1777. Sept. 18, General Frederick Haldimand governor in chief.

1778. Captain Jas. Cook explores Nootka Sound and claims the northwest coast of America for Great Britain. June 3, First issue of the Montreal "Gazette."

1783. Sept. 3, Treaty of Versailles, recognizing the independence of the United States. Organization of the Northwest Company at Montreal. Kingston, Ont., and St. John, N.B., founded by United Empire Loyalists.

1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. United Empire Loyalists settle in Upper Canada and found Fredricton, N.B. Aug. 16, New Brunswick and (Aug. 26) Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.

1785. May 18, Incorporation of Parrtown (St. John, N.B.).

1786. April 22, Lord Dorchester governor in chief. Oct. 23, Government of New Brunswick moved from St. John to Fredericton.

1787. C. Inglis appointed Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia—first colonial bishopric in the British Empire.

1788. King's College, Windsor, N.S., opened. Sailing packet service established between Great Britain and Halifax.

1789. Quebec and Halifax Agricultural Societies established.

1790. Spain surrenders her exclusive rights on the Pacific coast. Population of Canada, 161,311. (This census does not include what becomes in the next year Upper Canada.)

1791. The Constitutional Act divides the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each with a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislature. The Act goes into force Dec. 26. Sept. 12, Colonel J. G. Simcoe Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

1792. July 8, Simcoe sworn in at Kingston. Sept. 17, First Legislature of Upper Canada opened at Newark (Niagara). Dec. 17, First Legislature of Lower Canada opened at Quebec. Vancouver Island circumnavigated by Vancouver.

1793. April 18, First issue of the "Upper Canada Gazette." June 28,

Jacob Mountain appointed first Anglican Bishop of Quebec. July 9, Importation of slaves into Upper Canada forbidden. Rocky Mountains crossed by (Sir) Alexander Mackenzie. York (Toronto) founded by Simcoe.

1794. Nov. 19, Jay's Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

1795. Pacific Coast of Canada finally given up by the Spaniards.

1796. Dec. 15, General Robert Prescott governor in chief. Government of Upper Canada moved from Niagara to York (Toronto).

1798. St. John's Island (population 4,500) re-named Prince Edward Island.

1799. April 10, Lieut.-General Peter Hunter Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

1800. Foundation of New Brunswick College, Fredericton (now University of N.B.) The Rocky Mountains crossed by David Thompson.

1803. Settlers sent by Lord Selkirk to Prince Edward Island.

1806. Jan. 22, Francis Gore, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada. Nov. 22, Issue of "Le Canadien" —first wholly French newspaper. Population — Upper Canada, 70,718; Lower Canada, 250,000; New Brunswick, 35,000; P.E.I., 9,676.

1807. Aug. 29, Sir James Craig Governor in Chief. Simon Fraser explores the Fraser River. Estimated population of Nova Scotia, 65,000.

1809. Nov. 4, First Canadian steamer runs from Montreal to Quebec.

1811. Lord Selkirk's Red River Settlement on land granted by the Hudson's Bay Company. Oct. 21, Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief.

1812. June 18, Declaration of War by the United States. July 12, Americans under Hull cross the Detroit River. Aug. 16, Detroit surrendered by Hull to Brock. Oct. 13, Defeat of the Americans at Queenston Heights and death of Gen. Brock.

1813. Jan. 22, British victory at Frenchtown. April 27, York (Toronto) taken and burned by the Americans. June 5, British victory at Stoney Creek. June 24, British, warned by Laura Secord, captured an American force at Beaver Dams. Sept. 10, Commodore Perry destroys the British flotilla on lake Erie. Oct. 5, Americans under Harrison defeat the British at Moraviantown. Tecumseh killed. Oct. 26, Victory of French-Canadian troops under de Salaberry at Chateauguay. Nov. 11, Defeat of the Americans at Crysler's Farm. British storm Fort Niagara and burn Buffalo.

1814. March 30, Americans repulsed at La Colle. May 6, Capture of Oswego by the British. July 5, American victory at Chippawa. July 25, British victory at Lundy's Lane. July, British from Nova Scotia invade and occupy Northern Maine. Sept. 11, British defeat at Plattsburg on lake Champlain. Dec. 24, Treaty of Ghent ends the war. Population — Upper Canada, 95,000; Lower Canada, 335,000.

1815. July 3, Treaty of London regulates trade with the United States. The Red River Settlement destroyed by the Northwest Company but restored by Governor Semple.

1816. Mar. 25, Sir John Sherbrooke, Governor in Chief. June 19, Governor Semple killed. The Red River Settlement again destroyed.

1817. July 18, First treaty with the Northwest Indians. Lord Selkirk restores the Red River Settlement. Opening of the Bank of Montreal; first note issued Oct. 1. Population of Nova Scotia, 81,351.

1818. Jan. 6, Major-General Sir Peregrine Maitland Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. May 8, the Duke of Richmond Governor in Chief. Oct. 20, Convention at London regulating North American fisheries. Dalhousie College, Halifax, founded. Bank of Quebec founded.

1819. Aug. 28, Death of the Duke of Richmond.

1819-22. Franklin's overland Arctic expedition.

1820. April 12, The Earl of Dalhousie Governor in Chief. Oct. 16, Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.

1821. March 26, The Northwest Company absorbed by the Hudson's

Bay Company. Charter given to McGill College.

1822. Population of Lower Canada, 427,465.

1824. Population of Upper Canada, 150,066; of New Brunswick, 74,176.

1825. Oct. 6, Great fire in the Miramichi district, N.B. Opening of the Lachine Canal. Population of Lower Canada, 479,288.

1826. Founding of Bytown (Ottawa).

1827. Sept. 29, Convention of London relating to the territory west of the Rocky mountains. Population of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, 123,630.

1828. Aug. 23, Major-General Sir John Colborne Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. The Methodist Church of Upper Canada separated from that of the United States.

1829. Nov. 27, First Welland Canal opened. Upper Canada College founded.

1830. Nov. 24, Lord Aylmer Governor in Chief.

1831. June 1, The North Magnetic Pole discovered by (Sir) James Ross. Population — Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,131; Assiniboia, 2,390.

1832. Outbreak of cholera in Canada. Incorporation of Quebec and Montreal. Bank of Nova Scotia founded. May 30, Opening of the Rideau Canal.

1833. Aug. 18, The Steamer *Royal William*, built at Quebec, leaves Pictou for England.

1834. Feb. 21, The Ninety-two Resolutions on public grievances passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada. Mar. 6, Incorporation of Toronto. Population of Upper Canada, 321,145; of New Brunswick, 119,457; of Assiniboia, 3,356.

1835. July 1, Lord Gosford Governor in Chief. Nov. 30, Sir Francis Bond Head Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

1836. July 21, Opening of the first railway in Canada from Laprairie to St. John's, Que. Victoria University opened at Cobourg (afterwards moved to Toronto).

1837. Report of the Canada Commissioners. Rebellions in Lower Canada (Papineau) and Upper Canada (W.L. Mackenzie). Nov. 23, Gas lighting first used in Montreal. Dec. 22, Major General Sir G. Arthur Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

1838. Feb. 10, Constitution of Lower Canada suspended, and Special Council created. March 30, The Earl of Durham Governor in Chief. April 27, Martial law revoked. June 28, Amnesty to political prisoners proclaimed. Nov. 1, Lord Durham, censured by British parliament, resigns. Dec. 13, Sir John Colborne, Governor in Chief. Population Upper Canada, 399,422; Assiniboia, 3,966; Nova Scotia, 202,-575.

1839. Feb. 11, Lord Durham's report submitted to parliament. Sept. 6, C. Poulett Thomson (Lord Sydenham) Governor in Chief. John Strachan made first Anglican Bishop of Toronto.

1840. July 23, Passing of the Act of Union. First ship of the Cunard line arrives at Halifax. July 28, death of Lord Durham.

1841. Feb. 10, Union of the two provinces as the province of Canada, with Kingston as capital. Feb. 13, Draper-Ogden Administration. April 10, Halifax incorporated. June 13, meeting of first united Parliament. Sept. 19, Death of Lord Sydenham. Oct. 7, Sir Charles Bagot Governor in Chief. Population of Upper Canada, 455,688; of P.E.I., 47,042.

1842. March 10, Opening of Queen's University, Kingston. Aug. 9, The Ashburton Treaty. Sept.16, Baldwin-La Fontaine Administration.

1843. Feb. 24, Sir Charles Metcalfe Governor in Chief. June 4, Victoria, B.C., founded. Dec. 12, Draper-Viger Administration. King's (now University) College, Toronto, opened.

1844. May 10, Capital moved from Kingston to Montreal. Knox College, Toronto, founded. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.

1845. May 28 and June 28, Great fires at Quebec. Franklin starts on his last Arctic expedition.

1846. March 16, Earl Cathcart Governor in Chief. May 18, Kingston incorporated. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau Administration.

Oct. 1, The Earl of Elgin Governor in Chief.

1847. May 29, Sherwood-Papineau Administration. Electric telegraph opened: Aug. 3, Montreal to Toronto; Oct. 2, Montreal to Quebec. Nov. 25, Montreal-Lachine railway opened.

1848. March 11, La Fontaine-Baldwin Administration. May 30, Fredericton incorporated. Responsible Government granted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

1849. April 25, Signing of the Rebellion Losses Act, rioting in Montreal and burning of the Parliament buildings. Nov. 14, Toronto made the Capital. Vancouver Island granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. Population of Assiniboia, 5,391.

1851. April 6, Transfer of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Government; uniform rate of postage introduced. April 23, Postage stamps issued. Aug. 2, Incorporation of Trinity College, Toronto. Sept. 22, Quebec becomes the Capital. Oct. 28, Hincks-Morin Administration. Responsible Government granted to Prince Edward Island. Population — Upper Canada, 952,004; Lower Canada, 890,261; New Brunswick, 193,800; Nova Scotia, 276,854.

1852. July 8, Great fire at Montreal. Dec. 8, Laval University, Quebec, opened. The Grand Trunk Railway chartered.

1854. June 5, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sept. 11, Macnab-Morin ministry. Sept. 20, Sir Edmund W. Head Governor in Chief, Seigneurial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the Clergy Reserves.

1855. Jan. 1, Incorporation of Ottawa. Jan. 27, Macnab-Taché Administration. March 9, Opening of the Niagara Suspension Bridge. April 17, Incorporation of Charlottetown. Oct. 20, Government moved to Toronto.

1856. The Legislative Council of Canada is made elective. First meeting of the Legislature of Vancouver Island. May 24, Taché-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Oct. 27, Opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Toronto, Population of Assiniboia, 6,691.

1857. Nov. 26, J. A. Macdonald-Cartier Administration. Dec. 31, Ottawa chosen by Queen Victoria as future Capital of Canada.

1858. Feb., Discovery of gold in Fraser River valley. July 1, Introduction of Canadian decimal currency. Aug. 2, Brown-Dorion Administration. Aug. 5, Completion of the Atlantic cable; first message sent. Aug. 6, Cartier-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Aug. 20, Colony of British Columbia established. Control of Vancouver Island surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company.

1859. Jan., Canadian silver coinage issued. Sept. 24, Government moved to Quebec.

1860. Aug. 8, The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) arrives at Quebec. Sept. 1, Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament building at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. Prince of Wales, College, Charlottetown, founded.

1861. Aug. 14, Great flood at Montreal. Sept. 10, Meeting of the first Anglican Provincial Synod. Nov. 2, Viscount Monk Governor in Chief. Population, Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,566; New Brunswick, 252,047; Nova Scotia, 330,857; Prince Edward Island, 80,857.

1862. May 24, Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte Administration. Aug. 2, Victoria, B.C., incorporated.

1863. May 16, Sandfield Macdonald–Dorion Administration.

1864. March 30, Taché-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Conferences on Confederation of British North America; Sept. 1, at Charlottetown; Oct. 10-29, at Quebec. Oct. 19, Raid of American Confederates from Canada on St. Albans, Vermont.

1865. Feb. 3, The Canadian Legislature resolves on an address to the Queen praying for Union of the provinces of British North America. Aug. 7, Belleau-J. A. Macdonald Administration. Oct. 20, Proclamation fixing the seat of Government at Ottawa.

1866. Mar. 17, Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States. May 31, Raid of Fenians from the United States

into Canada; they are defeated at Ridgeway (June 2) and retreat across the border (June 3). June 8, First meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Legislature. Nov. 17, Proclamation of the union of Vancouver Island to British Columbia.

1867. March 29, Royal assent given to the British North America Act. July 1, The Act comes into force; Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Dominion of Canada; Upper and Lower Canada made separate provinces as Ontario and Quebec; Viscount Monck first Governor General, Sir John A. Macdonald premier. Nov. 6, Meeting of the first Dominion Parliament.

1868. April 7, Murder of D'Arcy McGee at Ottawa. July 31, The Rupert's Land Act authorizes the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories. Dec. 29, Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar) Governor General.

1869. June 22, Act providing for the government of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 19, Deed of surrender to the Crown of the Hudson's Bay Company's territorial rights in the Northwest. Outbreak of the Red River Rebellion under Riel.

1870. May 12, Act to establish the province of Manitoba. July 15, Northwest Territories transferred to the Dominion and Manitoba admitted into Confederation. Sept. 24, Wolseley's expedition reaches Fort Garry (Winnipeg); end of the rebellion.

1871. April 2, First Dominion census (populations at this and succeeding enumerations given in tabular form on page 94). April 14, Act establishing uniform currency in the Dominion. May 8, Treaty of Washington, dealing with questions outstanding between the United Kingdom and United States. July 20, British Columbia enters Confederation.

1872. May 22, The Earl of Dufferin Governor General.

1873. March 5, Opening of the Second Dominion Parliament. May 23, Act establishing the Northwest Mounted Police. July 1, Prince Edward Island enters Confederation. Nov. 7, Alexander Mackenzie premier. Nov. 8, Incorporation of Winnipeg.

1874. March 26, Opening of the third Dominion Parliament. May, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, opened.

1875. April 8, The Northwest Territories Act establishes a Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the Northwest Territories. June 15, Formation of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

1876. June 1, Opening of the Royal Military College, Kingston. June 5, First sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada. July 3, Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.

1877. June 20, Great fire at St. John, N.B., Oct., First exportation of wheat from Manitoba to the United Kingdom. Founding of the University of Manitoba.

1878. July 1, Canada joins the International Postal Union. Oct. 5, The Marquis of Lorne Governor General. Oct. 17, Sir J. A. Macdonald premier.

1879. Feb. 13, Opening of the fourth Dominion Parliament. May 15, Adoption of a protective tariff ("The National Policy").

1880. Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded, first meeting and exhibition, March 6. May 11, Sir A. T. Galt appointed first Canadian High Commissioner in London. Sept. 1, All British possessions in North America and adjacent islands, except Newfoundland and its dependencies, annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council of July 31. Oct. 21, Signing of the contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1881. April 4, Second Dominion census. May 2, First sod turned of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

1882. May 8, Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Alberta formed. May 25, First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. Aug. 23, Regina established as seat of Government of Northwest Territories.

1883. Feb. 1, Opening of the fifth Dominion Parliament. Aug. 18, The Marquis of Landsowne Governor General. Sept. 5, Formation of the Methodist

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE LIBRARY

Church in Canada; United Conference.

1884. May 24, Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner in London. Aug. 11, Order in Council settling the boundary of Ontario and Manitoba.

1885. March 26, Outbreak of Riel's second rebellion in the Northwest. April 24, Engagement at Fish Creek. May 2 Engagement at Cut Knife. May 12, Taking of Batoche. May 16, Surrender of Riel. Aug. 24, First census of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 16, Execution of Riel.

1886. April 6, Incorporation of Vancouver. June 7, Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec made first Canadian Cardinal. June 13, Vancouver destroyed by fire. June 28, First through tram on the Canadan Pacific Railway from Montreal to Vancouver. July 31, First quinquennial census of Manitoba.

1887. Interprovincial Conference at Quebec. April 4, First Intercolonial Conference in London. April 13, Opening of the sixth Dominion Parliament.

1888. Feb. 15, Signing of Fishery Treaty between United Kingdom and United States at Washington. May 1, Lord Stanley Governor General. Aug., Rejection of Fishery Treaty by United States Senate.

1890. March 31, The Manitoba School Act abolishes separate schools.

1891. April 5, Third Dominion census. April 29, Opening of the seventh Dominion Parliament. June 6, Death of Sir J. A. Macdonald. June 15, Sir John Abbott premier.

1892. Feb. 29, Washington Treaty, providing for arbitration of the Behring Sea Seal Fisheries question. July 22, Boundary convention between Canada and the United States. Nov. 25, Sir John Thompson premier.

1893. April 4, First sitting of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court. May 22, The Earl of Aberdeen Governor General. Dec. 18, Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, elected first Anglican Primate of all Canada.

1894. June 28, Colonial Conference at Ottawa. Dec. 12, Death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle. Dec. 21, (Sir) Mackenzie Bowell premier.

1895. Sept. 10, Opening of new Sault Ste. Marie canal. Oct. 2, Proclamation naming the Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon Districts of Northwest Territories.

1896. April 24, Sir Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona) High Commissioner in London. April 27, Sir Charles Tupper premier. July 11, (Sir) Wilfrid Laurier premier. Aug., Gold discovered in the Klondyke. Aug. 19, Opening of the eighth Dominion Parliament.

1897. July, Third Colonial Conference in London. Dec. 17, Award of the Behring Sea Arbitration.

1898. June 13, The Yukon District established as a separate Territory by Act of Parliament. July 30, The Earl of Minto Governor-General. Aug. 1, The British Preferential Tariff of Canada goes into force. Aug. 23, Meeting at Quebec of the Joint High Commission for the settlement of questions between Canada and the United States. Dec. 25, British Imperial Penny (2 cent) Postage introduced.

1899. Oct. 11, Beginning of the South African War. Oct. 14, Canadian Government decides to send troops to South Africa. Oct. 29, First Canadian contingent leaves Quebec for South Africa.

1900. Feb. 27, Battle of Paardeberg. April 26, Great fire at Ottawa and Hull.

1901. Jan. 22, Death of Queen Victoria and accession of King Edward VII. Feb. 6, Opening of the ninth Dominion Parliament. April 1, Census of the British Empire, total population, 397,659,316; Canada (Fourth Dominion census), 5,371,315. Sept. 16-Oct. 21, Visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (King George V and Queen Mary).

1902. May 31, End of South African War, peace signed at Vereeniging. June 30, Meeting of fourth Colonial Conference in London.

1903. Jan. 24, Signing of the Alaska Boundary Convention. June 19, Incorporation of Regina. Oct. 20, Award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

1904. Feb. 1, Dominion Railway Commission established under the

Railway Act of 1903. April 19, Great fire in Toronto. Sept. 26, Earl Grey Governor General. Oct. 8, Incorporation of Edmonton.

1905. Jan. 11, Opening of the tenth Dominion Parliament. Sept. 1, Creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

1906. University of Alberta founded. Oct. 8, Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa.

1907. March 22, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act passed. April 15-May 14, Fifth Colonial Conference in London. Adjustment of Parliamentary representation in Saskatchewan and Alberta. New Customs Tariff including introduction of Intermediate Tariff. Aug. 29, Collapse of Quebec Bridge. Sept. 19, new Commercial Convention with France signed at Paris. Oct. 17, First message by wireless telegraphy between Canada and the United Kingdom. University of Saskatchewan founded.

1908. Jan. 2, Establishment of Ottawa Branch of Royal Mint. April 11, Arbitration treaty between United Kingdom and United States. May 4, Ratification of Treaty for demarcation of boundary between Canada and United States. June 21-23, Bicentenary of Bishop Laval celebrated at Quebec. July 20-31, Quebec Tercentenary Celebrations: visit to Quebec of Prince of Wales, representing the King. Aug. 2, Great fire in Kootenay Valley, B.C. University of British Columbia founded.

1909. Jan. 11, Signing of International Boundary Waters Convention between Canada and United States. Jan. 20, opening of 11th Dominion Parliament. Jan. 27, Agreement between United Kingdom and United States to submit North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Question to the Hague Tribunal. May 19, Appointment of Canadian Commission of Conservation. July 28, Conference on Imperial Defence in London.

1910. Feb. 1, Ratification of Commercial Treaty with France. Feb. 1, International Opium Commission met at Shanghai. May 4, Passing of Naval Service Bill. May 6, Death of King Edward VII and accession of King George V. June 7, Death of Goldwin Smith. Sept. 7, North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration award of the Hague Tribunal. New trade agreement made with Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy.

1911. Jan. 21, Proposals for reciprocity with United States submitted to the Canadian Parliament. Mar. 21, Duke of Connaught appointed Governor General of Canada. May 23-June 20, Imperial Conference in London. June 1, Fifth Dominion census. July 11, Disastrous forest fires in Porcupine mining district. Sept. 21, General election of Dominion Parliament. Oct. 10 (Sir) R. L. Borden, premier. Oct. 11, Inauguration at Kitchener of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Transmission System. Oct. 13, The Duke and Duchess of Connaught land at Quebec. Nov. 15, Opening of 12th Dominion Parliament.

1912. April 15, Loss of the steamship *Titanic*. April 15, Appointment of Dominions Royal Commission May 15, Extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. June 17, Judgment delivered by the Imperial Privy Council on the marriage question raised by the Ne Temere Decree.

1913. April 10, Japanese Treaty Act assented to. June 2, Trade agreement with West Indies came into force. July 26, King's Prize at Bisley won by Canadian. September 1-3, Visit to Montreal of British Lord Chancellor (Viscount Haldane). Oct. 4, New Customs tariff of United States goes into force.

1914. Jan. 21, Death of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, aged 94. May 29, Loss of the steamship *Empress of Ireland*. Aug. 3, Acquisition by Canada of two submarines on the Pacific Coast. War with Germany, Aug. 4; with Austria-Hungary, Aug. 12; and with Turkey Nov. 5. Aug. 18-22, special war session of Canadian Parliament. Oct. 16, First Canadian Contingent of over 33,000 troops land at Plymouth, Eng. Nov. 1, Loss of four Canadian midshipmen by sinking of H.M.S. *Cape of Good Hope* in action off the coast of Chile.

1915. Feb., Canadian First Contingent land in France and proceed to Flanders. April 22, Second battle of Ypres; April 24, Battle of St. Julien. May 20-26, Battle of Festubert. June 15, Battle of Givenchy; gallantry of Canadian troops highly eulogized by F.-M. Sir John French. July 14, Sir Robert Borden attends meeting of the British Cabinet. Oct. 30, Death of Sir Charles Tupper, Bt. Nov. 22, Issue of Canadian War Loan of $50,000,000. Nov. 30, War Loan increased to $100,000,000.

1916. Jan. 12, Order in Council authorizing increase in number of Canadian troops to 500,000. Feb. 3, Destruction of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa by fire. April 3-20, Battle of St. Eloi. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces. June 1-3, Battle of Sanctuary Wood. June 3, Order in Council establishing Board of Pension Commissioners. Sept. 1, Cornerstone of new Houses of Parliament laid by Duke of Connaught. Sept., Issue of Second War Loan, $100,000,000. Oct. 16, Duke of Connaught left Canada on completion of term of office as Governor General. Nov. 11, Duke of Devonshire (appointed Aug. 19) sworn in at Halifax, N.S., as Governor General.

1917. Feb. 12-May 15, Visit to England of Prime Minister and colleagues for Imperial Conference. Feb. 21, Final Report of Dominions Royal Commission. March, Third war loan, $150,000,000. March 14, Death of Duchess of Connaught. March 20-May 2, Meetings in London of Imperial War Cabinet. March 21-April 27, Imperial War Conference. March 31, Canadian patriotic contributions amount to $49,271,012. April 5, Declaration of war against Germany by United States. April 9, Capture of Vimy Ridge. April 16, Wheat placed on free list. June 11, Appointment of Board of Grain Supervisors with power to fix grain prices. June 21, Appointment of Food Controller under Order in Council of June 16. July 1, Jubilee of Confederation, 1867. Aug. 15, Battle of Loos, capture of Hill 70. Aug. 29, Passing of Military Service Act. Sept. 20, Completion of structure of Quebec bridge. Sept. 20, Parliamentary franchise extended to women; Dominion Government authorized to purchase 600,000 shares of C.N.R. Oct. 4, Battle of Passchendaele. Oct. 6, Dissolution of 12th Parliament. Nov. 12, Fourth War Loan (Victory Bonds). Dec. 6, Disastrous explosion at Halifax, N.S., caused by collision between the *Imo* and the *Mont Blanc*, laden with powerful explosives. Dec. 17, General Election and Union Government sustained.

1918. Feb. 23, Appointment of Canada Registration Board. Mar. 18, Opening of first session of 13th Parliament. Mar. 21, Germans launch critical offensive on West Front. Mar. 30, Gen. Foch appointed Generalissimo. Mar.-April, second battle of the Somme. April 17, Secret session of Parliament. May 23, Parliament prorogued. June-July, Prime Minister and colleagues attend Imperial War Conferences in London. July 18, Allies assume successful offensive on West Front. Aug. 12, Battle of Amiens. Aug. 26-28, Capture of Monchy le Preux. Sept. 2–4, Breaking of Drocourt-Quéant line. Sept. 16, Austrian Peace Note. Sept. 19, Establishment of Khaki University of Canada. Sept. 27-29, Crossing of Canal du Nord and capture of Bourlon Wood. Sept. 30, Bulgaria surrenders and signs armistice. Oct. 1–9, Capture of Cambrai. Oct. 5, Epidemic of Spanish Influenza causing closing of churches and abandonment of public meetings. Oct. 6, First German Peace Note. Oct. 20, Capture of Denain. Oct. 21, Appointment of Siberian Economic Commission. Oct. 25–Nov. 2, Capture of Valenciennes. Oct. 28, Issue of Fifth War Loan for $300,000,000 in the form of Victory Bonds. Oct. 31, Turkey surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 4, Austria-Hungary surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 10, flight into Holland of German Emperor. Capture of Mons. Nov. 11, Germany surrenders and signs

armistice. Spontaneous rejoicings throughout the Empire at the prospect of victorious peace. Dec. 1, National Thanksgiving Services for victory and peace.

1919. Feb. 17, Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Feb. 20–July 7, Second Session of 13th Parliament of Canada. Mar. 7, Appointment of Government Receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. May 1–June 15, Great Strike at Winnipeg and strikes in other Western cities. May 26, Return to Canada of Prime Minister from Peace Conference. June 23, General Election in Quebec, resulting in retention of Liberal Administration. June 28, Signature at Versailles of Peace Treaty and Protocol; Canadian Plenipotentiaries: the Hon. Charles J. Doherty and the Hon. Arthur L. Sifton. July 24, General Election in Prince Edward Island, resulting in defeat of Conservative administration. Aug. 5–7, Meeting at Ottawa of Liberal convention and election of the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as leader of Liberal party. Aug. 15, Arrival at St. John, N.B., of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales for official tour in Canada. Aug. 22, Formal opening of Quebec Bridge by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Sept. 1, H.R.H., the Prince of Wales lays foundation stone of tower of new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Sept. 1–Nov. 10, Third or Special Peace Session of 13th Parliament of Canada. Sept. 15, Opening at Ottawa of the National Industrial Conference. Oct. 20, General Election in Ontario, resulting in defeat of Conservative administration and formation of Ministry by E. C. Drury, United Farmers' Organization. Issue of Sixth War Loan for $300,000,000 in the form of Victory Bonds. Nov. 25, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales sails from Halifax, N.S., on completion of visit to Canada. Dec. 20, Organization of "Canadian National Railways" by Order in Council.

1920. Jan. 10. Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles having been exchanged, the war with Germany is officially declared at an end. Feb. 19. Grand Trunk shareholders ratify agreement for sale of the Grand Trunk Railway to the Dominion Government. Feb. 26–July 1, Fourth session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada. May 18, Budget speech. New taxation imposed, estimated to yield an additional $100,000,000 of annual revenue. May 31–June 18, Trade Conference at Ottawa between Dominion and West Indian Governments. June 7–19, Convention of American Federation of Labour at Montreal. June 29, Provincial general election in Manitoba. New political groups hold balance of power, but Liberal Government is retained in office. July 8, Sir Lomer Gouin is succeeded by Hon. L. A. Taschereau as Premier of Quebec. July 10, Sir Robert Borden is succeeded by Hon. (now Right Hon.) Arthur Meighen as Premier of Canada. July 16, Ratifications of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye having been exchanged, the war with Austria is officially declared at an end. July 27, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia. Liberal Government of Premier Murray is sustained. Aug. 5-7, Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa. Aug. 9, Ratifications of the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine having been exchanged, the war with Bulgaria is officially declared at an end. Sept. 18-23, Ninth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at Toronto. Oct. 9, Provincial general election in New Brunswick. Liberal Government is sustained by a reduced majority. Oct. 20, Prohibition defeated and Government control of the liquor traffic favoured by referendum in British Columbia. Oct. 25, Referendum re complete prohibition of the liquor traffic is carried in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Oct. 25-28, National Conferences in Ottawa on Technical Education and Education Statistics. Nov. 15, First meeting League of Nations Assembly begins at Geneva, Switzerland. Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. E. Foster, G.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty and Hon. N. W. Rowell

representing Canada. M. Hymans of Belgium is elected President. Nov. 24, McGill University Centennial Endowment Fund is closed with over $6,000,000 subscribed. Dec. 1, Provincial general election in British Columbia. Liberal Government is sustained by a reduced majority.

III.—PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CANADA.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

Situation.—The Dominion of Canada includes the whole of the northern half of the North American continent, except the United States territory of Alaska and the Labrador Coast, which is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. The southernmost point in the Dominion is Middle Island in Lake Erie, south of Pelee Island, in north latitude 41° 41′; from here Canadian territory extends northward to the Pole. In longitude the Dominion stretches from about west longitude 57°—the exact boundary with Newfoundland territory is as yet undefined—to west longitude 141°, the boundary with Alaska. Canada thus extends over about 84° of longitude and 48° of latitude.

General Formation.—The topographic features of the present surface of the American continent admit of its division, in Canada, into several physiographic provinces. The exposed surface of the old pre-Cambrian continent forms one of the largest divisions and has been called the Canadian Shield, the Archean peneplain and, in its southern portion, the Laurentian Highland. The mountainous country of the west constitutes the Cordilleras, while the mountains of eastern United States, in their continuation across the border, form the Appalachian Highlands of eastern Canada. The Great Plains, with various subdivisions, occupy the area between the mountainous area of the west and the great, roughened surface of the Canadian Shield. The St. Lawrence Lowland lies between the Laurentian and Appalachian Highlands. Within the borders of the Canadian Shield an area on the southern margin of Hudson bay has been referred to as the Clay Belt. It occupies a part of the basin that was submerged during the Glacial period and covered with a coating of clay which smoothed over its inequalities and concealed most of the underlying rocks. Since its emergence the surface has been but slightly altered by drainage channels cut across it.

Canadian Shield.—The portion of the pre-Cambrian continent whose exposed surface still forms a large part of Canada, has an area of about two and a half million square miles. Its northern border crosses the Arctic archipelago, the eastern lies beyond Baffin island and Labrador and reaches the depressed area occupied by the St.

Lawrence river, a short spur or point crossing this valley at the outlet of lake Ontario to join the Adirondack mountains in New York. The southern boundary runs from the spur west to Georgian bay, skirts the north shore of lake Huron and sweeps almost entirely around the ancient depressed area occupied by lake Superior. The western edge, from the lake of the Woods and lake Winnipeg, bears northwest to the western end of lake Athabaska, and passes through the basins occupied by Great Slave and Great Bear lakes, reaching the Arctic ocean east of the Mackenzie River delta. In detail, the surface features of the Canadian Shield are irregular; but, viewed broadly, it has the conformation of a great plain, depressed toward the centre and in the north and slightly elevated along the eastern and southern borders, where it presents a somewhat steep outward slope. The general elevation in the eastern portion is under 2,000 feet, and over the larger part of the plain is about 1,000 feet. The highest portion is along the northeastern margin where it presents a steep face to the sea.

Cordilleran Region.—The western part of the American continent is more or less mountainous. The Andean chain, which extends throughout the length of South America and broadens out in North America and in Canada, has an average width of over 500 miles. This region is the most elevated in Canada, many of the summits reaching heights of 10,000 feet, with occasional peaks over 13,000 feet above sea-level. The mountainous tract forming the Cordilleras can be divided broadly into three parallel bands; an old series of plateaus and mountains forming the central part, referred to as the Central Belt, a young series of parallel ridges, east of the central plateaus, formed of fault blocks and folds and known as the Eastern Belt and a third division, between the plateau country and the Pacific, called the Western Belt. The Belts are further subdivided as in the following tables:—

1.—Mountain Systems and Ranges in Western Canada.

EASTERN BELT.

SYSTEM.	MOUNTAINS OR PLATEAUS.	RANGE, GROUP OR PLATEAU.
ROCKIES	Rocky mountains	Hughes range, Brisco range, Livingstone range, Palliser range, Other ranges and groups
	Mackenzie mountains	Sayunei range, Tigonankweine range, other ranges and groups.
	Franklin mountains	Un-named ranges and groups.
ARCTIC	Richardson mountains	Un-named ranges and groups.

CENTRAL BELT.

SYSTEM.	MOUNTAINS OR PLATEAUS.	RANGE, GROUP OR PLATEAU.
COLUMBIA	SELKIRK MOUNTAINS	Purcell range, McGillivray range, Moyie range, Slocan group, Nelson range, other ranges and groups.
	MONASHEE MOUNTAINS	Christina range, Midway group, other ranges and groups.
	CARIBOO MOUNTAINS	Un-named ranges and groups.
INTERIOR	FRASER PLATEAU	Bonaparte plateau, Arrowstone plateau, other plateaus.
	NECHAKO PLATEAU	Ootsa-François plateau, Nadina mountain, other plateaus.
	UN-NAMED MOUNTAINS AND PLATEAUS	Un-named ranges, groups and plateaus.
CASSIAR	BABINE MOUNTAINS	Un-named ranges and groups.
	STIKINE MOUNTAINS	Klappan range, Groundhog range, other ranges
	UN-NAMED MOUNTAINS	Un-named ranges and groups.
YUKON	YUKON PLATEAUS	Teslin range, Glenlyon range, Pelly range, un-named ranges and plateaus.
	UN-NAMED MOUNTAINS AND PLATEAUS	Un-named ranges, groups and plateaus.

WESTERN BELT.

SYSTEM.	MOUNTAINS OR PLATEAUS	RANGE, GROUP OR PLATEAU.
PACIFIC	CASCADE MOUNTAINS	Un-named ranges and groups.
	COAST MOUNTAINS	Tahtsa range, Whitesail range, Telkwa range, un-named ranges.
	BULKLEY MOUNTAINS	Zymoetz range, Seven Sisters group, Rocher Déboulé range, Hudson Bay group.
	UN-NAMED MOUNTAINS	Un-named ranges and groups.
INSULAR	VANCOUVER ISLAND MOUNTAINS	Un-named ranges and groups.
	QUEEN CHARLOTTE MOUNTAINS	
	ST. ELIAS MOUNTAINS (PART)	

Mountain peaks.—Following is a list of the principal named peaks exceeding 12,000 feet in elevation:—

ALBERTA.

NAME.	ELEVATION.	LAT.	LONG.	RANGE.
ALBERTA—				
Alberta	12,000	52° 14′	117° 36′	Rocky Mtns.
Forbes	12,000	51° 48′	116° 56′	"
The Twins	12,085	52° 13′	117° 12′	"
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
Robson	13,068	53° 07′	119° 08′	"
YUKON—				
Augusta	14,900	60° 18′	140° 28′	St. Elias Mtns.
Cook	13,700	60° 10′	139° 59′	"
Hubbard	16,400	60° 21′	139° 02′	"
King	16,971	60° 35′	140° 39′	"
Logan	19,539	60° 135′	140° 21′	"
Lucania	17,147	61° 01′	140° 28′	"
McArthur	14,253	60° 36′	140° 13′	"
Newton	13,860	60° 19′	140° 52′	"
St. Elias	18,000	60° 18′	140° 57′	"
Steele	16,644	61° 06′	140° 19′	"
Strickland	13,818	61° 14′	140° 45′	"
Vancouver	15,617	60° 21′	139° 42′	"
Walsh	14,498	61° 00′	140° 00′	"
Wood	15,885	61° 14′	140° 31′	"

Appalachian Region.—The continuation of the Green mountains of Vermont into Canada may be traced in the Notre Dame mountains, which approach the St. Lawrence below Quebec and, continuing with more easterly trend, form the highland of the Gaspé peninsula. Over a large part these hills hardly attain the dignity of mountains, but peaks rising 3,500 feet above the nearby coast are found in the Gaspé peninsula. The continuation of the White mountains of New Hampshire is found in the highlands of Maine and New Brunswick, the continuity being shown quite plainly by the rock-folding and other evidences of the great earth movements which caused the topography. An additional ridge apparently forms the present province of Nova Scotia, and although the highlands of that province in few places rise to elevations greater than 1,500 feet, the rock structure indicates that it was a mountainous country at no very remote geological period.

Great Plains.—A great area, including many diverse features, lies to the east of the Cordilleras. The portion that is included under the term Great Plains extends from the southwestern edge of the ancient surface forming the Canadian Shield, to the eastern edge of the mountainous region of the Cordilleras. In the belt traversed by the railway lines a threefold division into prairie steppes, rising one above the other, is clearly recognizable, though the divisions are

not distinguishable in the region farther north to which the term prairie is not applicable. For the purpose of description these three divisions are adopted and a fourth is added for the broken hilly country of the foot-hills. The first or eastern division comprises the plain lying between the Canadian Shield and the plateau formed of Cretaceous sediments; the second extends from the edge of this plateau westward to the erosion remnants of former Tertiary deposits; and the third stretches from this line westward to the foot-hills. North of the prairie country these distinctions are less noticeable, and divisions two and three become merged into one.

St. Lawrence Lowlands.—The southern interior of the continent consists of a plain of low relief, bordered on the east by the Appalachian mountains, on the west by the Cordilleran mountain systems, and on the north by the old surface of the Laurentian plateau. To the northeast this plain becomes reduced in width, and in the vicinity of Quebec is represented by a narrow plateau or shelf on each side of the St. Lawrence river. The triangular area beyond, in which is the island of Anticosti, is structurally related to the central lowlands. The St. Lawrence lowlands may be divided into three sections: (1) the St. Lawrence river plain separated from (2) the Eastern Ontario basin by a point of crystalline rocks, and (3) the Ontario peninsula a slightly more elevated plain whose eastern border is a steep escarpment, the eastern outcrop of a heavy limestone bed which underlies the western peninsula.

Waterways.—The waterways of Canada constitute one of the most remarkable of its geographical features. East of the Rocky mountains the southern part of the Dominion slopes northeastward towards Hudson bay; and the rivers in the south flow eastward. Thus the Saskatchewan river, with its northern and southern branches, flows eastward into lake Winnipeg and thence northward by the Nelson river into Hudson bay. On the north the Great Plain has a northerly slope, and the Mackenzie river, with its tributaries, the Slave, Liard, Athabaska, and Peace rivers, flows into the Arctic ocean. The Mackenzie, exclusive of its tributaries, but including the Slave, Peace and Finlay rivers, of which it is the continuation, has a total length of 2,525 miles. The Yukon river in the Yukon territory also flows northward, passing through Alaska, into Behring strait after a course of 2,300 miles. In British Columbia, the Fraser, Columbia, Skeena and Stikine rivers flow into the Pacific ocean.

Drainage Basins.—The large drainage basins of Canada are the Atlantic (554,000 square miles), the Hudson bay (1,486,000 square miles), the Arctic (1,290,000 square miles), the Pacific (387,300 square miles) and the gulf of Mexico (12,365 square miles). Table **1** gives a list of the river drainage basins, and Table **2** gives the lengths of the principal rivers with their tributaries and sub-tributaries.

1.—Drainage Basins of Canada.

Drainage Basins	Area Drained	Drainage Basins	Area Drained
Atlantic Basin.	Sq. miles	**Hudson Bay Basin**—concluded	Sq. miles
Hamilton	29,100	Kazan	32,700
Miramichi	5,400	Dubawnt	58,500
St. John	21,500		
St. Lawrence	309,500	**Total**	**1,486,000**
Saguenay	35,900		
St. Maurice	16,200	**Pacific Basin.**	
French	8,000	Yukon	145,800
Nipigon	9,000	Porcupine	24,600
Ottawa	56,700	Stewart	21,900
Lièvre	3,500	Pelly	21,300
Gatineau	9,100	Lewes	35,000
		White	15,000
Total	**554,000**	Alsek	11,200
		Taku	7,600
Hudson Bay Basin		Stikine	20,300
Koksoak	62,400	Nass	7,400
George	20,000	Skeena	19,300
Big	26,300	Fraser	91,700
Eastmain	25,500	Thompson	21,800
Rupert	15,700	Nechako	15,700
Broadback	9,800	Blackwater	5,600
Nottaway	29,800	Quesnel	4,500
Moose	42,100	Chilcotin	7,500
Abitibi	11,300	Columbia	39,300
Missinaibi	10,600	Kootenay	15,500
Albany	59,800	Okanagan	6,000
Kenogami	20,700	Kettle	3,160
Attawapiskat	18,700	Pend d'Oreille	1,190
Winisk	24,100		
Severn	38,600	**Total**	**387,300**
Hayes	28,000		
Nelson	370,800	**Arctic Basin.**	
Winnipeg	44,000	Backs	47,500
English	20,600	Coppermine	29,100
Red	63,400	Mackenzie	682,000
Assiniboine	52,600	Liard	1,700
Saskatchewan	158,800	Hay	25,700
North Saskatchewan	54,700	Peace	117,100
South Saskatchewan	65,500	Athabaska	58,900
Red Deer	18,300		
Bow	11,100	**Total**	**1,290,000**
Belly	8,900		
Churchill	115,500	**Gulf of Mexico Basin**	12,365

NOTE.—Owing to overlapping, the totals of each drainage basin do not represent an addition of the drainage areas as given. Tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names.

2.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada.

Names	Miles	Names	Miles
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.		**Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean** —continued	
Hamilton (to head of Ashuanipi)	350	Miramichi	135
Natashkwan	220	St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis)	1,900
Romaine	270	Manikuagan	310
Moisie	210	Outardae	270
St. Marguerite	130	Bersimis	240
St. John	390	Saguenay (to head of Peribonka)	405

2.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada—concluded.

Names	Miles
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean—concluded.	
Peribonka	280
Mistassini	185
Ashwapmuchuan	165
Chaudière	120
St. Maurice	325
Mattawin	100
St. Francis	165
Richelieu	210
Ottawa	685
North	70
Rouge	115
North Nation	60
Lièvre	205
Gatineau	240
Coulonge	135
Dumoine	80
South Nation	90
Mississippi	105
Madawaska	130
Petawawa	95
Moira	60
Trent	150
Grand	140
Thames	135
French (to head of Sturgeon)	180
Sturgeon	110
Spanish	153
Mississagi	140
Thessalon	40
Nipigon (to head of Ombabika)	130
Flowing into Hudson Bay.	
Hayes	300
Nelson (to Lake Winnipeg)	390
Nelson (to head of Bow)	1,660
Red (to head of Lake Traverse)	355
Red (to head of Sheyenne)	545
Assiniboine	450
Souris	450
Qu'Appelle	270
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel)	475
English	330
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	1,205
North Saskatchewan	760
South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	865
Bow	315
Belly	180
Red Deer	385
Churchill	1,000
Beaver	305
Kazan	455
Dubawnt	580
Severn	420
Winisk	295
Attawapiskat	465
Albany (to head of Cat river)	610
Moose (to head of Mattagami)	340
Flowing into Hudson Bay—concluded.	
Mattagami	275
Abitibi	340
Missinaibi	265
Harricanaw	250
Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi)	400
Waswanipi	190
Rupert	380
Eastmain	375
Big	520
Great Whale	365
Leaf	295
Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau)	535
Kaniapiskau	445
George	365
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean.	
Columbia (total)	1,150
Columbia (in Canada)	465
Kootenay	400
Fraser	695
Thompson (to head of North Thompson)	270
North Thompson	185
South Thompson	120
Chilcotin	145
Blackwater	140
Nechako	255
Stuart	220
Skeena	335
Nass	205
Stikine	335
Alsek	260
Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin)	1,765
Yukon (Int. boundary to head of Nisutlin)	655
Stewart	320
White	185
Pelly	330
Macmillan	200
Lewes	338
Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.	
Mackenzie (to head of Finlay)	2,525
Peel	365
Arctic Red	230
Liard	550
Fort Nelson	260
Athabaska	765
Pembina	210
Slave	265
Peace (to head of Finlay)	1,065
Finlay	250
Parsnip	145
Smoky	245
Little Smoky	185
Coppermine	525
Backs	605

NOTE.—In the above table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. Thus the Ottawa and other rivers are shown as tributary to the St. Lawrence, and the Gatineau and other rivers as tributary to the Ottawa.

St. Lawrence River System.—Most important of the lakes and rivers in Canada is the chain of the Great Lakes with their connecting rivers, the St. Lawrence river and its tributaries. This chain is called the St. Lawrence River System. The Great Lakes, separating the province of Ontario from the United States and connected by a series of canals with the St. Lawrence river, allow of access from the Atlantic ocean to the interior of the Dominion at Fort William and Port Arthur, twin cities situated on lake Superior.

The Great Lakes.—Table 3 shows the length, breadth, area, elevation above sea-level and maximum depth of each of the Great Lakes.

3.—Area, Elevation and Depth of the Great Lakes.

Lakes	Length.	Breadth.	Depth Maximum.	Area.	Elevation above Sea-level.
	Miles	Miles	Feet.	Sq. Miles	Feet
Superior	254	162	1,008	31,800	602
Michigan	316	118	870	22,400	581
Huron	207	101	802	23,200	581
St. Clair	26	24	21	445	575
Erie	239	59	180	10,000	572
Ontario	193	53	738	7,260	246

Lake Superior, with its area of 31,800 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world. As the international boundary between Canada and the United States passes through the centre of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, only half of the areas of these lakes given in the above statement is Canadian. The whole of lake Michigan is within United States territory. From the western end of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Lawrence there is, with the aid of the canal system, a continuous navigable waterway. The total length of the St. Lawrence river from the head of the St. Louis river to the Pointe-des-Monts, at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is 1,900 miles. The tributaries of the St. Lawrence, several of which have themselves important tributaries, include the Ottawa river, 685 miles long; the St. Maurice river, 325 miles long; and the Saguenay (to head of Peribonka), 405 miles long.

Other Inland Waters.—In addition to the Great Lakes there are large bodies of inland water in other parts of Canada. Of these only the following principal lakes, with their respective areas, need be mentioned here: in Quebec, lake Mistassini (975 square miles); in Ontario, lake Nipigon (1,730 square miles); in Manitoba lake Winnipeg (9,457 square miles), lake Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles) and lake Manitoba (1,817 square miles); in Saskatchewan, Reindeer lake (2,437 square miles); in Alberta, lake Athabaska (2,482 square miles). All these are within the boundaries of the provinces as at present constituted, and are exclusive of lakes situated in the Northwest Territories, as, for instance, the Great Bear lake (11,821 square miles) and the Great Slave lake (10,719 square miles) in the Mackenzie District.

Table 4 gives a list of the principal lakes of Canada by provinces, with the area of each in square miles. The table corresponds with the constitution of the provinces as altered by the Boundary Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, cc. 32, 40 and 45).

4.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes by Provinces.

Names of Lakes	Areas
	Square Miles
Nova Scotia—	
Bras d'Or	230
Little Bras d'Or	130
	360
New Brunswick—	
Grand	74
Quebec—	
Abitibi, portion in Quebec	25
Apiskigamish	392
Ashuanipi	319
Atikonak	331
Aylmer	8
Baskatong	17
Burnt	56
Champlain, portion in Quebec	3
Chibougamau	138
Clearwater	478
Evans	231
Expanse	59
Gull	125
Grand Victoria	57
Great Long	245
Indian House	306
Ishiamikuagan	87
Kakabonga	65
Kniapiskau	441
Kipawa	117
Lower Seal	221
Matapedia	16
Manuan	113
Mattagami	87
Megantic	14
Melville	1,298
Memphremagog, part in Quebec	28
Menihek	112
Minto	235
Mishikamua	612
Mishikamats	122
Mistassini	975
Mistassinis	206
Nemiskau	56
Nichikum	208
Nomining	9
Obatogamau	56
Olga	50
Ossokmanuan	131
Papineau	5
Patamisk	44
Payne	747
Petitsikapau	94
Pipmaukin	100
Pletipi	138
Quinze, Lac des	46
Richmond	269
St. Francis, Beauce county	13

Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	Square Miles.
Quebec—concluded.	
St. Francis river, St. Lawrence, part	59
St. John	350
St. Louis	56
St. Peter	130
Sandgirt	106
Simon	12
Timiskaming, part	65
Temiscouata	29
Thirty-one Mile	23
Two Mountains	63
Upper Seal	270
Wakonichi	44
Waswanipi	100
Whitefish	19
	11,110
Ontario—	
Abitibi portion in Ontario	331
Bald	2
Balsam	17
Buckhorn	14
Cameron	6
Couchiching	19
Deer	7
Dog	61
Eagle	128
Erie, portion in Ontario	5,019
George, portion in Ontario	11
Huron, including Georgian bay, portion in Ontario	14,331
La Croix, portion in Ontario	23
Lansdowne	98
Long	75
Manitou, Manitou island	38
Mille Lacs, Lac de	104
Mud	13
Muskoka	54
Namakan, portion in Ontario	19
Nipigon	1,730
Nipissing	330
Ontario, portion in Ontario	3,727
Panache	35
Pigeon	15
Rainy, portion in Ontario	260
Rice	27
St. Clair, portion in Ontario	257
St. Francis, river St. Lawrence, part	24
St. Joseph	245
Saganaga, portion in Ontario	21
Sandy	245
Seul	392
Simcoe	271
Scugog	39
Stony	19

4.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes by Provinces—continued.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	Square Miles.
Ontario—concluded.	
Sturgeon, English river	106
Sturgeon, Victoria county	18
Superior, portion in Ontario	11,178
Timagami	90
Timiskaming, part	52
Trout, English river	134
Trout, Severn river	233
Wanapitei	45
Woods, lake of the, part in Ontario	1,325
	41,188
Manitoba—	
Atikameg	90
Cedar	285
Cormorant	141
Dauphin	200
Dog	64
Ebb-and-flow	39
Etawney	625
Gods	319
Granville	92
Island	551
Kiskitto	69
Kiskittogisu	122
Manitoba	1,817
Moose	552
Namew, part	12
North Indian	184
Neultin, part	76
Playgreen	224
Reed	86
Red Deer, west of lake Winnipegosis	86
Reindeer, part	134
St. Martin	125
Setting	58
Shoal	102
South Indian	1,531
Swan	84
Todatara, part	156
Waterhen	83
Wekusko	83
Winnipeg	9,459
Winnipegosis	2,086
Woods, lake of the, part	60
	19,894
Saskatchewan—	
Amisk	111
Athabaska, part	1,801
Buffalo	281
Candle	150
Chaplin	66
Cree	406
Cumberland	166
Dove	242
Ile-a-la-Crosse	187
Johnston	131
Last Mountain	98
Little Quill	70
Manitou	67
Montreal	138

Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	Square Miles.
Saskatchewan—concluded.	
Namew, part	54
Plonge, Lac la	383
Quill	163
Red Deer on Red Deer river	97
Reindeer, part	2,302
Ronge, Lac la	343
White Loon	97
Witchikan	70
Wollaston	906
	8,329
Alberta—	
Athabaska, part	1,401
Beaver	89
Biche, Lac la	125
Buffalo	55
Claire	404
Lesser Slave	480
Pakowki	72
Sullivan	94
	2,360
British Columbia—	
Adams	52
Atlin, part	331
Babine	306
Chilko	172
Harrison	122
Kootenay	220
Lower Arrow	64
Okanagan	135
Owikano	98
Quesnel	147
Shuswap	124
Stuart	220
Tacla	135
Tagish, part	91
Teslin, part	123
Upper Arrow	99
	2,439
Northwest Territories—	
Aberdeen	514
Aylmer	612
Baker	1,029
Clinton-Colden	674
Dubawnt	1,654
Franklin	122
Garry	980
Gras, Lac de	674
Great Bear	11,821
Great Slave	10,719
Kaminuriak	368
Lower Seal	220
Macdougall	318
Maguse	490
Martre, Lac la	1,225
Mackay	980
Nueltin, part	230
Nutarawit	343
Pelly	331

4.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes by Provinces—concluded.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.	Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Northwest Territories—concluded.		Yukon—concluded.	
Schultz	123	Kusawa	56
Thoalintoa	184	Laberge	87
Todatara, part	52	Marsh	32
Yathkyed	858	Tagish, part	48
	34,521	Teslin, part	123
			649
Yukon—			
Aishihik	107		
Atlin, part	12	**Canada**	**120,924**
Kluane	184		

Islands.—The northern and western coasts of Canada are skirted by clusters of islands. Those on the north are mostly within the Arctic circle. On the west, Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands are the largest and most important. On the east, besides the separate island colony of Newfoundland, there are Cape Breton Island, forming part of the province of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, forming one of the nine provinces of Canada, the Magdalen Islands and the island of Anticosti. To the south of Newfoundland are the two small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon belonging to France. In lake Huron is the island of Manitoulin and the so-called Thirty Thousand Islands of Georgian Bay. In the St. Lawrence river, just below lake Ontario, are the picturesque Thousand Islands.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF CANADA, 1919.

By Wyatt Malcolm, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

The purpose of the writer in presenting this paper is to give a brief review of the most important reports and articles treating of the economic geology of Canada, published during the year 1919. It is hoped that this will also serve to indicate to the reader where detailed information regarding the mineral resources of the country may be obtained, since the articles reviewed, although recently published, do not necessarily contain the best and most complete information on the subject. The numbers appearing in brackets throughout this paper refer to the names of the publishers listed at the end.

Asbestos.—A report privately published by J. K. Knox describes in detail the geological features of the serpentine belt of the Coleraine area of the Thetford-Black Lake mining district. It is in the serpentine belt that the asbestos and chromite deposits of Quebec are found.

Clay.—The Canadian Chemical Journal of March, 1919, contains a succinct description by J. Keele of the clay deposits of northern Ontario, with suggestions as to how they should be treated to obtain the best results in their utilization. L. Reinecke (6) describes the occurrence of fire clay at Chimney Creek bridge, west of Fraser river, British Columbia.

Coal.—The mapping of the northward extension of the coal bearing strata of the Crowsnest coal field was continued in 1918. It was carried as far as the headwaters of Oldman and Livingstone rivers within the Rocky mountains and of Willow creek and tributaries in the foothills. According to BRUCE ROSE (1) coal similar to that mined in the Crowsnest Pass is found but is not mined. It is not possible to give measured sections nor to correlate the seams with those that are mined to the south, but seams ranging in thickness from sixteen feet to five feet, or less, were observed. In a report by J. S. STEWART (1) on the "Geology of the disturbed belt of southwestern Alberta" attention is directed to the coal seams of the Belly River and St. Mary River formations of the area. These have been opened by tunnels to supply the local demand for domestic fuel.

The results of investigations carried on in the southern part of the Sydney coal field were presented by A. O. HAYES (1), who also reported on work done in the Chimney Corner and Ste. Rose coal areas of Inverness county, in the New Campbellton area, Victoria county, and the Kemptown area, Colchester county, Nova Scotia.

Cobalt.—A report on cobalt written by C. W. DRURY (3) gives notes on the various cobalt minerals, their occurrence throughout the world and more particularly in Ontario, the metallurgical processes by which the metal is recovered, its chemistry and uses. An interesting occurrence of cobalt associated with gold-bearing arsenopyrite and molybdenite in a vein eighteen inches to four feet wide on a claim adjacent to the Rocher De Boule properties of Hazelton district, British Columbia, is described by J. J. O'NEILL (1). In the first eight-five feet of a tunnel driven on this vein four to eighteen inches of solid sulphides were exposed, which were said to average $80 in gold and two and one-half to five per cent of cobalt.

Copper.—With the exception of a paper in the Canadian Mining Journal by R. E. HORE on the Huntingdon copper mine of Quebec, and a description by A. L. PARSONS (3) of copper deposits of northwestern Ontario, nearly all the reports of 1919 dealing with copper deposits of Canada are those descriptive of ore bodies in British Columbia. The reports of the Resident Engineers (5) of the Mineral Survey districts of British Columbia contain considerable matter of interest to geologists, in addition to the usual information regarding development work at the various mines.

The Rocher De Boule mine is the most important copper mine of the Hazelton district. J. J. O'NEILL (1) states that the country rock was subjected to fissuring at two different periods. Brecciation of the rock occurred on certain zones along the line of the first fissuring. The brecciated material suffered a certain degree of alteration and the fissure was then filled with a siliceous cement. A second fissuring in the same plane then followed. Ore-bearing solutions entered these fissures and deposition took place mainly in the brecciated zone. Chalcopyrite and hornblende constitute ninety per cent of the vein material.

The ore bodies of one of the most important copper mines of British Columbia, the Britannia mine, have been briefly described by S. J. SCHOFIELD (1). The ore is in lenticular masses in a great shear zone; the schist of this zone has been impregnated or replaced by pyrite, chalcopyrite and cupriferous pyrite with minor amounts of zincblende. In his study of the geology of Quatsino sound and other parts of the west coast of Vancouver island V. DOLMAGE (1) made an examination of the Old Sport copper mine. A limestone series overlying a thick flow of andesite has been intruded by a mass of diorite and has been extensively metamorphosed. The ore is chalcopyrite, which occurs as small rounded grains and large irregular bodies associated with a large amount of magnetite and smaller amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite. It is deposited mainly at the base of the limestone where it rests upon the main body of andesite. It probably had its origin in the intrusive diorite.

Gold.—A number of reports were published in 1919 dealing with the geological features of several Precambrian areas of the Laurentian plateau of Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, in which gold mining is being carried on or in which prospecting may be conducted with reasonable chances of success. The reports of Resident Engineers of the Mineral Survey district of British Columbia (5) contain brief notes on the gold mines and prospects of British Columbia.

The Cariboo placers, British Columbia, that have since 1860 yielded about $45,000,000 of gold were examined by B. R. MACKAY (1) in 1918. The preglacial gulch, creek and bench gravels are the source of the greater part of the present output of the Cariboo. Owing to the fact that these deposits occur in most cases buried under a heavy mantle of drift, glacial outwash, and recent stream gravels, many of them were entirely overlooked or the mining of them had to be abandoned on account of water and other difficulties. The cheaper methods of mining of the present day renders some of these deposits commercially attractive. The tracing of these preglacial gravels is a matter of detailed study and mapping. Some notes by J. B. TYRRELL on the placer mines of Cariboo were published in Economic Geology, Volume 14.

The origin of the gold deposits of Matachewan district, northern Ontario, is dealt with by H. C. COOKE in Economic Geology, volume 14. The gold occurs in veinlets of quartz cutting granite porphyry and in schists surrounding the intrusive porphyry In the schists the ore bodies consist of a pegmatite dyke in the centre, a middle zone of mineralized rock on each side of the pegmatite and an outer zone of altered rock without mineralization which grades into unaltered country rock. The ores were genetically connected with the porphyry. A report and map by C. W. KNIGHT, A. G. BURROWS, P. E. HOPKINS and A. L. PARSONS (3) on a stretch of country extending east from near Porcupine, Ontario, to the interprovincial boundary, should be of great value to prospectors for gold. Geological formations are exposed that are promising and a number of gold prospects have been opened. Other reports on gold areas in Ontario have been presented by A. G. BURROWS (3) and P. E. HOPKINS (3). Notes on

a gold area on the upper Harricanaw river, Quebec, were published by A. Mailhiot in volume 40 of the Canadian Mining Journal. The Wasapika gold area, Ontario, attracted considerable attention in 1919, and descriptions of the geology of the area are given by R. E. Hore in the Canadian Mining Journal.

Interesting papers appeared in the Mining Magazine by F. C. Loring on the Porcupine field and H. H. Johnson on Kirkland Lake goldfield, and a paper by E. Y. Dougherty discussing the origin of the lode fissures of Porcupine appeared in volume 118 of Mining and Scientific Press.

Hydromagnesite.—Deposits of hydrated carbonates of magnesium at Clinton and to the north of Clinton, B.C. are described by L. Reinecke in the Canadian Chemical Journal, and in the Bulletin of the Canadian Mining Institute. It is estimated that the amount of high grade material at Clinton is 7,000 tons, at Watson lake 25,000 tons, and at Meadow lake 180,000 tons.

Iron.—Information about newly explored or little known parts of the country is always of interest, particularly if there are economic possibilities worth considering. Very little information about the Belcher islands of Hudson bay had been available to the public until after the visit of R. J. Flaherty and E. S. Moore. E. S. Moore (6) presents a consideration of the iron ore possibilities of the islands. The geological formations consist of a sedimentary series of graywacke, arkose, slate, sandstone, quartzite, jasper, limestone and dolomite with sills and flows of basalt and diabase, all probably of Precambrian age. Iron ores are found on the islands, but it was not proved that they were of commercial quantity and quality.

The geological formations including some of the iron ranges of the Michipicoten district of Ontario have been described by W. H. Collins (1). The iron ore in these ranges consists of hematite and siderite, the iron formation being composed of a stratified association of banded silica, iron oxides, pyrite, and siderite or limestone.

Lead.—Silver-lead deposits of Mayo district, Yukon, that have attracted considerable attention, have been described by W. E. Cockfield (1). The geology of a part of Lemieux township, Quebec, in which some exploration work on zinc-lead deposits has been performed was studied by A. Mailhiot (4). The ore occurs in well defined veins and consists of zincblende and galena in a gangue of quartz and dolomite. A. O. Hayes (1) presents notes on a galena vein near Musquodoboit Harbour, Nova Scotia. The vein is two feet six inches wide and fills a fissure in granite. The same author presents the results of investigations of the zinc, lead-copper deposits near Stirling, Richmond county, Nova Scotia.

Magnesium sulphate.—A number of small lakes carrying deposits of epsomite, a natural hydrated sulphate of magnesium, are found in the south central part of British Columbia. Descriptions of those near Basque are given by G. C. Crux in the Canadian Chemical Journal, and of those near Clinton by L. Reinecke in the Canadian Chemical Journal and the Bulletin of the Canadian Mining

Institute. In the same publications MR. REINECKE also describes the occurrence of sodium carbonate in solution in small lakes north of Clinton. In some of these a bed of the salt is deposited during the dry season.

Manganese.—The lack of shipping facilities during the war created a brisk demand for manganese produced in Canada and the United States. A great number of Canadian deposits were examined to ascertain their commercial possibilities, and reports were made in 1919 by A. O. HAYES (1) and E. R. FARIBAULT (1) on certain deposits in Nova Scotia and by G. C. MACKENZIE (6) on a deposit near lake Cowichan, Vancouver island.

Mercury.—Deposits of cinnabar, a sulphide of mercury, were worked at one time on the north side of Kamloops lake, British Columbia. The deposits, which have been described by CHARLES CAMSELL (1), occupy fissures traversing sedimentary and volcanic rocks. The cinnabar is frequently associated with stibnite in a gangue of quartz, calcite or dolomite.

Mica.—L. REINECKE (6) reports muscovite mica as occurring in pegmatite dykes in the Clearwater mountains north of Canim lake, British Columbia Crystals range from one inch to twelve inches across. Only actual development work will prove whether marketable mica is present in paying quantities.

Molybdenite.—Brief notes are given by A. O. HAYES (1) on certain molybdenite occurrences in Cape Breton county, Nova Scotia. L. REINECKE (6) describes the occurrence of a deposit of molybdenite on Timothy mountain, thirty-five miles northeast of Lac la Hache, British Columbia. Fissure veins carrying molybdenite, gold and cobalt occur on a claim adjoining the Rocher De Boule properties of the Hazelton district. These are described by J. J. O'NEILL (1).

Peridot.—Peridot, the precious form of olivine, is found on Timothy mountain, British Columbia. L. REINECKE (6) describes it as occurring in coarsely crystalline masses in a basaltic matrix. The stones are of a yellowish green to pale and dark green colour, and certain of them that have been cut have made very fine gems.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.—Much has been published that is of interest to geologists engaged in the search for petroleum. D. B. DOWLING (1) describes the general geological conditions of Alberta and Saskatchewan and presents the logs of the most important wells drilled in the prairie provinces; S. E. SLIPPER (1) describes in greater detail the geology of southern and central Alberta; F. H. MCLEARN (1) makes correlations of the Cretaceous formations of the Peace and Athabaska valleys; and J. S. STEWART (1) presents the results of his investigations in the disturbed belt of southwestern Alberta. Our knowledge of the geological conditions existing in Mackenzie River basin has been set forth in a report by CHARLES CAMSELL and WYATT MALCOLM (1). It is near Norman in the Mackenzie basin that oil was discovered in the Devonian formation by the Imperial Oil Company.

Attention has been directed to the possibility of reviving or extending some of the older producing oil fields of Canada and a thorough study of the fields of southwestern Ontario was made by M. Y. Williams (1).

Platinum.—The shortage in recent years of platinum for use in laboratories and in the chemical industries led to considerable attention being given to the possibility of increasing the recovery of this metal in Canada from the known sources and of discovering new sources of supply. Notes on investigations in Alberta are published by G. C. Mackenzie (6) and in British Columbia by G. C. Mackenzie (6) and Charles Camsell (1). A number of quartz veins in southeastern Manitoba reported to carry platinum were sampled by E. L. Bruce (1), but no platinum was found. William Thomlinson published in the Canadian Mining Journal the results of assays of samples of a number of mineralized veins at Franklin camp in southern British Columbia; some of these were ascertained to be platinum-bearing. J. J. O'Neill (1) presented a review of the platinum situation in Canada and an article by W. L. Uglow appeared in the Engineering and Mining Journal on the "Geology of platinum deposits," in which he described the mode of occurrence of the known platinum deposits.

Pyrite.—Pyrite is a mineral from which, by burning, sulphur dioxide is evolved for use in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. It is produced in considerable quantities in Canada. Deposits in the Michipicoten district have been described by W. H. Collins (1). Most of these deposits belong to the iron formation, which is composed essentially of banded silica, pyrite, and siderite, or sideritic limestone, arranged in stratiform fashion. The segregations range from ore carrying ninety per cent of pyrite down to carbonate or schist sparingly impregnated with pyrite. There are a few smaller bodies of high grade pyrite that do not occur with banded silica or siderite, and that are thought to be fissure-fillings or replacements deposits.

Radium-bearing minerals.—Descriptions are given in the Canadian Mining Journal by C. W. Knight and R. E. Hore of the occurrence of pitchblende in the township of Butt, Nipissing district, Ontario. The mineral occurs in grains about the size of peas or larger, associated with a red feldspar in a pegmatite dike.

Road Materials.—Reports (1) were published in 1919 on investigations made on road materials in Montreal and vicinity and in the vicinity of Regina by H. Gauthier and L. Reinecke respectively. In Montreal and vicinity bedrock in the form of dolomite, limestone, and igneous rock is utilized in road construction. In the vicinity of Regina the only materials available are glacial boulders, gravels, and sands.

Salt.—The discovery of the salt beds at Malagash, Nova Scotia, is described by A. O. Hayes (1). In view of the large amount of salt utilized in the fish curing industry of the maritime provinces this discovery is of economic importance. The salt is now being mined.

The deposits are also described by L. H. Cole in the Canadian Mining Journal.

Silver.—In a report on the economic geology of Hazelton district, British Columbia, J. J. O'Neill (1) describes the silver-lead deposits of the Silver Standard, American Boy and other mines north of Bulkley river. The ore consists of galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite in a siliceous gangue. The vein matter fills fissures in tuffs. The annual reports of Geo. Clothier and John D. Galloway on northern British Columbia (5) contain notes of interest to economic geologists.

Tungsten.—G. A. Young (1) describes the wolframite deposits that have been mined to a certain extent on the Main Southwest Miramichi river, near the mouth of Burnthill brook, New Brunswick. The wolframite occurs in quartz veins cutting argillites near a granite intrusion. Traces of tinstone have also been found. If, as seems probable, the deposits are connected in origin with the granite, then occurrences of this type of ore deposit may be expected in other areas, for a zone of large granite bodies extends across New Brunswick from the vicinity of Chaleur bay southwest to the Maine boundary. The occurrence of scheelite in a fine-grained, hornblendic rock northwest of Falcon lake, Manitoba, has been described by E. L. Bruce (1). Information regarding the scheelite deposit of Hardscrabble creek, British Columbia, is given by John D. Galloway (5), and regarding the scheelite found in the auriferous gravels of Dublin gulch, Yukon, by W. E. Cockfield (1).

Miscellaneous.—As a result of the cutting off of the European supply of potash during the war the attention of America was turned to the recovery of this element from heretofore neglected sources. The dust from Portland cement plants is one of these sources. Processes employed in the recovery of potash contained in this dust have been described by Alfred W. G. Wilson (2).

An examination was made by M. E. Wilson of the only known commercial deposit of kaolin in Canada in 1919 (1). This deposit lies in Amherst township, Quebec. The kaolin occurs in fracture zone of Grenville quartzite. It is finely disseminated between the quartz grains and is found in veins following the planes of fracture and movement and in more extensive deposits up to one hundred feet in width and several hundred feet in length.

Pebbles that might be suitable for use in tube mills have been described (1) as occurring as a beach deposit on Gabarus bay, Nova Scotia. A report by A. Ledoux (3) on the sand and gravel deposits of Ontario was published in 1919.

Source of Reports and Articles Referred to in the Text.

(1) Geological Survey, Ottawa. (2) Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa. (3) Department of Mines, Toronto, Ontario. (4) Mines Branch, Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, Quebec. (5) Department of Mines, Victoria, B.C. (6) Canadian Mining Institute, Drummond Building, Montreal.

IV.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Area by Provinces and Territories.—Table 1 shows the total area of the Dominion in land and water and its distribution into provinces and territories.

1.—Land and Water Area of Canada by Provinces and Territories as in 1920.

Provinces.	Land.	Water.	Total Land and Water.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Prince Edward Island	2,184	–	2,184
Nova Scotia	21,068	360	21,428
New Brunswick	27,911	74	27,985
Quebec	690,865	15,969	706,834
Ontario	365,880	41,382	407,262
Manitoba	231,926	19,906	251,832
Saskatchewan	242,808	8,892	251,700
Alberta	252,925	2,360	255,285
British Columbia	353,416	2,439	355,855
Yukon	206,427	649	207,076
Northwest Territories—			
Franklin	500,000	–	500,000
Keewatin	205,973	6,851	212,824
MacKenzie	301,953	27,447	529,400
Total	**3,603,336**	**126,329**	**3,729,665**

The water area is exclusive of Hudson bay, Ungava bay, the bay of Fundy, the gulf of St. Lawrence and all other tidal waters, excepting that portion of the river St. Lawrence which is between Pointe-des-Monts and the foot of lake St. Peter, in Quebec.

Increase of Population.—According to the corrected returns of the fifth Census, the total population on June 1, 1911, was 7,206,643, representing an increase of 1,835,328 since the previous Census of April 1, 1901. For the period covered, the rate of increase, viz., 34·17 p.c., was the largest in the world, and was due to the heavy tide of immigration which set in with the beginning of the present century. The countries next in order, in respect of the percentage rates of increase during the same or nearest corresponding decade, were: New Zealand 30·5, the United States 21, Australia 18, Germany 15·2, Holland 14·8, Switzerland 13·2, Denmark 12·6, Belgium 10·9, Austria 9·3, United Kingdom 9·1, Hungary 8·5, Sweden 7·5, Italy and Norway 6·8 and France 1·6. Ontario and Quebec continued to be the most largely populated of the nine provinces, the former having 2,523,274 and the latter 2,003,232 inhabitants. None of the other provinces had in 1911 reached half a million; but Saskatchewan had the third largest population with 492,432. All the provinces showed an increase since 1901, excepting Prince Edward Island, where the population had decreased by 9,531, or 9.23 p.c. The Yukon and Northwest Territories, with relatively sparse populations, showed decreases as compared with 1901. The greatest relative increase was in the western provinces, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta. (For the results of the quinquennial census of 1916 in the Prairie Provinces, see pages 105—107.)

Table 2 shows by provinces and territories the population of Canada, as returned at each decennial census from 1871—the first taken since Confederation—to the last decennial census of 1911.

2.–Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in the Census years 1871 to 1911.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Prince Edward Island	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,003,232
Ontario	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,523,274
Manitoba	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	455,614
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	91,279	492,432
Alberta	–	–	–	73,022	374,663
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480
Yukon Territory	–	–	–	27,219	8,512
Northwest Territories	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	18,481
Total	**3,689,257**	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**

3.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
CANADA	**2,386,985,395**[2]	**3,821,995**	**3,384,648**	**7,206,643**	**1·93**	**5,371,315**
Prince Edward Island.	**1,397,991**[2]	**47,069**	**46,659**	**93,728**	**42.91**	**103,259**
Kings	410,355	11,598	11,038	22,636	35.31	24,725
Prince	498,065	16,551	16,228	32,779	42.12	35,400
Queens	489,571	18,920	19,393	38,313	50.09	43,134
Nova Scotia.	**13,713,920**[2]	**251,019**	**241,319**	**492,338**	**22.98**	**459,574**
Annapolis	847,280	9,374	9,207	18,581	14.04	18,842
Antigonish	355,840	5,915	6,047	11,962	21·51	13,617
Cape Breton N. and Victoria	867,264	15,435	14,453	29,888	22.06	24,650
Cape Breton S.	462,016	28,853	24,499	53,352	73.90	35,087
Colchester	928,640	11,746	11,918	23,664	16·31	24,900
Cumberland	1,077,120	20,708	19,835	40,543	24.09	36,168
Digby	640,000	10,206	9,961	20,167	20.17	20,322
Guysborough	1,059,840	8,858	8,190	17,048	10.29	18,320

NOTE.—The totals of areas for Canada and the provinces and territories are as measured by a planimeter on the map, and embrace land and water, while those for districts are the totals of their respective subdistricts, and are land areas only, excepting, as may be indicated by footnotes, where large areas are unsurveyed and unoccupied.

[1]The population of the Prairie Provinces, according to the Census of 1916, is given on page 105. [2]By map measurement.

3.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901—con.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
Nova Scotia—con.						
Halifax City and County	1,358,960	40,061	40,196	80,257	37.80	74,662
Hants	786,560	10,016	9,687	19,703	16.03	20,056
Inverness	910,600	13,079	12,492	25,571	18.15	24,353
Kings	552,960	10,995	10,785	21,780	25.21	21,937
Lunenburg	769,280	17,121	16,139	33,260	27.67	32,389
Pictou	719,360	18,213	17,645	35,858	31.90	33,459
Richmond	312,960	6,828	6,445	13,273	27.14	13,515
Shelburne and Queens	1,294,387	12,261	11,950	24,211	11.97	24,428
Yarmouth	549,604	11,350	11,870	23,220	27.04	22,869
New Brunswick.	**17,910,400**[1]	**179,867**	**172,022**	**351,889**	**12.61**	**331,120**
Carleton	838,785	11,034	10,412	21,446	16.36	21,621
Charlotte	821,376	10,774	10,373	21,147	16.48	22,415
Gloucester	1,196,676	16,588	16,074	32,662	17.47	27,936
Kent	1,137,931	12,435	11,941	24,376	13.71	23,958
Kings and Albert	1,345,110	15,470	14,815	30,285	14.41	32,580
Northumberland	3,033,985	16,150	15,044	31,194	6.58	28,543
Restigouche	2,092,595	8,434	7,253	15,687	4.80	10,586
St. John City and County	394,163	26,082	27,490	53,572	86.98	51,759
Sunbury and Queens	1,618,742	8,986	8,130	17,116	6.77	16,906
Victoria and Madawaska	2,153,549	15,086	13,136	28,222	8.39	21,136
Westmoreland	922,993	22,703	21,918	44,621	30.94	42,060
York	2,307,367	16,125	15,436	31,561	8.75	31,620
Quebec.	**225,198,561**[1]	**1,011,502**	**991,730**	**2,003,232**	**5.69**	**1,648,898**
Argenteuil	501,355	8,657	8,109	16,766	21.43	16,407
Bagot	221,530	9,135	9,071	18,206	52.60	18,181
Beauce	1,210,266	26,035	25,364	51,399	27.18	43,129
Beauharnois	94,105	10,640	10,162	20,802	141.47	21,732
Bellechasse	417,690	10,632	10,509	21,141	32.39	18,706
Berthier	1,403,359	9,950	9,922	19,872	9.06	19,980
Bonaventure	2,216,550	14,379	13,731	28,110	8.12	24,495
Brome	312,422	6,871	6,345	13,216	27.07	13,397
Chambly and Verchères	215,680	14,327	14,388	28,715	85.21	24,318
Champlain	6,353,248	23,293	19,465	42,758	4.31	32,015
Charlevoix	1,455,034	10,649	9,988	20,637	9.08	19,334
Châteauguay	169,779	6,647	6,675	13,322	50.22	13,583
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	87,795,034	32,729	30,612	63,341	0.46	48,291
Compton	920,986	15,655	13,975	29,630	20.59	26,460
Dorchester	602,624	12,930	12,166	25,096	26.65	21,007
Drummond and Arthabaska	766,607	21,233	20,357	41,590	34.72	38,999
Gaspè	2,912,941	18,195	16,806	35,001	7.69	30,683
Hochelaga	1,784	36,707	38,342	75,049	26,918.58	56,919
Huntingdon	231,200	6,707	6,533	13,240	36.65	13,979
Jacques-Cartier	73,803	32,737	32,286	65,023	563.86	26,168
Joliette	1,928,640	11,841	12,070	23,911	7.93	22,255
Kamouraska	664,006	10,619	10,269	20,888	20.13	19,099
Labelle	2,456,052	21,131	19,220	40,351	10.52	32,901
Laprairie and Napierville	204,288	9,937	9,398	19,335	60.57	19,633
L'Assomption	157,854	7,577	7,587	15,164	61.48	13,995
Laval	95,287	15,370	14,607	29,977	201.34	19,743
Lèvis	173,977	14,319	14,594	28,913	106.35	26,210

[1]By map measurement

3.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901—con.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
Quebec—con.						
L'Islet	494,596	8,538	7,897	16,435	21.27	14,439
Lotbinière	464,895	11,144	11,014	22,158	30.50	20,039
Maisonneuve	6,388	85,577	85,401	170,978	17,265.27	65,178
Maskinongè	1,881,600	8,265	8,244	16,509	5.62	15,813
Mègantic	499,304	16,439	14,875	31,314	40.14	23,878
Missisquoi	240,140	8,893	8,573	17,466	46·55	17,339
Montcalm	2,698,120	7,066	6,796	13,862	3.30	13,001
Montmagny	403,286	8,729	8,627	17,356	27.54	14,757
Montmorency	1,367,654	6,606	6,609	13,215	6.18	12,311
Montreal-Ste. Anne	829	11,402	10,274	21,676	16,738.22	23,368
Montreal-St. Antoine	1,062	23,709	24,929	48,638	29,317.66	47,653
Montreal-St. Jacques	438	22,028	22,029	44,057	64,410.82	42,618
Montreal-St. Laurent	544	27,637	28,223	55,860	65,717.65	48,808
Montreal-Ste. Marie	621	27,282	27,628	54,910	56,608.25	40,631
Nicolet	400,690	15,077	14,978	30,055	48.01	27,209
Pontiac	12,747,098	15,634	13,782	29,416	1.48	25,722
Portneuf	952,832	15,336	15,193	30,529	20.51	27,159
Quebec Centre	824	9,522	12,141	21,663	16,793.02	20,366
Quebec East	594	22,457	24,972	47,429	51,108.83	39,325
Quebec West	503	4,370	5,248	9,618	12,236.64	9,149
Quebec County	1,746,239	12,858	12,986	25,844	9.48	22,101
Richelieu	141,602	10,332	10,354	20,686	93.50	19,518
Richmond and Wolfe	783,565	20,230	19,261	39,491	32.26	34,137
Rimouski	3,574,468	26,491	24,999	51,490	9.22	40,157
Rouville	155,505	6,609	6,522	13,131	54.12	13,407
St. Hyacinthe	177,671	10,633	11,709	22,342	80.48	21,543
St. John and Iberville	257,934	11,062	10,820	21,882	54.29	20,679
Shefford	363,008	12,145	11,831	23,976	42.27	23,628
Sherbrooke	152,064	11,648	11,563	23,211	97.69	18,426
Soulanges	87,111	4,640	4,760	9,400	69.06	9,928
Stanstead	276,786	10,301	10,464	20,765	48.03	18,998
Tèmiscouata	1,155,961	18,650	17,780	36,430	20.17	29,185
Terrebonne	500,366	14,592	14,426	29,018	37.12	26,816
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	1,643,552	18,203	17,950	36,153	14.08	29,311
Two Mountains	178,725	7,002	6,866	13,868	49.66	14,438
Vaudreuil	128,414	5,585	5,454	11,039	55·02	10,445
Wright	1,553,711	24,771	23,561	48,332	19.91	42,830
Yamaska	233,578	9,805	9,706	19,511	53.46	20,564
Quebec, unorganized	–	1,332	734	2,066	–	2,405
Ontario.	**166,951,636**[1]	**1,299,290**	**1,223,984**	**2,523,274**	**9.67**	**2,182,947**
Algoma E	31,433,370	28,938	15,690	44,628	0.91	25,211
Algoma W	14,248,389	17,948	10,804	28,752	1.29	17,894
Brant	213,905	9,735	9,524	19,259	57.62	18,273
Brantford	55,592	13,750	12,867	26,617	306.44	19,867
Brockville	175,919	8,990	9,541	18,531	67.42	18,721
Bruce N	608,608	12,166	11,617	23,783	25.00	27,424
Bruce S	447,655	13,284	12,965	26,249	37.53	31,596
Carleton	416,558	14,762	13,644	28,406	43.64	24,380
Dufferin	356,248	9,229	8,511	17,740	31.87	21,036
Dundas	245,199	9,048	9,117	18,165	47.43	19,757
Durham	402,549	13,617	12,794	26,411	42.00	27,570
Elgin E	232,014	9,002	8,595	17,597	48.54	17,901
Elgin W	228,849	13,469	13,246	26,715	74.72	25,685
Essex N	153,133	19,497	18,509	38,006	158.84	28,789
Essex S	299,222	15,070	14,471	29,541	63.18	29,955
Frontenac	1,021,380	11,492	10,452	21,944	13.75	24,746
Glengarry	305,660	10,608	10,651	21,259	44.51	22,131

[1]By map measurement.

3.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901—con.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
Ontario—con.						
Grenville	296,209	8,479	9,066	17,545	37.91	21,021
Grey E.	440,356	10,145	9,505	19,650	28.57	23,663
Grey N.	286,784	13,778	13,213	26,991	60.23	24,874
Grey S.	365,885	9,725	9,525	19,250	33.67	21,053
Haldimand	313,203	11,045	10,517	21,562	44.18	21,233
Halton	232,120	11,535	10,673	22,208	61.23	19,545
Hamilton E.	1,724	20,989	18,804	39,793	14,792.94	24,000
Hamilton W.	2,266	18,644	18,635	37,279	1,053.08	28,634
Hastings E.	826,504	13,075	11,903	24,978	19.34	27,943
Hastings W.	660,205	15,437	15,388	30,825	29.89	31,348
Huron E.	274,073	8,090	8,199	16,289	38.04	19,227
Huron S.	298,535	9,764	9,744	19,508	41.82	22,881
Huron W.	256,455	8,452	8,734	17,186	42.88	19,712
Kent E.	265,336	12,137	11,561	23,698	57.16	25,328
Kent W.	321,963	16,414	15,883	32,297	64.21	31,866
Kingston	2,266	9,825	10,835	20,660	5,836.16	19,788
Lambton E.	351,140	11,267	10,956	22,223	40.51	26,919
Lambton W.	368,363	14,901	14,208	29,109	50.58	29,723
Lanark N.	362,641	7,018	7,606	14,624	25.82	17,236
Lanark S.	365,666	9,904	9,847	19,751	34.57	19,996
Leeds	399,876	9,157	9,065	18,222	29.14	19,254
Lennox and Addington	748,654	10,131	10,255	20,386	17.42	23,346
Lincoln	212,739	17,902	17,527	35,429	106.58	30,352
London	4,252	21,901	24,399	46,300	6,962.41	37,976
Middlesex E.	264,718	10,666	10,148	20,814	50.32	20,228
Middlesex N.	279,332	7,011	6,726	13,737	31.47	16,419
Middlesex W.	242,994	8,164	8,050	16,214	42.70	18,079
Muskoka	1,014,650	11,204	10,029	21,233	13.39	20,971
Nipissing	20,206,767	43,284	30,846	74,130	2.35	28,309
Norfolk	405,927	13,702	13,408	27,110	42.74	29,147
Northumberland E.	280,737	10,307	9,620	19,927	45.44	20,495
Northumberland W.	170,007	6,356	6,609	12,965	48.80	13,055
Ontario N.	323,086	8,797	8,344	17,141	33.95	18,390
Ontario S.	222,523	12,263	11,602	23,865	68.64	22,018
Ottawa City	3,043	34,790	38,403	73,193	15,396.21	57,640
Oxford N.	262,756	12,691	12,386	25,077	61.08	25,644
Oxford S.	226,554	11,355	10,939	22,294	62.98	22,760
Parry Sound	2,514,109	14,460	12,087	26,547	6.76	24,936
Peel	299,849	11,644	10,458	22,102	47.18	21,475
Perth N.	275,051	15,241	14,994	30,235	70.35	29,256
Perth S.	262,281	9,677	9,270	18,947	46.23	20,615
Peterborough E.	570,479	8,028	7,471	15,499	17.39	16,291
Peterborough W.	354,437	12,936	13,215	26,151	47.23	20,704
Prescott	316,344	13,669	13,299	26,968	54.56	27,035
Prince Edward	249,853	8,448	8,702	17,150	43.93	17,864
Renfrew N.	676,998	12,091	11,526	23,617	22.32	24,556
Renfrew S.	1,052,770	14,209	13,643	27,852	16.93	27,676
Russell	447,152	20,188	19,246	39,434	56.44	35,166
Simcoe E.	338,805	18,324	16,970	35,294	66.67	29,845
Simcoe N.	367,917	12,664	12,035	24,699	42.96	26,071
Simcoe S.	357,508	12,621	12,439	25,060	44.86	26,399
Stormont	263,890	12,273	12,502	24,775	60.10	27,042
Thunder Bay and Rainy River	46,450,167	42,293	24,956	67,249	0.93	28,987
Toronto Centre	651	27,550	25,575	53,125	52,083.33	43,861
Toronto E.	2,198	33,888	35,024	68,912	20,090.97	40,194
Toronto N.	1,867	24,499	31,970	56,469	19,338.70	40,886
Toronto S.	2,917	24,312	19,644	43,956	9,639.47	38,108
Toronto W.	3,144	51,593	53,698	105,291	21,444.20	44,991
Victoria	1,813,908	19,068	17,431	36,499	12.89	38,511
Waterloo N.	174,849	16,616	17,003	33,619	123.06	27,124

3.—Area and Population of Canada in 1911 by Provinces and Districts and Population in 1901—concluded.

Provinces and Districts.	Area in acres.	Population in 1911.				Population in 1901.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Per square mile.	
Ontario—con.						
Waterloo S.	155,271	14,475	14,513	28,988	119.47	25,470
Welland	247,849	22,272	19,891	42,163	108.87	31,588
Wellington N.	371,496	11,366	10,926	22,292	38.40	26,120
Wellington S.	280,882	16,265	15,935	32,200	75.36	29,526
Wentworth	289,257	17,724	16,910	34,634	76.63	26,818
York Centre	213,586	13,827	12,221	26,048	78.05	21,505
York N.	275,554	11,456	10,959	22,415	52.05	22,419
York S.	69,745	34,703	33,315	68,018	624.13	20,699
Manitoba.	**47,188,298**[1]	**250,056**	**205,558**	**455,614**	**6.18**	**255,211**
Brandon	1,864,902[2]	22,127	17,607	39,734	13.64	25,047
Dauphin	13,193,249[2]	24,384	19,616	44,000	2.14	22,631
Lisgar	1,093,197[2]	12,304	11,197	23,501	13.76	24,736
Macdonald	2,392,612[2]	19,984	15,857	35,841	9.59	23,866
Marquette	3,333,889[2]	18,829	14,769	33,598	6.45	20,431
Portage la Prairie	1,754,456[2]	15,565	12,385	27,950	10.20	23,483
Provencher	3,610,628[2]	21,732	18,961	40,693	7.21	24,434
Selkirk	11,444,171[2]	28,879	24,212	53,091	2.97	24,021
Souris	2,469,244[2]	16,142	12,907	29,049	7.53	24,222
Winnipeg City	12,750	70,110	58,047	128,157	6,432.94	42,340
Saskatchewan.	**161,088,000**	**291,730**	**200,702**	**492,432**	**1.95**	**91,279**
Assiniboia	4,803,514	24,619	17,937	42,556	5.67	9,332
Battleford	34,889,994	28,734	18,341	47,075	0.86	6,171
Humboldt	7,489,869[2]	30,405	21,790	52,195	4.45	2,166
Mackenzie	5,404,839[2]	22,204	18,354	40,558	4.80	13,537
Moosejaw	21,664,196[2]	55,101	32,624	87,725	2.59	5,761
Prince Albert	66,087,803[2]	20,847	15,472	36,319	0.35	12,795
Qu'Appelle	3,429,965[2]	20,053	15,555	35,608	6.64	17,178
Regina	5,075,695[2]	44,478	26,078	70,556	8.90	7,703
Saltcoats	2,687,635[2]	16,019	12,676	28,695	6.83	9,479
Saskatoon	4,230,970[2]	29,270	21,875	51,145	7.74	7,157
Alberta.	**163,382,400**[1]	**223,989**	**150,674**	**374,663**	**1.47**	**73,022**
Calgary	3,671,520[2]	36,991	23,511	60,502	10.55	8,362
Edmonton	78,034,886[2]	34,567	22,478	57,045	0.46	12,823
MacLeod	6,020,634[2]	20,516	13,988	34,504	3.66	7,856
Medicine Hat	16,396,476[2]	43,724	26,882	70,606	2.75	10,804
Red Deer	13,977,487[2]	37,085	24,287	61,372	2.81	10,314
Strathcona	6,880,155[2]	28,536	20,937	49,473	4.62	12,345
Victoria	36,890,843[2]	22,570	18,591	41,161	0.71	10,518
British Columbia.	**227,747,200**[1]	**251,619**	**140,861**	**392,480**	**1.09**	**178,657**
Comox-Atlin	91,680,886[2]	30,969	11,294	42,263	0.30	21,457
Kootenay	17,290,420[2]	33,974	16,798	50,772	1.88	31,962
Nanaimo	1,738,880[2]	20,124	11,698	31,822	11.71	22,293
New Westminster	3,100,480[2]	35,906	19,773	55,679	11.50	23,976
Vancouver City	417,280[2]	74,390	49,512	123,902	190.03	28,895
Victoria City	1,894[2]	19,089	12,571	31,660	10,695.95	20,919
Yale and Cariboo	111,956,530[2]	37,167	19,215	56,382	0·32	29,155
Yukon.	**132,528,640**[1]	**6,508**	**2,004**	**8,512**	**0.041**	**27,219**
N.W. Territories.	**1,229,878,400**[1]	**9,346**	**9,135**	**18,481**	**0.010**	**20,129**

[1]By map measurement. [2]Total land area.

4.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 inhabitants in 1911, compared with 1871-81-91-1901.

NOTE.—The cities and towns in which a Board of Trade exists are indicated by an asterisk (*). In all cases the population is for the city or town municipality as it existed in 1911. No allowance is made for subsequent annexations.

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.				
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
*Montreal	Quebec	115,000	155,238	219,616	267,730	470,480
*Toronto	Ontario	59,000	90,196	181,215	208,040	376,538
*Winnipeg	Manitoba	241	7,985	25,639	42,340	136,035
*Vancouver	British Columbia	–	–	13,709	27,010	100,401
*Ottawa	Ontario	24,141	31,307	44,154	59,928	87,062
*Hamilton	"	26,880	36,661	48,959	52,634	81,969
*Quebec	Quebec	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,840	78,710
*Halifax	Nova Scotia	29,582	36,100	38,437	40,832	46,619
*London	Ontario	18,000	26,266	31,977	37,976	46,300
*Calgary	Alberta	–	–	3,876	4,392	43,704
*St. John	New Brunswick	41,325	41,353	39,179	40,711	42,511
*Victoria	British Columbia	3,270	5,925	16,841	20,919	31,660
*Regina	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	2,249	30,213
*Edmonton	Alberta	–	–	–	2,626	24,900
*Brantford	Ontario	8,107	9,616	12,753	16,619	23,132
Kingston	"	12,407	14,091	19,263	17,961	18,874
Maisonneuve	Quebec	–	–	–	3,958	18,684
*Peterborough	Ontario	4,611	6,812	9,717	11,239	18,360
*Hull	Quebec	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222
*Windsor	Ontario	4,253	6,561	10,322	12,153	17,829
*Sydney	Nova Scotia	–	1,480	2,427	9,099	17,723
*Glace Bay	"	–	–	2,459	6,945	16,562
*Fort William	Ontario	–	–	–	3,633	16,499
*Sherbrooke	Quebec	4,432	7,227	10,110	11,765	16,405
*Kitchener	Ontario	2,743	4,054	7,425	9,747	15,196
Guelph	"	6,878	9,890	10,537	11,496	15,175
Westmount	Quebec	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579
St. Thomas	Ontario	2,197	8,367	10,366	11,485	14,054
*Brandon	Manitoba	–	–	3,778	5,620	13,839
*Moosejaw	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	1,558	13,823
Three Rivers	Quebec	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691
*New Westminster	British Columbia	–	1,500	6,678	6,499	13,199
Stratford	Ontario	4,313	8,239	9,500	9,959	12,946
*Owen Sound	"	3,369	4,426	7,497	8,776	12,558
St. Catharines	"	7,864	9,631	9,170	9,946	12,484
*Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	113	12,004
Verdun	Quebec	–	–	296	1,898	11,629
*Moncton	New Brunswick	600	5,032	8,762	9,026	11,345
*Port Arthur	Ontario	–	–	–	3,214	11,220
*Charlottetown	P. E. Island	8,807	11,485	11,373	12,080	11,198
*Sault Ste. Marie	Ontario	879	780	2,414	7,169	10,984
*Chatham	"	5,873	7,873	9,052	9,068	10,770
*Lachine	Quebec	1,696	2,406	3,761	5,561	10,699
*Galt	Ontario	3,827	5,187	7,535	7,866	10,299
*Sarnia	"	2,929	3,874	6,692	8,176	9,947
*Belleville	"	7,305	9,516	9,916	9,117	9,876
*St. Hyacinthe	Quebec	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,797
*Valleyfield	"	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449
*Brockville	Ontario	5,102	7,609	8,791	8,940	9,374
*Woodstock	"	3,982	5,373	8,612	8,833	9,320
*Niagara Falls	"	–	2,347	3,349	5,702	9,248
*Amherst	Nova Scotia	–	2,274	3,781	4,964	8,973
*Sorel	Quebec	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420
*Nanimo	British Columbia	–	1,645	4,595	6,130	8,306
*North Vancouver	"	–	–	–	–	8,196
*Lethbridge	Alberta	–	–	–	2,072	8,050
*North Bay	Ontario	–	–	–	2,530	7,737
*St. Boniface	Manitoba	–	1,283	1,553	2,019	7,483
Sydney Mines	Nova Scotia	–	2,340	2,442	3,191	7,470

4.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 inhabitants in 1911, compared with 1871-81-91-1901—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.				
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Lévis	Quebec	6,691	7,597	7,301	7,783	7,452
*Oshawa	Ontario	3,185	3,992	4,066	4,394	7,436
*Thetford Mines	Quebec	–	–	–	3,256	7,261
*Fredericton	New Brunswick	6,006	2,218	6,502	7,117	7,208
*Collingwood	Ontario	2,829	4,445	4,939	5,755	7,090
*Lindsay	"	4,049	5,080	6,081	7,003	6,964
*Orillia	"	1,322	2,911	4,752	4,907	6,828
*Fraserville	Quebec	1,541	2,291	4,175	4,569	6,774
*Yarmouth	Nova Scotia	2,500	3,485	6,089	6,430	6,600
*Cornwall	Ontario	2,033	4,468	6,805	6,704	6,598
*Barrie	"	3,398	4,854	5,550	5,949	6,420
*New Glasgow	Nova Scotia	–	2,595	3,776	4,447	6,383
*Smiths Falls	Ontario	1,150	2,087	3,864	5,155	6,370
*Joliette	Quebec	3,047	3,268	3,347	4,220	6,346
*Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	1,785	6,254
*Kenora	Ontario	–	–	1,806	5,202	6,158
*Truro	Nova Scotia	–	3,461	5,102	5,993	6,107
*St. Johns	Quebec	3,022	4,314	4,722	4,030	5,903
*Portage la Prairie	Manitoba	–	–	3,363	3,901	5,892
*Chicoutimi	Quebec	1,393	1,935	2,277	3,826	5,880
*Spring Hill	Nova Scotia	–	900	4,813	5,178	5,713
*Cobalt	Ontario	–	–	–	–	5,638
Pembroke	"	1,508	2,820	4,401	5,156	5,626
*Medicine Hat	Alberta	–	–	–	1,570	5,608
*Strathcona	"	–	–	–	1,550	5,579
*North Sydney	Nova Scotia	–	1,520	2,513	4,646	5,418
North Toronto	Ontario	–	–	–	1,852	5,362
*Welland	"	1,110	1,870	2,035	1,863	5,318
*Port Hope	"	5,114	5,581	5,042	4,188	5,092
*Cobourg	"	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074
*Dartmouth	Nova Scotia	–	3,786	6,252	4,806	5,058

5.—Urban Population of Canada divided by Size of Municipality Groups, 1901 and 1911.

In Cities and Towns of	1901.				1911.			
	Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent. of		Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent. of	
			Urban Pop.	Total Pop.			Urban Pop.	Total Pop.
Over 400,000	–	–	–	–	1	470,480	14.34	6.53
Between								
300,000 and 400,000	–	–	–	–	1	376,538	11.48	5.22
200,000 and 300,000	2	475,770	23.53	8.86	–	–	–	–
100,000 and 200,000	–	–	–	–	2	236,436	7.21	3.28
50,000 and 100,000	3	181,402	8.97	3.38	3	247,741	7.55	3.44
25,000 and 50,000	5	188,869	9.34	3.52	6	241,007	7.35	3.34
15,000 and 25,000	3	55,499	2.75	1.03	13	237,551	7.24	3.30
10,000 and 15,000	8	95,266	4.71	1.77	18	221,322	6.74	3.07
5,000 and 10,000	37	275,919	13.65	5.14	46	323,056	9.85	4.48
3,000 and 5,000	50	190,789	9.44	3.55	60	226,212	6.89	3.14
1,000 and 3,000	187	320,433	15.85	5.97	251	429,553	13.09	5.97
500 and 1,000	179	130,238	6.44	2.42	247	180,784	5.51	2.51
Under 500	–	107,614	5.32	2.00	–	90,284	2.75	1.25
Total	–	**2,021,799**	**100.00**	**37.64**	–	**3,280,964**	**100.00**	**45.53**

6.—Rural and Urban Population of Canada in 1901 and 1911 by Provinces, and increase (+) or decrease (−) in the decade.

Provinces.	Population 1901.		Population 1911.		Increase or Decrease.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island	88,304	14,955	78,758	14,970	− 9,546	+ 15
Nova Scotia	330,191	129,383	306,210	186,128	− 23,981	+ 56,745
New Brunswick	253,835	77,285	252,342	99,547	− 1,493	+ 22,262
Quebec	992,667	656,231	1,022,618	970,614	+ 39,951	+314,383
Ontario	1,246,969	935,978	1,194,785	1,328,489	− 52,184	+392,511
Manitoba	184,738	70,473	255,249	200,365	+ 70,511	+129,892
Saskatchewan	73,729	17,550	361,067	131,365	+287,338	+113,815
Alberta	52,399	20,623	232,726	141,937	+180,327	+121,314
British Columbia	88,478	90,179	188,796	203,684	+100,318	+113,505
Yukon	18,077	9,142	4,647	3,865	− 13,430	− 5,277
Northwest Territories	20,129	−	18,481	−	− 1,648	−
Canada	**3,349,516**	**2,021,799**	**3,925,679**	**3,280,964**	**+ 576,163**	**+1,259,165**

7.—Rural and Urban Population of Canada by Provinces and Sexes, 1911.

Provinces.	Males.				Females.			
	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Excess of Rural over Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Excess of Rural over Urban.
Prince Edward Island	40,192	6,877	47,069	33,315	38,566	8,093	46,659	30,473
Nova Scotia	157,878	93,141	251,019	64,737	148,332	92,987	241,319	55,345
New Brunswick	131,599	48,268	179,867	83,331	120,743	51,279	172,022	69,464
Quebec	533,117	478,385	1,011,502	54,732	499,501	492,229	991,730	7,272
Ontario	639,850	659,440	1,299,290	−19,590	554,935	669,049	1,223,984	−114,114
Manitoba	141,912	108,144	250,056	33,768	113,337	92,221	205,558	21,116
Saskatchewan	212,522	79,208	291,730	133,314	148,545	52,157	200,702	96,388
Alberta	140,781	83,208	223,989	57,573	91,945	58,729	150,674	33,216
British Columbia	128,242	123,377	251,619	4,865	60,554	80,307	140,861	−19,753
Yukon	3,634	2,874	6,508	760	1,013	991	2,004	22
Northwest Territories	9,346	−	9,346	9,346	9,135	−	9,135	9,135
Canada	**2,139,073**	**1,682,922**	**3,821,995**	**456,151**	**1,786,606**	**1,598,042**	**3,384,648**	**188,564**

Note.—The sign minus (−) denotes a decrease.

Sex Ratios.—The male population of Canada was returned in 1911 as 3,821,995 and the female as 3,384,648; so that the excess of males over females is 437,347—an excess percentage of 13—or of 130 males per 1,000 females. Reciprocally the number of females per 1,000 males is 886, the deficiency of females as compared with males being probably greater in Canada than in any other country.

Amongst other countries showing a similar female deficiency per 1,000 males are Ceylon (888), the Dominion of New Zealand (896), the Commonwealth of Australia (926), the Union of South Africa (941), the United States (943) and India (953). Excepting India and Ceylon, where female infanticide has prevailed, the countries named are new, and the proportions are affected by immigration in which the male element predominates. In England and Wales the number of females per 1,000 males was 1,068 both in 1911 and 1901, and only Norway shows a greater proportion, viz., 1,069. In other European countries the number of females per 1,000 males is: Scotland, 1,063, Denmark, 1,061, Sweden, 1,046, Italy 1,037, Austria 1,036, France 1,035, Switzerland 1,031, Germany 1,026, Holland 1,021, Hungary 1,019, Belgium 1,017 and Ireland 1,004.

The proportions by provinces in Canada are shown in Table **8** for the two census years 1901 and 1911. For the latter year the number of females per 1,000 males for each province was: British Columbia 560, Alberta 673, Saskatchewan 688, Manitoba 822, Ontario 942, New Brunswick 956, Nova Scotia 961, Quebec 980 and Prince Edward Island 991. It will be seen that the disparity is especially marked in the western provinces.

The situation with regard to sex ratios in the western provinces, as it existed in 1911, may be stated in an even more significant way. The reproductive period of human life is usually considered in the case of females at least, to lie between the ages of 15 to 50—or 15 to 49 inclusive. Where there is an enormous difference between the numbers of the sexes at these ages, there can hardly be a satisfactory normal crude birth-rate per 1,000 of population. Further, such a disproportion between the sexes involves grave moral risks. Table **9** shows that the disparity between the two sexes at these ages in the western provinces was considerably greater than in the total population. For each 1,000 males of these ages there were in Manitoba in 1911 only 723 females, in Saskatchewan 539, in Alberta 534 and in British Columbia only 423. In the comparatively small population of the Yukon, there were in the same year only 232 females to every 1,000 males of these ages.

Table **10** shows the percentage proportion of females to males in the rural and urban divisions of the population, respectively, for the census year 1911. Amongst the rural population the female element is in defect for Canada by 16.48 p.c., but amongst the urban population it is so by only 5.05 p.c. The defect is most marked in the western provinces. In the urban population, in two out of the three Maritime Provinces, in Quebec and in Ontario, there is actually an excess of the female population, such excess being as high as 17.68 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. But in the west the female deficiency is again apparent, though (except as regards Saskatchewan) not to the same extent as in the rural population.

8.—Population of Canada by Sexes, 1901 and 1911.

Provinces.	1901.			1911.		
	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males.
Prince Edward Island	51,959	51,300	659	47,069	46,659	410
Nova Scotia	233,642	225,932	7,710	251,019	241,319	9,700
New Brunswick	168,639	162,481	6,158	179,867	172,022	7,845
Quebec	824,454	824,444	10	1,011,502	991,730	19,772
Ontario	1,096,640	1,086,307	10,333	1,299,290	1,223,984	75,306
Manitoba	138,504	116,707	21,797	250,056	205,558	44,498
Saskatchewan	49,431	41,848	7,583	291,730	200,702	91,028
Alberta	41,019	32,003	9,016	223,989	150,674	73,315
British Columbia	114,160	64,497	49,663	251,619	140,861	110,758
Yukon	23,084	4,135	18,949	6,508	2,004	4,504
Northwest Territories	10,176	9,953	223	9,346	9,135	211
Canada	**2,751,708**	**2,619,607**	**132,101**	**3,821,995**	**3,384,648**	**437,347**

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.

Provinces.	1901.	1911.	Provinces.	1901.	1911.
Prince Edward Island	987	991	Saskatchewan	847	688
Nova Scotia	967	961	Alberta	780	673
New Brunswick	963	956	British Columbia	565	560
Quebec	1,000	980	Yukon	179	308
Ontario	990	942	Northwest Territories	978	977
Manitoba	843	822	**Canada**	**952**	**886**

9.—Population of Canada between the ages of 15 and 49, inclusive, by Sex, Census of 1911.

Provinces.	Males.	Females.	Females per 1,000 Males.
Prince Edward Island	16,542	16,987	1,026.9
Nova Scotia	97,158	90,661	933·1
New Brunswick	67,385	64,836	962.2
Quebec	383,725	373,012	972.1
Ontario	583,904	537,064	919.8
Manitoba	121,404	87,749	722.8
Saskatchewan	155,833	83,975	538.8
Alberta	121,750	64,977	533.7
British Columbia	161,130	69,011	428.3
Yukon	4,588	1,070	232·2
Northwest Territories	2,877	2,903	1,009.0
Canada	**1,716,296**	**1,392,245**	**811.2**

10.—Ratio of Females to Males in Rural and Urban Divisions, 1911.

Provinces.	Rural.	Urban.	Provinces.	Rural.	Urban.
	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	95.95	117.68	Saskatchewan	69.90	65.85
Nova Scotia	93.95	99.84	Alberta	65.31	70.58
New Brunswick	91.75	106.24	British Columbia	47.22	65.00
Quebec	93.69	102.89	Yukon	30.35	34.48
Ontario	86.73	101.46	Northwest Territories	97.74	–
Manitoba	79.86	85.28	**Canada**	**83.52**	**94.95**

11.—Conjugal Condition of the people of Canada, classified as single, married, widowed, divorced, legally separated and not given, by Provinces, Census of 1911.

Provinces.	Males.						
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally separated.	Not given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	30,216	15,266	1,513	7	5	62	47,069
Nova Scotia	156,643	86,277	6,891	38	37	1,133	251,019
New Brunswick	113,015	61,131	4,978	51	40	652	179,867
Quebec	637,113	342,933	26,064	134	401	4,857	1,011,502
Ontario	762,330	492,650	33,564	189	539	10,018	1,299,290
Manitoba	160,159	83,987	3,926	50	50	1,884	250,056
Saskatchewan	192,352	90,765	4,291	85	82	4,155	291,730
Alberta	147,587	70,706	3,385	106	53	2,152	223,989
British Columbia	160,218	83,096	4,079	145	70	4,011	251,619
Yukon	4,672	1,623	169	31	7	6	6,508
N. W. Territories	5,461	3,419	294	3	2	167	9,346
Canada	**2,369,766**	**1,331,853**	**89,154**	**839**	**1,286**	**29,097**	**3,821,995**

Provinces.	Females.						
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally separated.	Not given.	Total.
PrinceEdward Island	28,162	15,138	3,279	8	10	62	46,659
Nova Scotia	139,958	84,008	16,440	36	55	822	241,319
New Brunswick	101,288	60,069	10,380	37	42	206	172,022
Quebec	608,366	334,564	46,658	169	511	1,462	991,730
Ontario	672,923	468,186	78,407	227	693	3,548	1,223,984
Manitoba	118,669	78,751	7,260	38	82	758	205,558
Saskatchewan	112,387	82,189	5,556	34	55	481	200,702
Alberta	83,026	62,710	4,509	37	60	332	150,674
British Columbia	71,585	61,359	6,178	87	69	1,583	140,861
Yukon	834	1,012	135	18	4	1	2,004
N. W. Territories	4,688	3,482	854	–	3	108	9,135
Canada	**1,941,886**	**1,251,468**	**179,656**	**691**	**1,584**	**9,363**	**3,384,648**

POPULATION OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

The Census and Statistics Act, 1905, provided for the taking of a census of population and agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1906 and in every tenth year thereafter, thus instituting, in connection with the general decennial census for all Canada, a quinquennial census of population and agriculture for the three Prairie Provinces. The quinquennial census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was therefore taken as for June 1, 1916, and the complete results were published in a Report dated January 12, 1918. A summary of the principal data was published in the Year Book for 1918, pages 105-112.

Total Population of Prairie Provinces.—The male and female population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (a) by provinces; (b) by the electoral districts constituted by the Representation Act, 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, c. 51); and (c) by cities, towns and villages, as compared with the population by sex for 1911 and by totals for 1901 and 1906, was published in the Year Book of 1916-17 (pp. 95-105). The total population of the three Prairie Provinces in 1916 was returned as 1,698,220, compared with 1,328,725 in 1911, 808,863 in 1906 and 419,512 in 1901. Thus the population in the three provinces has increased by 1,278,708, or 305 p.c., since the beginning of the century; by 889,357, or 110 p.c., during the last ten years; and by 369,495, or 28 p.c. during the five years ended 1916. Table **12** shows the population of the Prairie Provinces for 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916, the population being distinguished by sex for 1911 and 1916.

12.—Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916.

Provinces.	1901.	1906.	1911			1916.		
	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Manitoba.....	255,211	365,688	253,056	208,574	461,630	294,609	259,251	553,860
Saskatchewan..	91,279	257,763	291,730	200,702	492,432	363,787	284,048	647,835
Alberta.....	73,022	185,412	223,989	150,674	374,663	277,256	219,269	496,525
Total.....	**419,512**	**898,863**	**768,775**	**559,950**	**1,328,725**	**935,652**	**762,568**	**1,698,220**

Population by Sex.—Table **13** gives the population by sex from 1870 for Manitoba and from 1901 for Saskatchewan and Alberta, with absolute and relative comparisons. For the three provinces as a whole, males increased by 103·6 p.c. and females by 79·8 p.c. from 1901 to 1906. At the end of the next five years (1911) the ratio of increase for both sexes was nearly equal, being 64·88 p.c. for males and 63·44 p.c. for females, whereas in the last Census (1916) females showed, for the three provinces as a whole, an increase of 202,618, as against 166,877 for males, being a gain in five years of 36·19 p.c. for the former, as compared with 21·71 p.c. for the latter. The records of 1916 show that this feature of population increase was common to each of the three provinces. The increase per cent in

Alberta was: females 45·53; males 23·78; Saskatchewan, females 41·52, males 24·70; Manitoba, females 24·30, males 16·42. As a result of this greater proportionate increase of females the total number of females per 1,000 males increased between 1911 and 1916 from 822 to 880 in Manitoba, from 688 to 781 in Saskatchewan and from 673 to 791 in Alberta—a fact which is all the more significant because the census of 1916 was taken on the de jure basis, all soldiers from the three provinces known to be living on June 1, 1916, being enumerated. Similarly, the number of females of ages 15 to 49 inclusive per 1,000 males of these ages increased between 1911 and 1916 from 723 to 845 in Manitoba, from 539 to 686 in Saskatchewan, and from 534 to 720 in Alberta.

Population of Principal Cities.—Table **14** gives the population of the cities of the Prairie Provinces for 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916, with distinction by sex for 1911 and 1916. Winnipeg remains the only city in the Prairie Provinces that has a population exceeding 100,000, and this city has grown from 136,035 in 1911 to 163,000 in 1916. Two cities have, however, risen to the category exceeding 50,000, viz., Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta. In 1916 Calgary is shown to have 56,514 inhabitants, as compared with 43,704 in 1911, and Edmonton 53,846, as compared with 30,479 in 1911. In the case of Edmonton, however, the increased population includes Strathcona, now forming part of the city of Edmonton South. Two cities exceed 20,000, viz., Regina, 26,127, and Saskatoon, 21,048. The former has receded from a population of 30,213 in 1911, and the latter has increased from 12,004 in 1911. Of the remaining twelve cities, three exceed 10,000, viz., Moosejaw, in Saskatchewan, with 16,934; Brandon, Manitoba, with 15,215; and St. Boniface, Manitoba, with 11,021.

13.—Population of Prairie Provinces by Sex at each Census Period from 1870 for Manitoba and from 1901 for Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Provinces and Years.	Population.			Increase over Preceding Census.					
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Manitoba—									
1870	6,317	5,911	12,228	–	–	–	–	–	–
1881	35,123	27,137	62,260	28,806	456·01	21,226	359·10	50,032	409·16
1886	59,594	49,046	108,640	24,471	69·67	21,909	80·73	46,380	74·49
1891	84,342	68,164	152,506	24,748	41·53	19,118	38·98	43,866	40·37
1896	[1]	[1]	193,425	–	–	–	–	40,919	26·83
1901[2]	138,504	116,767	255,211	54,162	64·22	48,543	71·22	102,705	67·34
1906	205,183	160,505	365,688	66,679	48·14	43,798	37·53	110,477	43·29
1911	253,056	208,574	461,630	47,873	23·33	48,069	29·95	95,942	26·23
1916	294,609	259,251	553,860	41,553	16·42	50,677	24·30	92,230	19·98
Saskatchewan—									
1901	49,431	41,848	91,279	–	–	–	–	–	–
1906	152,791	104,972	257,763	103,360	209·10	63,124	150·84	166,484	182·39
1911	291,730	200,702	492,432	138,939	90·93	95,730	91·20	234,669	91·05
1916	363,787	284,048	647,835	72,057	24·70	83,346	41·52	155,403	31·5

[1] In 1896 the Census consisted of a count of population only.
[2] Ten-year increase shown.

13.—Population of Prairie Provinces by Sex at each Census period from 1870 for Manitoba and from 1901 for Saskatchewan and Alberta—concluded.

Provinces and Years.	Population.			Increase over Preceding Census					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Alberta—									
1901	41,019	32,003	73,022	–	–	–	–	–	–
1906	108,283	77,129	185,412	67,264	163·98	45,126	141·00	112,390	153·91
1911	223,989	150,674	374,663	115,706	106·86	73,545	95·35	189,251	102·07
1916	277,256	219,269	496,525	53,267	23·78	68,595	45·53	121,862	32·53
Prairie Provinces—									
1901	228,954	190,558	419,512	–	–	–	–	–	–
1906	466,257	342,606	808,863	237,303	103·64	152,048	79·79	389,351	92·81
1911	768,775	559,950	1,328,725	302,518	64·88	217,344	63·44	519,862	64·27
1916	935,652	762,568	1,698,220	166,877	21·71	202,618	36·19	369,495	27·81

14.—City Population of the Prairie Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911 and 1916.

Provinces.	1901.	1906.	1911.			1916.		
	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Manitoba—								
Brandon	5,620	10,408	7,362	6,477	13,839	7,697	7,518	15,215
Portage la Prairie	3,901	5,106	3,118	2,774	5,892	2,978	2,901	5,879
St. Boniface	2,019	5,119	4,029	3,454	7,483	5,488	5,533	11,021
Winnipeg	42,340	90,153	74,406	61,629	136,035	82,227	80,773	163,000
Saskatchewan—								
Moosejaw	1,558	6,249	8,964	4,859	13,823	9,007	7,927	16,934
North Battleford	–	824	1,258	847	2,105	1,679	1,466	3,145
Prince Albert	1,785	3,005	3,727	2,527	6,254	3,397	3,039	6,436
Regina	2,249	6,169	19,767	10,446	30,213	13,655	12,472	26,127
Saskatoon	113	3,011	7,217	4,787	12,004	10,719	10,329	21,048
Swift Current	121	554	1,096	756	1,852	1,681	1,500	3,181
Weyburn	113	966	1,302	908	2,210	1,574	1,476	3,050
Alberta—								
Calgary	4,392	13,573	26,565	17,139	43,704	29,278	27,236	56,514
Edmonton	4,176	14,088	17,054	13,425	30,479	27,462	26,384	53,846
Lethbridge	2,072	2,313	4,462	3,588	8,050	4,896	4,540	9,436
Medicine Hat	1,570	3,020	3,207	2,401	5,608	4,781	4,491	9,272
Red Deer	323	1,418	1,213	905	2,118	1,127	1,076	2,203
Wetaskiwin	550	1,652	1,264	1,147	2,411	1,047	1,001	2,048

VITAL STATISTICS.

The vital statistics here published show only births, marriages, deaths, excess of births over deaths, and crude birth, marriage and death rates for the eight provinces collecting such statistics from 1911 to the latest available year, also for the cities in these provinces.

Several important considerations should be borne in mind by those who use these tables, or the provincial reports from which these tables are compiled, for comparative purposes.

In the first place the birth, marriage and death rates given are based upon estimated and not upon actually enumerated populations. When the results of the Census of 1921 are published, the

rates here given will undoubtedly, in the case of some of the provinces at least, require considerable revision. In a new country like Canada, where people move readily from place to place and from province to province, it is almost impossible to secure accurate information concerning the fluctuations of population, especially when so long a period has elapsed since the last census.

Secondly, in spite of considerable improvements recently effected, registration generally, and the registration of births in particular, is not universally carried out in most of the provinces. The great extent of the country, and the isolation of many of its inhabitants, partly account for this unsatisfactory situation.

Finally, the great differences in the age and sex distribution of the population in different provinces make comparisons (of birth rates, for instance), as among the provinces, unfair and misleading. Thus, for instance, in British Columbia in 1911, there were only 428 females of ages 15 to 49 to every 1,000 males of these ages, while in Quebec there were 972 and in Prince Edward Island 1027. (See table 9, p. 103). Evidently in view of the enormous disproportion between the sexes in British Columbia, the crude birth rate per 1,000 of population in that province could not properly be compared with the crude birth rate in Quebec or Prince Edward Island. Again, in consequence of different age distributions of population in the different provinces—the Prairie Provinces, for instance, have a very young population because of the healthy young immigrants whom they attract—a comparison of crude death-rates of the provinces is misleading. In the Prairie Provinces, taken as a unit, only 126 per thousand of the 1911 population and 137 per thousand of the 1916 population had passed 45 years of age, while in Quebec 176, in Ontario 218 and in Prince Edward Island 249 per thousand of the population were in 1911 over 45 years of age. These latter provinces, having a much larger number of persons of advanced ages, will inevitably have a higher crude death rate per thousand of population than the Prairie Provinces, but this does not at all prove the superior healthfulness of the climate of the Northwest, nor would it justify insurance companies in charging lower premium rates in the Western provinces.

The results of the census of 1921, with regard to age and sex distribution of population, as well as improving registration and the earlier and more accurate compilation of vital statistics made possible under the new arrangement between the Dominion and the Provinces, will, it is hoped, enable corrected birth and death rates, capable of comparison as among the Provinces, to be secured in the comparatively near future.

Vital Statistics by Provinces.—Table **15** shows by provinces (New Brunswick excepted) the number of births, marriages and deaths in each of the years 1911 to 1919 (where possible), according to the latest returns of the provincial registrars. Using the census figues of population for 1911, and estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the years 1912 to 1919 (the census figures of 1916 for the three Prairie Provinces), crude birth, marriage, and death

rates per 1,000 of the population have been calculated for each year as well as the excess of births over deaths. For Prince Edward Island no data for the year 1912 are available. The figures by provinces in this table are not strictly comparable, owing to the diversity of practice which at present prevails as between the different provincial registrars. Not only is the statistical year not uniform for all the provinces, but there is no uniformity in the practice as regards the inclusion or exclusion of still-births. Thus, in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario still-births are eliminated from the calculations; in Prince Edward Island, however, and in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia they are included, and for these provinces the numbers of still-births, which are too small to affect materially the birth-and death-rates calculated, are given in a note at the foot of the table.

Vital Statistics of Cities.—Table **16** records the number of births, marriages and deaths by principal cities for the years 1913 to 1919 (where possible), in continuation of the tables given in previous editions. In this table the natural increase per 1,000 of the population is based upon the locally estimated population in all cases were given.

15.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Provinces, 1911-1919.

Provinces.		Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Marriages.	Marriage-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Excess of Births over Deaths
P. E. Island[1]	1911	1,497	15·97	470	5.01	1,114	11.89	383
	1912			(not published in 1912.)				
	1913	1,628	17.37	478	5.10	983	10.49	645
	1914	1,511	16.12	544	5.80	1,012	10.80	499
	1915	1,743	18.59	530	5.65	1,085	11.57	658
	1916	1,598	17.04	534	5.69	1,084	11.57	514
	1917	1,389	14.82	488	5.21	940	10.03	444
	1918	1,297	13.84	510	5.44	1,059	11.30	238
	1919	1,027	10.93	574	6.11	748	7.96	279
Nova Scotia	1911	12,322	25.03	3,004	6.10	8,237	16.73	4,085
	1912	12,681	25.52	2,937	5.91	7,126	14.34	5,555
	1913	12,553	25.22	3,259	6.55	7,225	14.52	5,328
	1914	12,771	25.46	3,643	7.26	7,527	15.01	5,244
	1915	13,171	26.08	3,384	6.70	7,675	15.20	5,496
	1916	12,770	25.12	3,726	7.33	8,052	15.84	4,718
	1917	12,382	24.19	3,421	6.68	7,583	14.82	4,799
	1918	12,421	24.11	3,611	7.01	9,125	17.71	3,296
	1919	12,508	24.11	3,585	6.91	9,200	17.73	3,308
Quebec	1911	74,475	37.18	15,254	7.61	35,904	17.92	38,571
	1912	76,647	37.53	16,055	7.86	32,980	16.15	43,667
	1913	79,089	37.70	17,253	8.13	36,200	17.33	42,889
	1914	80,361	38.00	16,121	7.62	36,002	17.02	44,359
	1915	83,274	38.64	15,437	7.16	35,933	16.67	47,341
	1916	80,327	37.93	16,643	7.58	38,206	17.39	42,121
	1917	80,381	35·90	16,936	7.56	35,501	15.86	44,880
	1918	84,669	37.00	12,975	5.68	48,902	21.42	35,767
	1919	80,081	34.42	21,590	9.28	35,170	15.12	44,911
Ontario	1911	56,096	22.23	25,807	10.23	31,878	12.63	24,218
	1912	58,870	23.00	28,845	11.27	32,150	12.56	26,720
	1913	64,516	24.00	26,998	10.00	34,317	12.70	30,199
	1914	66,225	24.21	24,245	9.22	32,440	12.35	33,785
	1915	67,032	25.15	23,506	8.82	33,294	12.49	33,738

15.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Provinces, 1911-1919—concluded.

Provinces.		Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Mar-riages.	Mar-riage-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
Ontario—concluded	1916	65,264	24.14	23,401	8.66	35,580	13.16	29,684
	1917	62,666	22.85	21,499	7.84	33,284	12.14	29,382
	1918	64,729	23.12	19,525	6.97	43,038	15.37	21,691
	1919	62,774	22.20	26,328	9.33	34,010	12.06	28,764
Manitoba[1]	1911	13,407	29.43	5,177	11.36	5,481	12.03	7,926
	1912	14,666	30.32	6,095	12.60	6,084	12.58	8,582
	1913	16,424	36.34	5,985	13·24	5,919	13.10	10,505
	1914	17,449	33.50	5,667	10.88	5,617	10.78	11,832
	1915	17,832	33.57	5,064	9.53	5,379	10.12	12,853
	1916	17,645	33.85	5,455	10.46	5,141	9.86	12,504
	1917	14,743	25.77	4,049	7.08	5,125	8.96	9,618
	1918	15,317	25.74	3,743	6.29	6,937	11.66	8,380
	1919	15,091	24·38	5,378	8.69	6,584	10.64	8,507
Saskatchewan[1]	1911	8,745	17.76	3,511	7.13	2,727	5.54	6,018
	1912	11,479	20.24	4,651	8.20	3,567	6.29	7,912
	1913	13,200	20.94	4,990	7.92	4,150	6.58	9,050
	1914	16,489	22.83	5,014	6.94	3,950	5.47	12,529
	1915	17,528	29.10	4,581	7.61	4,023	6.68	13,505
	1916	19,243	29.70	5,062	7.81	5,061	7.81	14,182
	1917	20,332	28.43	5,105	7.14	5,319	7.44	15,357
	1918	21,686	29.08	4,591	6·24	9,782	13.30	11,904
	1919							
Alberta[1]	1911	8,813	23.52	3,630	9.69	3,618	9.69	5,195
	1912	10,284	23.60	4,429	10.16	4,232	9.71	6,052
	1913	11,871	24.34	5,053	10.36	4,432	9.09	7,439
	1914	13,685	24.25	4,623	8.19	4,147	7.35	9,538
	1915	13,452	27.36	4,202	8.55	3,588	7.30	9,864
	1916	13,331	26.85	4,230	8.52	4,058	8.17	9,273
	1917	13,576	26.00	4,270	8.12	4,047	7.75	9,529
	1918	14,890	26.88	4,040	7.29	7,924	14.30	6.966
	1919	14,130	24.03	4,718	8.02	5,507	9.37	8,623
British Columbia[1]	1911	5,841	14.88	4,509	11.49	3,660	9,32	2,181
	1912	8,008	18.85	5,235	12,33	4,313	10.15	3,695
	1913	9,199	18,58	5,012	10.12	4,619	9.33	4,580
	1914	8,754	17.93	4,296	8.80	3,974	8.14	4,780
	1915	8,558	16.22	3,393	6.43	3,832	7.26	4,726
	1916	7,475	13.12	3,169	5.56	3,887	6.82	3,588
	1917	6,994	13.36	2,861	4.65	3,896	6.33	3,098
	1918–19[5]	9,010	20.46	2,829	6.42	6,696	15.21	2,314
	1919–20[5]	10,002	18.87	4,650	8.77	4,888	9.22	5,114
Yukon	1911	48	5.64	41	4.82	87	10.22	−39
	1912	61[2]	7.17	48	5.64	58	6.81	3
	1914[3]	66	7.75	41	4.82	50	5.87	16
	1915	51	5.99	39	4.58	74	8.69	−23
	1916	48	5.64	38	4.46	82	9.63	−34
	1917[4]	32	3.76	15	1.76	57	6.70	−25
	1918	51	5.99	10	1.18	55	6.46	− 4
	1919[2]	46	5.11	8	0.90	57	6.33	−11

[1]Including still-births as follows: P. E. Island, 4 in 1911, 1 in 1913, 3 in 1914, 12 in 1915, 10 in 1916, 4 in 1917; Manitoba, 243 in 1911, 316 in 1912; Saskatchewan 48 in 1911, 170 in 1912, 134 in 1913, 182 in 1914, 251 in 1915, 285 in 1916; Alberta 160 in 1911, 230 in 1912, 250 in 1913 (in 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, 315, 307, 305 and 325 still births are excluded); British Columbia 191 in 1911, 240 in 1912, 279 in 1913, 235 in 1914, 246 in 1915, 201 in 1916, 175 in 1917, 188 in 1918-19, 270 in 1919-20; Yukon 3 in 1914, 2 in 1916, 1 in 1917. In Manitoba in 1913 and 1914 still-births are excluded. [2]Incomplete. [3]11 months. [4]9 months. [5]July 1, to June 30.

16.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1919.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
P. E. Island—							
Charlottetown	1913	–	183	not given	128	55	–
	1914	–	46[2]	"	188	–	–
	1915	12,000	197[2]	"	253	–	–
	1916	12,000	401	"	251	150	12·50
	1917	12,000	285	"	259	26	2·17
	1918	12,000	227	"	311	– 84	– 7·00
	1919	14,000	203	"	231	– 28	– 2·00
Nova Scotia—							
Halifax	1913	–	1,402	"	912	490	–
	1914	47,109	1,464	"	1,031	433	9·19
	1915	55,000	1,492	"	1,128	364	6·62
	1916	50,000	1,614	"	1,103	511	10·22
	1917	50,000	1,600	"	991	609	12·18
	1918	50,000	1,465	"	989[1]	476	9·52
	1919	55,000	1,595	"	1,330	265	4·82
Sydney	1913	–	641	"	368	273	–
	1914	17,996	544	"	349	195	10·84
	1915	18,338	588	"	246	342	18·65
	1916	18,527	527	"	338	189	10·20
	1917	18,527	618	"	335	283	15·28
	1918	18,987	626	"	330	296	18·59
	1919	19,060	561	"	488	73	3·83
Glace Bay	1913	–	455	"	276	179	–
	1914	16,741	531	"	271	260	15·53
	1915	16,975	528	"	294	234	13·78
	1916	17,142	436	"	269	167	9·74
	1917	17,142	384	"	280	104	6·07
	1918	17,297	371	"	216	155	8·96
	1919	17,366	381	"	312	69	3·97
Quebec—							
Montreal	1913	–	20,490	6,280	12,299	8,191	–
	1914	–	20,386	5,781	11,721	8,665	–
	1915	–	20,692	4,603	10,988	9,704	–
	1916	575,000	19,759	5,190	11,119	8,640	15·03
	1917	590,000	19,664	5,306	11,394	8,270	14·00
	1918	660,000	20,373	4,757	15,340	5,033	7·06
Quebec	1913	–	3,096	638	1,668	1,428	–
	1914	–	3,136	612	1,784	1,352	–
	1915	–	3,417	679	2,145	1,272	–
	1916	93,000	3,688	727	2,226	1,462	15·72
	1917	103,000	3,514	769	1,858	1,656	16·08
	1918	103,000	3,811	548	2,253	1,538	15.13
Maisonneuve	1913	–	835[2]	147[2]	403	–	–
	1914	–	743[2]	131[2]	460	–	–
	1915	–	768[2]	107	402	–	–
	1916	33,000	855	192	383	472	–
	1917	30,000	1,010	183	296	714	23·80
Sherbrooke	1913	–	704[2]	137[2]	337	–	–
	1914	–	673[2]	107[2]	374	–	–
	1915	–	650[2]	151[2]	299	–	–
	1917	–	785	193[2]	407	378	–
	1918	–	728	–	690	38	

[1] Omitting 1,635 deaths, persons who lost their lives in Halifax disaster, Dec. 6, 1917.
[2] Incomplete.

16.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1919—con.

Cities	Year.	Population	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of Births over Deaths	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population
Quebec—con.							
Hull	1913	–	655[2]	124	204	–	–
	1914	–	879[2]	137[2]	211	–	–
	1915	–	1,140[2]	–	182	–	–
	1917	–	1,010	–	281	729	–
	1918	–	927	–	455	472	–
Three Rivers	1913	–	656	133	343	313	–
	1914	–	660	120	275	385	–
	1915	20,000	677	133	364	313	–
	1916	20,000	647	136	401	246	–
	1917	21,000	673	149	390	283	13·48
	1918	21,500	728	118	474	254	11·81
Westmount	1913	–	138[2]	24[2]	89	–	–
	1914	–	162[2]	48[2]	94	–	–
	1915	–	295[2]	–	92	–	–
	1916	–	429	–	124	305	–
	1917	–	419	–	124	295	–
	1918	–	126	–	160	—34	–
Verdun	1913	–	505[2]	69[2]	347	–	–
	1914	–	582[2]	75[2]	345	–	–
	1915	–	934[2]	–	322	–	–
	1916	–	822	–	359	463	–
	1917	–	714	–	402	312	–
	1918	–	714	–	510	204	–
Lachine	1913	–	396[2]	65[2]	233	–	–
	1914	–	422[2]	54[2]	241	–	–
	1915	–	494[2]	–	147	–	–
	1916	–	510	–	182	328	–
	1917	–	598	–	181	417	–
	1918	–	508	–	306	208	–
St. Hyacinthe	1913	–	325	106[2]	220	105	–
	1914	–	342	99[2]	211	121	–
	1915	11,886	367	–	192	175	–
	1916	–	357	–	206	151	–
	1917	–	258	–	207	51	–
	1918	–	210	–	205	5	–
Ontario—							
Toronto	1913	454,000	13,722	6,381	6,223	7,499	16·52
	1914	475,000	13,949	5,964	5,602	8,347	17·57
	1915	475,000	12,806	5,676	5,548	7,258	15·28
	1916	470,000	12,498	5,158	5,931	6,567	13·97
	1917	475,000	12,110	5,120	5,597	6,513	13·71
	1918	490,000	11,779	4,990	7,635	4,144	8·45
	1919	499,300	11,294	6,495	5,695	5,599	11·21
Ottawa	1913	96,350	2,482	1,044	1,767	715	7·42
	1914	97,900	2,592	1,072	1,697	895	9·14
	1915	96,340	2,554	1,051	1,662	892	9·25
	1916	96,720	2,448	1,057	1,742	706	7·30
	1917	97,670	2,408	969	1,551	857	8·77
	1918	100,030	2,968	892	2,290	678	6·77
	1919	103,620	3,090	1,220	1,691	1,399	13·50
Hamilton	1913	100,650	2,706	1,395	1,211	1,495	14·85
	1914	101,190	2,845	1,163	1,158	1,687	16·67
	1915	100,310	2,771	1,151	1,197	1,574	15·69

[2] Incomplete.

16.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1919—con.

Cities.	Year	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Ontario—con.							
Hamilton—concluded	1916	104,330	2,888	1,147	1,241	1,647	15·79
	1917	104,330	2,747	1,075	1,252	1,495	14·33
	1918	109,070	2,770	1,003	1,756	1,014	9·30
	1919	107,980	2,636	1,340	1,281	1,382	12·80
London	1913	52,940	1,203	605	854	349	6·59
	1914	54,220	1,200	607	802	398	7·34
	1915	55,860	1,185	710	837	348	6·23
	1916	55,240	1,284	631	932	352	6·37
	1917	55,130	1,100	559	918	182	3·30
	1918	56,210	1,188	555	1,151	37	0·65
	1919	56,860	1,192	787	1,011	181	3·18
Brantford	1913	26,100	742	323	369	373	14·29
	1914	26,100	808	296	281	527	20·19
	1915	25,180	636	269	306	330	13·10
	1916	26,350	709	289	377	332	12·60
	1917	27,410	695	292	440	255	9·30
	1918	28,460	701	233	576	125	4·39
	1919	31,870	628	334	353	275	8·63
Kingston	1913	21,010	523	268	439	84	4·00
	1914	21,260	517	287	372	145	6·82
	1915	21,330	522	291	405	117	5·48
	1916	22,270	591	264	500	91	4·09
	1917	23,020	579	297	450	129	5·60
	1918	23,740	633	307	582	51	2·15
	1919	23,260	571	379	440	131	5·63
Peterborough	1913	19,170	470	232	268	202	10·54
	1914	19,650	476	207	254	222	11·30
	1915	19,430	482	223	277	205	10·55
	1916	18,950	448	215	324	124	6·54
	1917	19,600	457	263	331	126	6·42
	1918	19,890	443	193	332	111	5·58
	1919	20,200	455	215	273	182	9·01
Windsor	1913	21,610	511	1,423	327	184	8·51
	1914	22,500	626	622	316	310	13·78
	1915	23,640	632	529	293	339	14·34
	1916	23,640	714	614	370	344	14·55
	1917	23,705	758	484	387	371	15·65
	1918	28,710	807	287	486	321	11·18
	1919	32,290	786	644	446	340	10·53
Fort William	1913	24,070	866	309	390	476	19·78
	1914	27,180	956	254	311	645	23·73
	1915	20,850	1,009	199	258	751	36·02
	1916	18,850	815	202	288	527	27·96
	1917	18,850	672	150	223	449	23·82
	1918	19,520	724	151	300	424	21·72
	1919	19,520	686	192	243	443	22·69
Kitchener	1913	18,500	506	202	245	261	14·11
	1914	18,880	531	222	211	320	16·95
	1915	19,090	534	191	200	334	17·49
	1916	19,200	569	184	227	342	17·81
	1917	19,200	494	175	195	299	15·57
	1918	19,580	488	159	324	164	8·38
	1919	24,280	513	274	191	322	13·26

16.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1919—con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Ontario—con.							
Guelph	1913	16,320	394	175	220	174	10·66
	1914	16,800	353	145	209	144	8·57
	1915	16,740	366	184	214	152	9·08
	1916	16,020	362	152	244	118	7·37
	1917	16,020	413	131	211	202	12·61
	1918	16,970	370	142	262	108	6·36
	1919	17,030	323	207	221	102	5·99
St. Thomas	1913	14,520	318	205	178	140	9·64
	1914	15,490	340	186	218	122	7·88
	1915	15,840	362	169	188	174	10·98
	1916	15,840	324	161	216	108	6·82
	1917	15,880	334	147	192	142	8·94
	1918	15,810	325	142	279	46	2·91
	1919	15,870	366	222	222	144	9·07
Stratford	1913	14,570	337	141	192	145	9·95
	1914	14,570	357	139	165	192	13·18
	1915	15,150	378	156	185	193	12·74
	1916	16,410	367	162	204	163	9·93
	1917	15,450	335	108	158	177	11·46
	1918	15,450	320	93	242	78	5·05
	1919	16,060	301	184	157	144	8·97
Owen Sound	1913	12,790	329	127	178	151	11·81
	1914	12,560	342	125	138	204	16·24
	1915	12,380	312	112	140	172	13·89
	1916	12,080	344	139	202	142	11·75
	1917	11,650	312	120	151	161	13·82
	1918	12,270	297	98	174	123	10·02
	1919	11,930	290	131	123	167	14·00
St. Catharines	1913	15,080	420	194	242	178	11·80
	1914	15,860	500	238	243	257	16·20
	1915	16,660	587	257	255	332	19·92
	1916	16,690	554	250	286	268	16·06
	1917	17,760	574	152	227	347	19·54
	1918	17,870	516	166	343	173	9·68
	1919	17,880	563	232	273	290	16·22
Port Arthur	1913	18,030	706	249	294	412	22·85
	1914	18,320	702	210	215	487	26·58
	1915	14,310	589	138	163	426	29·77
	1916	15,220	533	142	157	376	24·70
	1917	15,220	516	147	192	324	21·29
	1918	15,100	497	136	221	276	18·28
	1919	15,100	473	189	191	282	18·66
Sault Ste. Marie	1913	12,290	306	157	236	70	5·70
	1914	13,200	279	180	198	81	6·14
	1915	12,590	288	168	180	108	8·58
	1916	12,920	271	133	196	75	5·80
	1917	13,030	354	133	216	138	10·59
	1918	19,590	525	170	403	112	5·72
	1919	20,850	572	265	353	219	10·50
Chatham	1913	12,390	260	207	207	53	4·28
	1914	12,830	250	194	230	20	1·56
	1915	13,090	256	179	189	67	5·11
	1916	13,240	256	192	230	26	1·96

16.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1919—con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Ontario—concluded.							
Chatham—concluded	1917	14,350	267	202	233	34	2·37
	1918	15,140	267	121	283	−16	−1·05
	1919	15,470	247	232	218	29	1·87
Galt	1913	11,930	280	150	156	124	10·39
	1914	12,020	323	132	139	184	15·31
	1915	11,810	298	108	144	154	13·04
	1916	11,880	279	116	143	136	11·45
	1917	11,880	275	103	175	100	8·42
	1918	12,520	251	118	238	13	1·04
	1919	12,300	265	162	145	120	9·68
Sarnia	1913	11,550	258	184	149	109	9·44
	1914	12,090	270	179	156	114	9·43
	1915	12,140	295	128	164	131	10·79
	1916	12,280	292	165	198	94	7·65
	1917	12,960	271	126	169	102	7·87
	1918	12,800	289	117	238	51	3·98
	1919	13,300	273	194	203	70	5·26
Belleville	1913	10,600	258	138	187	71	6·70
	1914	11,230	240	130	149	91	8·10
	1915	11,940	260	124	172	88	7·37
	1916	11,610	255	136	204	51	4·39
	1917	11,430	208	133	165	43	3·76
	1918	11,360	292	120	234	58	5·11
	1919	11,680	264	125	171	93	7·96
Brockville	1913	9,675	225	127	186	39	4·03
	1914	9,275	228	85	173	55	5·93
	1915	9,460	236	106	193	43	4·55
	1916	9,510	241	119	165	76	7,99
	1917	9,580	224	122	181	43	4·49
	1918	9,450	237	121	252	−15	−1·58
	1919	9,400	208	115	157	51	5·43
Woodstock	1913	9,485	223	106	143	80	8·43
	1914	9,600	203	131	124	79	8·23
	1915	9,600	210	111	110	100	10·41
	1916	9,520	206	135	132	74	7·77
	1917	9,600	173	101	116	57	5·94
	1918	9,600	189	77	131	58	6·04
	1919	9,700	187	113	167	21	2·16
Niagara Falls	1913	12,020	267	492	131	136	11·31
	1914	11,650	294	291	140	154	13·22
	1915	11,450	263	292	133	130	11·35
	1916	12,030	275	294	145	130	10·81
	1917	12,030	289	225	137	152	12·64
	1918	12,770	316	213	247	69	5·74
	1919	14,690	297	334	172	125	8·51
North Bay	1913	9,490	340	124	144	196	20·65
	1914	10,980	406	121	146	260	23·68
	1915	8,935	416	91	128	288	32,23
	1916	8,750	406	103	107	299	34·17
	1917	8,750	345	103	101	244	27·89
	1918	8,530	343	55	177	166	19·46
	1919	9,230	377	115	145	232	25·14

6.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1919—con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	1913	184,730	5,577	3,404	2,204	3,373	18·26
	1914	203,255	5,789	3,070	1,955	3,834	18·86
	1915	212,889	5,823	2,766	1,763	4,060	19·07
	1916	201,981	6,233	2,663	2,039	4,194	20·76
	1917	201,981	5,638	2,358	1,726	3,912	19·37
	1918	182,848	5,848	2,700	2,061	3,787	20·71
	1919						
Brandon	1913	15,911	680	296	279	401	25·20
	1914	17,177	641	277	229	412	23·99
	1915	17,200	625	279	287	338	19·06
	1916	18,048	621	263	248	373	20·72
	1917	18,048	566	198	212	354	19·61
	1918	15,699	471	150	224	247	15·73
	1919						
St. Boniface	1913	11,405	327	109	389	62	−5·43
	1914	12,025	421	119	302	119	9·90
	1915	12,307	354	81	268	86	6·98
	1916	11,581	334	130	280	54	4·66
	1917	11,581	350	93	257	93	8·03
	1918	11,600	334	69	526	−192	−16·55
	1919						
Portage la Prairie	1913	6,343	231	97	118	113	17·81
	1914	6,500	204	85	126	78	12·00
	1915	6,300	200	88	125	75	10·31
	1916	5,832	197	88	119	78	13·37
	1917	5,832	188	75	134	54	9·25
	1918	5,832	192	57	148	44	7·54
	1919						
Saskatchewan—							
Regina	1913	–	845	528	486	359	–
	1914	50,000	1,006	493	298	708	14·16
	1915	40,000	1,010	428	288	722	18·00
	1916	40,000	956	452	362	614	15·30
	1917	40,000	1,053	470	484	569	14·20
	1918	40,000	930	499	597	333	8·30
	1919						
Moosejaw	1913	–	515	484	284	231	–
	1914	30,000	607	400	210	397	13·23
	1915	24,000	604	382	188	416	17·30
	1916	20,000	562	451	213	349	17·40
	1917	20,000	716	429	158	558	27·90
	1918	20,000	552	392	378	172	8.70
	1919						
Saskatoon	1913	–	856	576	429	427	–
	1914	30,000	914	433	265	649	21·63
	1915	25,000	799	445	210	589	23·50
	1916	21,054	748	509	267	481	23·30
	1917	21,054	814	536	431	383	18·20
	1918	21,054	734	490	437	297	14·10
	1919						
North Battleford	1913	–	239	74	67	172	–
	1914	6,000	198	92	46	152	25·33
	1915	5,000	148	71	52	96	19·20
	1916	3,500	143	82	55	88	25·10

16.— Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1919—con.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Saskatchewan—concluded.							
North Battleford—concluded..	1917	3,500	148	95	107	41	11·70
	1918	3,500	127	61	62	65	18·50
	1919						
Prince Albert.....	1913	–	310	178	172	138	–
	1914	10,000	274	144	123	151	15·10
	1915	10,000	198	138	98	100	10·00
	1916	8,500	184	137	99	85	10·00
	1917	8,500	233	102	120	113	13·30
	1918	8,500	212	125	149	63	7·40
	1919						
Swift Current.....	1914	6,000	159	141	49	110	18·33
	1915	5,000	118	111	30	88	17·60
	1916	4,000	96	194	47	49	12·20
	1917	4,000	156	172	62	94	23·50
	1918	4,000	111	151	63	48	12·00
	1919						
Weyburn.....	1914	5,343	165	114	48	117	21·90
	1915	5,000	117	98	68	49	9·80
	1916	4,000	115	90	41	74	18·50
	1917	4,000	119	77	49	70	17·50
	1918	4,000	91	71	76	15	3·70
	1919						
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	1913	–	2,278	1,379	878	1,400	–
	1914	–	2,354	1,121	685	1,669	–
	1915	–	2,162	1,000	636	1,526	–
	1916	56,514	1,949	975	641	1,308	23·14
	1917	56,414	2,067	926	602	1,465	25·92
	1918	–	2,082	–	1,059	1,023	–
	1919	75,000	1,971	1,163	755	1,216	16·21
Edmonton.....	1913	–	1,365	986	778	587	–
	1914	–	1,824	1,009	652	1,172	–
	1915	–	1,909	976	612	1,297	–
	1916	53,846	1,599	848	612	987	18·33
	1917	53,846	1,549	774	541	1,008	18·72
	1918	–	1,641	–	1,076	565	–
	1919	66,000	1,773	1,006	823	950	14·39
Lethbridge.....	1913	–	241	242	166	75	–
	1914	–	247	221	138	109	–
	1915	–	277	198	105	172	–
	1916	9,436	338	197	140	198	20·98
	1917	9,436	333	216	148	185	19·61
	1918	–	360	–	230	130	–
	1919	12,000	353	199	164	189	15·75
Medicine Hat.....	1913	–	328	264	215	113	–
	1914	–	419	179	162	257	–
	1915	–	372	171	104	268	–
	1916	9,272	397	207	123	274	29·55
	1917	9,272	452	247	138	314	33·87
	1918	–	459	–	224	235	–
	1919	11,000	383	205	181	202	18·36
British Columbia—							
Vancouver.....	1913	114,220	4,115	2,485	1,799	2,316	20·28
	1914	106,110	2,425	1,717	1,178	1,247	11·75

16.—Number of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by Principal Cities, 1913-1919. —concluded.

Cities.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
British Columbia—concluded.							
Vancouver—concluded	1915	100,000	2,311	1,274	1,127	1,184	11·84
	1916	100,000	1,992	1,252	1,240	752	7·52
	1917	102,550	2,008	1,191	1,307	701	6·84
	1918-19	123,050	2,724	1,272	2,294	430	3·49
	1919-20	123,050	2,921	2,029	1,712	1,209	9·83
Victoria	1913	–	986	851	569	417	–
	1914	–	772	770	459	313	–
	1915	50,000	820	480	464	356	7·12
	1916	50,000	836	420	533	303	6·06
	1917	55,000	744	382	476	268	4·87
	1918-19	50,000	1,019	405	652	367	7·34
	1919-20	50,000	1,304	612	577	727	14·54
New Westminster	1913	17,198	855	378	491	364	21·16
	1914	15,000	536	222	302	234	15·60
	1915	15,000	289	173	225	64	4·26
	1916	15,000	304	167	212	92	6·13
	1917	15,000	322	164	243	79	5·27
	1918-19	16,000	421	128	367	54	3·37
	1919-20	16,000	436	225	255	181	11·31
Nanaimo	1913	8,000	318	120	149	169	21·12
	1914	8,500	340	98	133	207	24·35
	1915	8,500	304	88	162	142	16·70
	1916	8,500	261	72	114	147	17·29
	1917	8,500	220	63	99	121	14·24
	1918-19	8,500	312	79	224	88	10·35
	1919-20	8,500	303	101	108	195	22·94

IMMIGRATION.

The Census of 1911 showed an increase of 34·17 p.c. in the population of Canada in the preceding decade. Of this 34 p.c. scarcely more than 12 p.c., certainly not 15 p.c., can have been due to natural increase, so that immigration was undoubtedly the chief factor in increasing Canadian population during this period. Indeed, the gross immigration in the period from June 30, 1901 to May 31, 1911, (the Census was taken as of June 1, 1911), was 1,828,481, a figure nearly equal to the total increase of Canadian population in the decade, 1,835,328. Unfortunately, we have no statistics of emigration, but on the assumption of a normal natural increase not exceeding 15 per thousand per annum, we may estimate that the larger part of the increase of the decade was due to immigration. Again, in the first three normal pre-war years of the present decade (the fiscal years 1912 to 1914), the total gross immigration was 1,141,537, 15·8 p.c. of our total 1911 population. Gross immigration was thus at the rate of over 5 p.c. of our population per annum, while natural increase was certainly not over 1·5 p.c.

Immigration, which has been at a low ebb during the war period, may once more, when normal conditions are restored, become the

chief means of reinforcing population and populating the vast waste spaces of Canada. Under such conditions the racial and linguistic composition of that immigration becomes of paramount importance. Canadians generally prefer that immigrants should be of a readily assimilable type, already identified by race or language with one or other of the two great races now inhabiting this country. Since the French are not to any great extent an emigrating people, this means that the acceptable immigrants who come to Canada are those who speak the English language—those coming from the United Kingdom or the United States. Next in order of readiness of assimilation are the Scandinavian and Dutch immigrants, who readily learn English and are already acquainted with the working of free democratic institutions; a few years ago most Canadians would have included the German immigrants in the same category. Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, however desirable from the purely economic point of view, are less readily assimilated, and the Canadianizing of the people from these regions who came to Canada in the first fourteen years of this century is a problem both in the agricultural Prairie Provinces and in the cities of the East. Less assimilable still, according to the general opinion of Canadians, are those immigrants who come to Canada from the Orient.

In view of the new census, it is desirable to consider briefly the immigration which has taken place since 1911, according to origins. In the nine years from April 1911 to March, 1920, the total number of immigrants was 1,664,359, of which 564,202, or 33·9 p.c. came from the United Kingdom, 700,039, or 42·06 p.c. from the United States, and 400,118, or 24·04 p.c. from other countries. These nine years fall naturally into two periods—the pre-war period from April, 1911 to July, 1914, inclusive, or 3¼ years, and the war and reconstruction period from August, 1914 to March, 1920, 5⅔ years. In the first period, immigrants from other countries than the United Kingdom and the United States reached the very large number of 368,428 in a total immigration of 1,247,178; in the second they numbered only 31,690 in a total of 417,181, or taking the figures for the five fiscal years 1916 to 1920, only 28,371 in a total of 378,023. The number of immigrants to be assimilated has thus not markedly increased in the past five years, but the problem of assimilating the pre-war immigrants from these countries remains. A noteworthy effort to solve this problem, so far as the younger generation is concerned, is now being made by the Departments of Education of the three Prairie Provinces.

Recent Immigration.—For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, (the first full year of peace), the number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 117,336, more than doubling the 1919 figure of 57,702. In the preceding war years the numbers had been 79,074 in 1918; 75,374 in 1917; 48,537 in 1916; as compared with 144,789 in the fiscal year 1915 (partly a war year), and 384,878 in 1914, the year before the war broke out. Of the 1920 immigrants, 59,603, or 51 p.c. came from the United Kingdom, 49,656, or 42 p.c. from the United States, and 8,077, or 7 p.c. from other countries. As shown by Table

17, the increase in 1920 over 1919 was mainly due to the larger numbers coming from the United Kingdom, which account for about 50,000 out of a total increase of approximately 60,000. Immigrants from the United States increased by about 9,000, and those from other countries by 1,000. Table **18** gives the immigrants of the last seven fiscal years, classified according to nationalities. The rejections and the deportation of immigrant arrivals from 1903 to 1920 are recorded by principal causes in Table **19**. The occupations and destinations of immigrants arriving during the fiscal years 1919 and 1920 are given in Table **22**, and the destinations of immigrants arriving between 1901 and 1920 are stated in Table **23**.

Chinese Immigration.—The conditions under which Chinese immigrants have been allowed to enter Canada have been described in previous issues of the Year Book (see edition for 1915, page 110). The number of Chinese entering Canada has been much reduced in recent years, owing to the operation of the Order in Council (renewed every six months since December 8, 1913), under which the landing in British Columbia of skilled and unskilled artisans and labourers is prohibited. In the fiscal year 1920 the number of Chinese immigrants who paid head tax was 363, as compared with 4,066 in 1919, 650 in 1918 and 272 in 1917. A record of Chinese immigration from 1886 to 1920, showing the number of immigrants paying head tax, the number exempt from head tax, and the revenue collected, is given as Table **24**, while Table **25** gives the total Oriental immigration (Chinese, Japanese and Hindoo) for the past twenty years.

17.—Number of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, 1897-1920.

Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.	Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.			United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1897[1]	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716	1909	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
1898[1]	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900	1910	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
1899[1]	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1911	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
1900[2]	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1912	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
1901	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1913	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1914	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1915	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
1904	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331	1916	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
1905	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266	1917	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
1906	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064	1918	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
1907[3]	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667	1919	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
1908	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469	1920	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336

[1]Calendar year. [2]Six months, January to June, inclusive. [3]Nine months ended March 31.

18.—Arrivals at Inland and Ocean Ports in Canada in Fiscal Years 1914-1920.

Nationalities.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
British—							
English	102,122	30,807	5,857	5,174	2,477	7,954	45,173
Irish	9,585	3,525	818	958	174	336	2,751
Scotch	29,128	8,346	1,887	2,062	473	1,518	10,997
Welsh	1,787	598	102	88	54	106	682
Total British	**142,622**	**43,276**	**8,664**	**8,282**	**3,178**	**9,914**	**59,603**
African, South	56	23	11	1	4	–	23
Australian	106	51	32	18	34	35	88
Austro-Hungarian	28,323	7,150	15	1	–	2	8
Belgian	2,651	1,149	172	126	19	48	1,532
Brazilian	5	–	2	–	–	–	–
Bulgarian	1,727	4,048	1	–	–	–	1
Chinese	5,512	1,258	88	393	769	4,333	544
Cuban	10	1	1	3	1	–	2
Dutch	1,506	605	186	151	94	59	154
Finnish	3,183	459	139	249	113	2	44
French	2,683	1,206	180	199	114	222	1,584
German	5,537	2,472	27	9	1	1	12
Greek	1,102	1,147	145	258	45	4	39
Hebrew	11,252	3,107	65	136	32	22	116
Hindoo	88	–	1	–	–	–	–
Italian	24,722	6,228	388	758	189	49	1,165
Japanese	856	592	401	648	883	1,178	711
Macedonian	17	132	–	–	–	–	–
Maltese	402	19	4	109	144	2	405
Negro	266	202	34	98	35	22	61
Newfoundland	496	338	255	1,243	1,199	512	443
New Zealand	24	21	18	12	13	15	31
Persian	19	7	3	–	2	2	–
Polish	9,793	1,976	8	12	–	4	76
Portuguese	58	8	–	1	1	–	3
Roumanian	1,504	361	4	4	–	–	21
Russian—							
Russian, N.E.S.	24,489	5,201	40	25	42	42	51
Scandinavian—							
Danish	871	326	167	145	74	44	233
Icelandic	292	145	15	9	3	12	11
Norwegian	1,647	788	232	303	235	91	179
Swedish	2,435	916	177	332	156	101	241
Serbian	193	220	6	1	–	1	12
Spanish	1,138	755	11	76	28	12	15
Swiss	269	209	42	30	12	11	100
Turkish, etc.—							
Turkish, N.E.S.	187	33	–	5	–	–	1
Arabian	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenian	139	36	–	3	2	–	10
Egyptian	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Syrian	278	79	3	9	2	–	18
U.S.A. Citizens, via ocean ports	121	41	15	20	28	21	55
West Indian	719	389	47	315	307	223	66
Other nationalities	29	36	1	1	1	3	22
Total Continental, etc	**134,726**	**41,734**	**2,936**	**5,703**	**4,582**	**7,073**	**8,077**
From the U.S.A.	**107,530**	**59,779**	**36,937**	**61,389**	**71,314**	**40,715**	**49,656**
Total immigration	**384,878**	**144,789**	**48,537**	**75,374**	**79,074**	**57,702**	**117,336**

N.E.S.—Not elsewhere specified.

19.—Rejections of Immigrants upon arrival at Ocean Ports and Deportations after admission, by principal causes, 1903-1920.

Principal Causes.	Number Rejected at Ocean Ports.											
	1903-1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Totals
Accompanying patients.	249	104	53	28	76	58	4	8	1	–	9	590
Bad character	440	122	112	80	102	56	17	4	11	2	1	947
Contract labour	56	28	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	92
Criminality	46	10	5	4	3	2	4	–	1	1	3	79
Head tax	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Lack of funds	187	1,038	246	204	994	452	38	55	19	10	28	3,271
Likely to become a public charge	1,274	274	164	56	76	71	55	55	19	27	125	2,196
Medical causes	2,993	585	256	328	398	319	34	30	12	19	21	4,995
Not complying with regulations	73	48	119	55	178	40	11	22	8	7	474	1,035
Previously rejected	–	1	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Totals	**5,318**	**2,210**	**972**	**756**	**1,827**	**998**	**163**	**174**	**71**	**70**	**662**	**13,221**

Principal Causes.	Number Deported after Admission.											
	1903-1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Totals
Accompanying patients.	94	18	17	16	10	34	5	9	39	10	18	270
Bad character	150	71	120	165	159	128	68	60	84	35	22	1,062
Criminality	335	172	242	334	376	404	329	277	274	236	334	3,313
Medical causes	1,475	222	229	370	570	379	206	98	39	70	123	3,781
Not complying with regulations	–	12	8	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
Public charges	1,829	289	343	392	715	789	635	161	91	103	158	5,505
Totals	**3,883**	**784**	**959**	**1,281**	**1,834**	**1,734**	**1,243**	**605**	**527**	**454**	**655**	**13,959**

20.—Number by Nationalities of Immigrants Deported after Admission, 1903-1920.

Nationalities.	Deported after Admission.											
	1903-1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Totals
British	2,801	458	540	559	952	877	602	186	36	99	184	7,294
American	264	169	256	377	405	461	437	324	407	279	392	3,771
Other countries	818	157	163	345	477	396	204	95	84	76	79	2,894
Totals	**3,883**	**784**	**959**	**1,281**	**1,834**	**1,734**	**1,243**	**605**	**527**	**454**	**655**	**13,959**

21.—Juvenile Immigrants and Applications for their Services, 1901-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Juvenile immigrants.	Applications for their services.	Fiscal Year.	Juvenile immigrants.	Applications for their services.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
1901	977	5,783	1911	2,524	21,768
1902	1,540	8,587	1912	2,689	31,040
1903	1,979	14,219	1913	2,642	33,493
1904	2,212	16,573	1914	2,318	32,417
1905	2,814	17,833	1915	1,899	30,854
1906	3,258	19,374	1916	821	31,725
1907[1]	1,455	15,800	1917	251	28,990
1908	2,375	17,239	1918	–	17,916
1909	2,424	15,417	1919	–	11,718
1910	2,422	18,477	1920	1,400	10,235
			Total	**36,000**	**399,458**

NOTE.—The above are included in the total number of immigrants recorded elsewhere.
[1] Nine months.

22.—Occupation and Destination of Total Immigrant Arrivals in Canada for the Fiscal Years 1919 and 1920.

Description.	1919.			1920.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Totals.	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Totals.
Farmers and farm labourers—						
Men	583	9,553	10,136	5,037	13,561	18,598
Women	255	3,413	3,668	2,267	3,932	6,199
Children	141	4,780	4,921	1,542	4,943	6,485
General labourers—						
Men	797	2,648	3,445	1,897	2,686	4,583
Women	110	734	844	958	646	1,604
Children	60	535	595	559	626	1,185
Mechanics—						
Men	334	3,778	4,112	2,655	6,136	8,791
Women	265	1,205	1,470	1,514	1,844	3,358
Children	153	1,120	1,273	940	1,551	2,491
Clerks, traders, etc—						
Men	457	1,078	1,535	947	1,034	1,981
Women	155	640	795	890	519	1,409
Children	35	254	289	186	229	415
Miners—						
Men	15	273	288	331	343	674
Women	15	53	68	120	50	170
Children	18	48	66	118	41	159
Domestics—						15
Women	508	1,188	1,696	4,978	1,076	6,054
Not classified—						
Men	3,925	2,401	6,326	3,311	2,934	6,245
Women	5,971	4,082	10,053	26,928	4,284	31,212
Children	3,190	2,932	6,122	12,502	3,221	15,723
Totals—						
Men	6,111	19,731	25,842	14,178	26,694	40,872
Women	7,279	11,315	18,594	37,655	12,351	50,006
Children	3,597	9,669	13,266	15,847	10,611	26,458
Totals	**16,987**	**40,715**	**57,702**	**67,680**	**49,656**	**117,336**
Destination—						
Maritime Provinces	1,325	2,535	3,860	3,169	2,385	5,554
Quebec	1,566	5,206	6,772	7,273	5,805	13,078
Ontario	4,988	8,838	13,826	27,405	11,939	39,344
Manitoba	1,141	3,721	4,862	6,899	4,488	11,387
Saskatchewan	1,126	7,426	8,552	6,264	8,023	14,287
Alberta	1,275	10,365	11,640	6,717	13,283	20,000
British Columbia	5,565	2,525	8,090	9,945	3,601	13,546
Yukon	1	99	100	8	132	140

23.—Destination of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Maritime Prov.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia and Yukon Terr'y.	Not shown.	Totals.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1901	2,144	10,216	6,208	11,254	14,160		2,600	2,567	49,149
1902	2,312	8,817	9,798	17,422	22,199		3,483	3,348	67,379
1903	5,821	17,040	14,854	39,535	43,898		5,378	1,838	128,364
1904	5,448	20,222	21,266	34,911	40,397		6,994	1,093	130,331
1905	4,128	23,666	35,811	35,387	39,289		6,068	1,977	146,266
1906	6,381	25,212	52,746	35,648	28,728	26,177	12,406	1,766	189,064
1907 (9 m)	6,510	18,319	32,654	20,273	15,307	17,559	13,650	395	124,667

23.—Destination of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1920—concluded.

Fiscal Year.	Maritime Prov.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia and Yukon Terr'y.	Not shown.	Totals.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1908	10,360	44,157	75,133	39,789	30,590	31,477	30,768	195	262,469
1909	6,517	19,733	29,265	19,702	22,146	27,651	21,862	32	146,908
1910	10,644	28,524	46,129	21,049	29,218	42,509	30,721	–	208,794
1911	13,236	42,914	80,035	34,653	40,763	44,782	54,701	–	311,084
1912	15,973	50,602	100,227	43,477	46,158	45,957	51,843	–	354,237
1913	19,806	64,835	122,798	43,813	45,147	48,073	57,960	–	402,432
1914	16,730	80,368	123,792	41,640	40,999	43,741	37,608	–	384,878
1915	11,104	31,053	44,873	13,196	16,173	18,263	10,127	–	144,789
1916	5,981	8,274	14,743	3,487	6,001	7,215	2,836	–	48,537
1917	5,710	10,930	26,078	5,247	9,874	12,418	5,117	–	75,374
1918	5,247	9,059	23,754	6,252	12,382	16,821	5,559	–	79,074
1919	3,860	6,772	13,826	4,862	8,552	11,640	8,190	–	57,702
1920	5,554	13,078	39,344	11,387	14,287	20,000	13,686	–	117,336
Totals.	**163,466**	**533,791**	**913,334**	**482,984**	**940,551**		**381,497**	**13,211**	**3,428,834**

24.—Record of Chinese Immigration, 1886-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Paying tax.	Exempt from tax.	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt from tax.	Registration for leave.	Total Revenue.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	$
1886–91	4,590	222	4·61	7,041	239,664
1892	3,276	6	0·18	2,168	166,503
1893	2,244	14	0·62	1,277	113,491
1894	2,087	22	1·04	666	105,021
1895	1,440	22	1·50	473	72,475
1896	1,762	24	1·34	697	88,800
1897	2,447	24	0·97	768	123,119
1898	2,175	17	0·78	802	109,754
1899	4,385	17	0·39	859	220,310
1900	4,231	26	0·61	1,102	215,102
1901	2,518	26	1·02	1,204	178,704
1902	3,525	62	1·73	1,922	364,972
1903	5,245	84	1·58	2,044	526,744
1904	4,719	128	2·64	1,920	474,420
1905	8	69	89·61	2,080	6,080
1906	22	146	86·90	2,421	13,521
1907[1]	91	200	68·73	2,594	48,094
1908	1,482	752	33·67	3,535	746,535
1909	1,411	695	33·00	3,731	713,131
1910	1,614	688	29·89	4,002	813,003
1911	4,515	805	15·13	3,956	2,262,056
1912	6,083	498	7·57	4,322	3,049,722
1913	7,078	367	4·93	3,742	3,549,242
1914	5,274	238	4·32	3,450	2,644,593
1915	1,155	103	8·19	4,373	588,124
1916	20	69	77·53	4,064	19,389
1917	272	121	30·78	3,312	140,487
1918	650	119	15·47	2,907	336,257
1919	4,066	267	6·16	3,244	2,069,669
1920	363	181	33·27	5,529	538,479
Totals	**78,748**	**6,012**	**7·09**	**80,205**	**20,537,461**

[1] Nine months.

25.—Record of Oriental Immigration, 1901-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Hindoos.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Hindoos.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1901.....	2,544	6	–	2,550	1911.....	5,320	437	5	5,762
1902.....	3,587	–	–	3,587	1912.....	6,581	765	3	7,349
1903.....	5,329	–	–	5,329	1913.....	7,445	724	5	8,174
1904.....	4,847	–	–	4,847	1914.....	5,512	856	88	6,456
1905.....	77	354	45	476	1915.....	1,258	592	–	1,850
1906.....	168	1,922	387	2,477	1916.....	89	401	1	491
1907[1].....	291	2,042	2,124	4,457	1917.....	393	648	–	1,041
1908.....	2,234	7,601	2,623	12,458	1918.....	769	883	–	1,652
1909.....	2,106	495	6	2,607	1919.....	4,333	1,178	–	5,511
1910.....	2,302	271	10	2,583	1920.....	544	711	–	1,255
					Total..	**55,729**	**19,886**	**5,297**	**80,912**

[1] Nine months.

26.—Expenditure on Immigration in the fiscal years 1868-1920.

Year.	$	Year.	$	Year.	$	Year.	$
1868.....	36,050	1882.....	215,339	1896.....	120,199	1910.....	960,676
1869.....	26,952	1883.....	373,958	1897.....	127,438	1911.....	1,079,130
1870.....	55,966	1884.....	511,209	1898.....	261,195	1912.....	1,365,000
1871.....	54,004	1885.....	423,861	1899.....	255,879	1913.....	1,427,112
1872.....	109,954	1886.....	257,355	1900.....	434,563	1914.....	1,893,298
1873.....	265,718	1887.....	341,236	1901.....	444,730	1915.....	1,658,182
1874.....	291,297	1888.....	244,789	1902.....	494,842	1916.....	1,307,480
1875.....	278,777	1889.....	202,499	1903.....	642,914	1917.....	1,181,991
1876.....	338,179	1890.....	110,092	1904.....	744,788	1918.....	1,211,954
1877.....	309,353	1891.....	181,045	1905.....	972,357	1919.....	1,112,079
1878.....	154,351	1892.....	177,605	1906.....	842,668	1920.....	1,388,185
1879.....	186,403	1893.....	180,677	1907[1].....	611,201	**Total.....**	**28,691,905**
1880.....	161,213	1894.....	202,235	1908.....	1,074,697		
1881.....	214,251	1895.....	195,653	1909.....	979,326		

[1] Nine months.

V.—EDUCATION.

GENERAL FEATURES OF CANADIAN EDUCATION SYSTEMS.

Under the British North America Act, 1867, the right to legislate on matters respecting education was reserved exclusively to the provincial legislatures, subject to the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the denominational and separate schools as existing at the time of union or admission of provinces. In general there are two fundamental systems of education throughout Canada, one that of the Protestant communities, free from the control of religious bodies, and the other that of the Roman Catholic French and Irish communities in which education is united with the religious teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. In Ontario, Roman Catholics, Protestants and coloured people have each the right to establish "Separate Schools" for elementary education, the local rates for the support of these schools being separately levied and applied. In Quebec, the religious minority in any municipality, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant (the Jews being "Protestants" for all the purposes of the School Law), may dissent and maintain its own elementary and model schools and academies or high schools, the taxation of the minority being separate from that of the majority for the three classes of school, except that in the case of the assessment of corporations, the taxes are levied by the majority and divided between the majority and minority in proportion to the number of children of school age. In Saskatchewan and Alberta a separate school may be established by the minority, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, subject, however, to identical regulations as to courses, certificates, inspection, etc. In the remaining provinces there are special provisions for the education of Roman Catholics in the larger cities and towns.

In all the provinces the cost of education is defrayed from the public revenues, provincial and local, and public elementary education is free to parents or guardians, except for certain small fees which are payable in parts of the province of Quebec. With the exception of Quebec all the provinces have laws of compulsory education, but under conditions that differ as between one province and another. As a rule, the provincial laws provide for uniformity in the training of teachers, the use of text books and the grading of pupils. Secondary schools or departments, and colleges or universities for higher education, exist under government control in all the provinces, and the three classes of teaching institution are more or less co-ordinated to allow of natural transition from the lower to the higher. School terms and holidays are arranged to suit climatic and other local conditions. Arrangements for the superannuation of teachers are applied in most of the provinces.

Recent movements in the direction of nature study, manual instruction, school gardens, agriculture, domestic science and technical education are all energetically in progress.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN CANADA.

Higher education in Canada is provided for by a number of universities and colleges. Of the universities, Toronto, McGill (Montreal), and the University of Montreal, are the largest. The oldest university in Canada, viz., King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, dates from 1789, and claims to be also the oldest university in His Majesty's Overseas Dominions. Several of the universities are affiliated to the older universities of the mother country, viz., Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, whilst some of the smaller Canadian universities, as well as most of the colleges, in Ontario and Quebec are affiliated to either Toronto or McGill. In the West, provincial universities have been established for Manitoba at Winnipeg (1877), Saskatchewan at Saskatoon (1907), Alberta at Edmonton (1906) and British Columbia at Vancouver (1907).

Some of the universities and colleges are under the control of religious denominations, as follows:—

Anglican or Church of England in Canada:—King's College, Windsor, N.S.; University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Quebec; University of Trinity College, Toronto; Wycliffe College, Toronto; and Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.

Roman Catholic Church:—St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; University of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N.S.; University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.; Laval University, Quebec; University of Montreal, Montreal; University of Ottawa; St. Michael's College, Toronto.

Other Denominations:—Knox College, Toronto (Presbyterian); Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., Victoria University, Toronto, and Wesley College, Winnipeg (Methodist); Acadia University, Wolfville,N.S., McMaster University, Toronto, and Brandon College, Brandon, Manitoba (Baptist).

EDUCATION STATISTICS OF CANADA.

There being at present no effective co-ordination of education statistics it is difficult to construct comparative tables for Canada. In the first place, the year to which the statistics relate differs according to province. Thus the school year ended June 30 is adopted for statistical purposes by Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario Secondary Schools, Manitoba and British Columbia; the education year for Nova Scotia ends on July 31; and the calendar year ended December 31 is selected by Ontario Public and Separate Schools, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Statistics of Public Schools.—In the tables numbered **1** to **11** an attempt is, however, made to bring together by provinces (1) the number of publicly controlled schools, teachers and pupils, with the average attendance of the pupils; (2) the number of teachers and pupils in normal schools for the training of teachers; (3) statistics of secondary schools so far as they are separately given; (4)

the statistics of vocational schools under public control; (5) the amount of receipts and expenditure for public education under the school law of each province and (6) the average annual salaries of teachers by provinces.

In Tables **1** and **2** the number of schools, teachers and pupils in all the provinces includes both elementary and secondary schools or grades; in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, the term "school" has a technical significance, being applied to a class with one teacher, irrespective of the number of classes in a school building. In Quebec the classical colleges are not included in Table **2** but are given later in Table **4**. In Manitoba the sex of the pupils is not separately distinguished. Statistics of secondary education are separately available for Ontario, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. They are given in Tables **5, 6, 7** and **8**. The academies of Quebec take up both the elementary and secondary grades of school work, and are not all classed in the reports as secondary schools. Statistics of teachers in training in seven of the nine provinces are given for the years 1901-1919 in Table **3**.

Growth of Expenditure on Public Education.—Probably the most remarkable feature of these statistics is the extraordinary growth during the present century of the expenditure upon public education. In 1901, the first year of the century, the total expenditure for the purposes of public education in Canada was $11,751,625; in 1919 or the latest year reported, as shown by Table **1**, it was $72,992,667, an increase of $61,241,042, or 521 p.c.

Statistics of Higher Education.—In Tables **12-20** are presented statistical particulars relating to the universities and colleges of Canada, which are summarized from information furnished by each of the institutions mentioned. Tables **12** and **17** give the dates of foundation, the affiliation, the faculties and degrees; Tables **13, 14** and **18**, the number of teaching staff and students, and Tables **16** and **19**, statistics of property, income and expenditure. For 21 of the 22 universities in Table **16** the total value of the endowments and property in land, buildings, equipment, etc., amounts to $56,830,727. For these 21 universities the total income amounts to $7,039,089, of which $1,507,579 are derived from fees and the balance from investments, government grants and other sources. The total expenditure of the same universities amounts to $6,542,213. The total number of students attending the 22 universities of Canada in the academic year 1919-20, as shown by Table **16**, was 28,486. Adding to these the 10,057 students attending the professional colleges in the same year, the grand total of students in attendance at Canadian institutions of higher education was 38,543.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN CANADA.

Technical Education in State Schools is a comparatively new institution. Until recently vocational training was undertaken after the completion or at the expense of academic education.

Among the first technical courses to be introduced into schools were commercial courses. Courses designed to fit pupils for business careers were introduced into the high school curricula of Ontario and Manitoba in 1899, of British Columbia in 1905, and Saskatchewan and Alberta about the same time, while the classical colleges of Quebec have long provided business courses and a school for higher commercial studies was founded at Montreal in 1907.

Agriculture was at first taught in colleges, which provided training for teachers who carried the subject into the schools. Apart from certain schools in Quebec and industrial schools having farms attached in other provinces, the study of agriculture in elementary and secondary day schools has hitherto been confined to school gardens and lessons on the science of agriculture.

Training in handicrafts was introduced into the school in the form of manual training for boys and domestic science for girls. The former was originally intended merely as a training in the use of tools, affording an agreeable diversion from the ordinary school work and a means by which the boy could gain some idea of his mechanical capacities. A form of manual training was introduced into Ontario schools in 1883, and in 1891 into Nova Scotia, where it was made compulsory for teachers in training in 1893, and into the western provinces in the early years of this century. By 1915, manual training courses in Ontario had branched out into industrial, technical and art schools, and in that year a large Technical School was opened in Toronto. Evening technical classes, which were organized in nearly all the provinces in the first years of the century, carried out a scheme of actual vocational courses. Such courses were for some time given by certain day schools in Quebec. The idea of part time day vocational courses is new to Canada. The Adolescent Act passed in Ontario in 1919, makes part time attendance compulsory for adolescents from 14 to 18 years of age who have not attained matriculation standing or are not attending full time. By 1919, commercial, agricultural and domestic science courses were operating in all provinces and other technical courses in all but Prince Edward Island.

In 1919, the Dominion Parliament passed an Act offering assistance to the provinces in promoting technical education and a Director of Technical Education was appointed under the Minister of Labour. The provincial governments accepted the offer and a technical education officer has been appointed in all but two provinces. The benefits of the Act are extended to persons over 14 years who are not provided for by the ordinary day schools; the agreement also excludes agricultural studies, the training of nurses and teachers for ordinary schools and all work of university grade. The expenditure in 1919-20 on technical education by local boards was about $1,800,000, by provincial governments $878,990 and by the federal government $337,498. Details of teaching staff and enrolment of students are given in Table 9 on page 142.

1.—Statistical Summary of Education in Canada, by

NUMBER OF PUPILS OR STUDENTS

No.	Type of Institution	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.[1]
1	Elementary and secondary grades in publicly controlled Schools	17,587	106,982	71,029
2	Technical and vocational publicly controlled Schools—Day courses[2]	–	–	54
3	Technical and vocational Publicly controlled schools—Evening courses[2]	–	2,830	800
4	Normal Schools	–	255	263
5	Classical Colleges (Quebec)	–	–	–
6	Affiliated and professional colleges	522	738	–
7	Universities	–	1,348	812
8	Schools for the Blind and Deaf Mutes	–	231[4]	–
9	Other publicly controlled institutions	–	–	–
10	Private business colleges—Day courses [3]	78	967	494
11	Private business colleges—Night courses [3]	22	59	164
12	Private elementary and secondary schools [3]	–	2,242	–
13	All (day) institutions	18,187	112,763	72,652
14	All (night) institutions	22	2,889	964
15	**Grand Total**—(excluding duplicates)	18,209	**115,652**	**73,616**
16	**Total Population in 1911**	**93,728**	**492,338**	**351,889**
17	**Total Population of Prairie Provinces in 1916**	–	–	–

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY AND

No.	——	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.[5]
18	Number of boys enrolled	8,882	52,491	31,784
19	Number of girls enrolled	8,705	54,491	33,136
20	Total in elementary grades	16,787	97,844	62,895
21	Boys in elementary grades	–	49,467	–
22	Girls in elementary grades	–	48,377	–
23	Total in secondary grades	800	9,138	2,025
24	Boys in secondary grades	–	3,024	–
25	Girls in secondary grades	–	6,114	–
26	Total in secondary grades in secondary schools	–	–	1,213
27	Boys in secondary grades in secondary schools	–	–	–
28	Girls in secondary grades in secondary schools	–	–	–
29	Number of pupils in graded schools	6,463	64,891	32,004
30	Number of pupils in ungraded schools	11,350	42,091	32,916
31	Number of pupils in rural schools	11,350	–	46,194
32	Number of pupils in village, town and city schools	6,463	–	18,722

[1]For the whole year. [2]1918 figures. [3]Incomplete. [4]45 of these are from New Brunswick, 10 from P.E.I. Many of these take the work in Elementary schools and of these latter the sex is not given. The num. classical colleges which have 7,711 students, a large number of whom are in secondary grades. [5]Includ- [9]Including technical and vocational schools, 1,061; arts and trades, 1,966. [10]In Quebec most of these schools, 2,719, schools of agriculture 497; schools for higher commercial studies, 126; dairy school, 325 independent schools and include elementary schools, 5,952; model schools, 10,382, and academies,

Provinces, 1919, or latest year reported.

ATTENDING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Quebec	Ontario [2]	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Nine Provinces	No.
448,093[3]	564,655	123,452	164,219	121,567	72,006	1,689,590	1
425	4,505	115	55	1,099	990	7,093	2
3,027[3]	37,370	1,888	411	1,557	2,448	50,331	3
1,223	1,329	593	1,058	488	404	5,613	4
7,711	–	–	–	–	–	7,711	5
3,027[10]	5,291	1,841	60	634	55	9,141	6
3,849	9,892	2,013	1,637	1,106	1,530	22,187	7
549	405	159	–	–	–	1,344	8
8,095[11]	–	–	–	–	–	8,095	9
(2,244)[12]	8,117	2,552	627	878	141	16,098	10
(792)[12]	3,762	1,555	390	703	104	7,551	11
43,996[13]	–	–	2,873	2,632	–	51,743	12
509,513	594,194	130,725	170,529	128,404	75,414	1,812,093	13
7,455	41,132	3,443	801	2,260	2,552	61,518	14
516,968	635,326	134,168	171,330	130,664	77,966	1,873,611	15
2,003,232	2,538,274	455,614	492,432	374,663	392,180	7,179,658	16
–	–	553,860	647,835	496,525	–	–	17

SECONDARY PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS

Quebec[7]	Ontario [2]	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Nine Provinces	No.
236,933	281,462	–	83,916	61,206	35,954	792,628	18
255,156	283,193	–	80,303	60,361	36,052	811,404	19
481,669	523,296	115,456	155,219	113,655	65,928	1,632,669	20
–	266,367	–	–	–	33,562	–	21
–	262,550	–	–	–	32,638	–	22
10,420	41,419	7,996	9,000	7,932	6,078	94,808	23
–	15,095[8]	–	–	–	2,392[9]	–	24
–	20,643[8]	–	–	–	3,414[9]	–	25
–	40,477	6,809	4,751	–	5,806	–	26
–	15,095	–	1,910	–	2,392	–	27
–	20,643	–	2,841	–	3,414	–	28
–	–	80,563	–	68,329	61,639	–	29
–	–	42,889	–	53,238	10,367	–	30
–	217,129	–	93,943	53,238	31,110	–	31
–	347,526	–	70,276	68,329	40,896	–	32

and 5 from B.C. [5]For the six months ended June 30. [6]The true totals for secondary grades are given ber given by sex are attending secondary schools. [7]Inclusive of independent schools but exclusive of ing maternal schools, 5,888; elementary schools, 263,391; model schools, 93,895, and academies, 84,919. are included in the statistics of the universities and classical colleges. [10]Including draft and confection and "night schools," 4,428. [12]Included in private schools, etc. [13]In Quebec most of these are called 27,662.

1.—Statistical Summary of Education in Canada, by

ATTENDANCE OF THE PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY AND

No.	——	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
33	Aggregate number of days attended during the year	1,742,007	11,631,150	8,697,828[1]
34	Average number attending each day	10,908	65,906	45,797[1]
35	Average number of days schools were open during year	159·70	176·48	189·92[1]
36	Average number of days pupils attended during year	99·05	108·72	122·45[1]
37	Average number of days lost by pupils during year	100·95	91·28	77·55[1]
38	Percentage of total attendance in average attendance	62·10	61·60	64·48[1]
39	Percentage proportion of secondary to elementary grades	4·77	9·34	3·22[3]

TEACHERS AND ACCOMMODATION IN

No.	——	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.[3]
40	Teachers in publicly controlled schools	594	3,012	2,107
41	Male teachers	102	163	136
42	Female teachers	492	2,849	1,971
43	Number of school districts having schools in operation	466	1,673	1,299
44	Number of school districts without schools in operation	9	124	–
45	Number of school houses	467	1,772	–
46	Number of class rooms in operation	601	2,812	1,950
47	Number of graded class rooms in operation	195	1,433	782
48	Number of ungraded one room schools	406	1,379	1,168
49	Average number of pupils to a class room	29·73	38·10	33·28
50	Average number of pupils to a class room in graded schools	33·41	45·28	40·92
51	Average number of pupils to a class room in ungraded schools	27·95	30·45	28·19

EXPENDITURE IN PUBLICLY

No.	——	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
52	Total expenditure on education $	285,960	2,097,593	1,530,256
53	Total expenditure on education by Government $	187,488	432,496	277,996
54	Total expenditure on education by ratepayers, etc. $	98,742	1,665,097	1,252,260
55	Expenditure on secondary schools $	–	–	–
56	Expenditure on elementary schools $	–	–	–
57	Expenditure on teachers' salaries $	–	–	–
58	Expenditure on teachers' salaries in secondary schools $	–	–	–
59	Expenditure on teachers' salaries in elementary schools $	–	–	–
60	Average annual cost per pupil enrolled $	16·26	19·61	21·54
61	Average annual cost per pupil enrolled in average attendance $	26·18	31·83	33·41

For the whole year. [2] 1918 figures. [3]For the six months ended June 30.

Provinces, 1919, or latest year reported.—concluded.

SECONDARY PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS.

Quebec.	Ontario.[2]	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Nine Provinces.	No.
–	–	–	18,490,031	13,478,701	8,960,593	–	33
365,803	328,197	83,564	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,130,434	34
185	–	–	157.15	180.26	157.88	–	35
146·26	–	–	94·51	111·00	124·30	–	36
53·74	–	–	105.49	89·00	75·70	–	37
75·23	58·16	67·68	62·16	61·51	78·73	64·73	38
–	8·03	6·92	5·80	6·99	9·23	5·81	39

PUBLICLY CONTROLLED SCHOOLS.

Quebec.	Ontario.[2]	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Nine Provinces.	No.
16,213	14,267	3,479	6,550	4,907	2,332	53,456	40
2,473	1,663	669	1,269	1,082	486	8,043	41
13,740	12,604	2,810	5,117	3,820	1,846	45,249	42
–	–	2,040	3,941	2,796	582	–	43
–	–	–	204	250	15	–	44
7,589	6,995	1,838	–	–	873	–	45
12,824	14,267	3,479	5,005	4,128	2,261	47,327	46
–	–	1,849	–	1,552	1,697	–	47
–	5,000	1,630	–	2,576	564	–	48
35·63	39·58	35·48	30·23	29·45	31·85	35·70	49
–	–	43·58	–	44·04	36·32	–	50
–	–	26·31	–	20·70	18·38	–	51

CONTROLLED SCHOOLS.

Quebec.	Ontario.[2]	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Nine Provinces.	No.
16,844,684	18,588,890	8,827,092	11,783,943	8,805,529	4,228,720	72,992,667	52
2,145,976	1,315,918	691,981	1,339,019	713,083	1,791,154	8,895,111	53
14,698,708	17,272,972	8,135,111	10,444,924	8,092,446	2,437,566	64,100,556	54
–	3,412,167	–	350,681	–	–	–	55
–	15,176,723	–	11,433,258	–	–	–	56
–	11,145,680	3,296,035	5,048,460	3,560,318	2,710,554	–	57
–	2,118,529	–	235,460	–	384,265	–	58
–	9,027,151	–	483,000	–	2,326,289	–	59
29·38	31·43	54·09	45·38	52·89	58·73	35·06	60
37·10	52·98	79·90	75·46	85·99	74·59	54·16	61

2.—Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1919

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (All publicly controlled schools except Prince of Wales College for year ended June 30).

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average Attendance of Pupils.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
1901..	474	299	290	589	11,319	9,460	20,779	12,330	59·34
1902..	474	293	295	588	11,271	9,532	20,803	12,884	61·93
1903..	480	274	298	572	10,845	9,111	19,956	12,112	60·69
1904..	480	268	294	562	10,259	8,772	19,031	11,722	61·59
1905..	475	246	324	570	10,427	8,845	19,272	11,627	60·33
1906..	478	246	327	573	10,196	8,790	18,986	11,903	62·69
1907..	479	227	345	572	10,213	8,823	19,036	11,543	60·63
1908..	476	205	375	580	9,449	8,563	18,012	11,647	64·66
1909..	479	200	395	595	9,578	8,495	18,073	11,543	63·86
1910..	478	188	403	591	9,573	8,359	17,932	11,632	64·86
1911..	478	178	413	591	9,152	8,245	17,397	10,511	60·40
1912..	474	162	428	590	8,995	8,083	17,078	10,916	63·91
1913..	475	161	422	583	9,186	8,369	17,555	11,003	62·67
1914..	474	162	426	588	9,514	8,555	18,069	11,170	61·81
1915..	477	152	434	586	9,714	8,688	18,402	11,694	63·54
1916..	476	138	457	595	9,565	8,797	18,362	11,347	61·79
1917..	473	110	491	601	9,291	8,899	18,190	11,319	62·22
1918..	468	100	497	597	9,101	8,760	17,861	11,334	63·50
1919..	466	102	492	594	8,882	8,705	17,587	10,908	62·00
NOVA SCOTIA (Elementary and secondary publicly controlled schools for the year ended July 31).									
1901..	2,387	540	1,952	2,492	49,768	48,642	98,410	53,643	54·5
1902..	2,394	485	2,007	2,492	50,247	48,812	99,059	55,438	55·9
1903..	2,395	441	2,053	2,494	49,789	48,979	98,768	55,213	55·9
1904..	2,331	388	2,053	2,441	48,536	48,350	96,886	54,000	55·8
1905..	2,429	386	2,180	2,566	50,465	49,787	100,252	56,342	56·3
1906..	2,446	366	2,212	2,578	50,198	50,134	100,332	59,165	58·9
1907..	2,465	354	2,272	2,626	49,849	50,158	100,007	57,173	57·1
1908..	2,516	355	2,309	2,664	49,906	50,199	100,105	58,343	58·2
1909..	2,577	352	2,342	2,694	50,758	50,922	101,680	61,787	60·7
1910..	2,579	339	2,384	2,723	50,918	51,117	102,035	65,630	64·3
1911..	2,639	331	2,468	2,799	50,985	51,925	102,910	61,250	59·5
1912..	2,662	293	2,511	2,804	51,498	52,486	103,984	63,640	61·2
1913..	2,692	278	2,583	2,861	52,105	53,164	105,269	65,686	62·4
1914..	2,724	272	2,620	2,892	52,656	53,695	106,351	66,599	62·6
1915..	2,795	256	2,689	2,945	53,649	54,119	107,768	70,361	65·3
1916..	2,837	246	2,773	3,019	53,944	55,245	109,189	69,227	63·4
1917..	2,856	198	2,847	3,045	53,560	55,472	109,032	70,118	64·3
1918..	2,859	185	2,852	3,037	52,731	55,361	108,094	67,923	62·8
1919..	2,812	163	2,849	3,012	52,491	54,491	106,802	65,906	61·6
NEW BRUNSWICK (Elementary and secondary publicly controlled schools for second term ended June 30).									
1901..	1,741	353	1,488	1,841	30,870	29,550	60,420	37,717	58·34
1902..	1,736	348	1,477	1,825	30,767	29,710	60,477	38,736	59·62
1903..	1,726	341	1,474	1,815	30,172	29,141	59,313	37,552	58·79
1904..	1,722	313	1,503	1,816	29,892	28,867	58,759	36,920	58·50
1905..	1,750	304	1,562	1,866	30,854	29,546	60,400	35,675	59·60
1906..	1,762	302	1,577	1,879	30,913	29,768	60,681	37,540	61·86
1907..	1,766	253	1,621	1,874	30,289	29,262	59,551	35,367	59·38
1908..	1,767	259	1,602	1,861	30,600	29,795	60,395	36,972	61·22
1909..	1,854	251	1,691	1,942	31,489	30,448	61,937	38,731	62·53
1910..	1,860	233	1,741	1,974	31,933	31,061	62,994	39,822	63·21
1911..	1,885	221	1,754	1,975	31,871	31,202	63,073	39,215	62·17
1912..	1,906	201	1,811	2,012	32,062	31,502	63,564	40,612	63·89
1913..	1,897	193	1,809	2,002	31,924	31,656	63,580	41,276	64·91

2.—Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1919—con.

NEW BRUNSWICK—concluded.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average Attendance of Pupils.	
		Male.	Female	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
1914	1,922	201	1,831	2,032	32,244	32,066	64,310	40,882	63·57
1915	1,964	184	1,922	2,106	33,437	33,068	66,505	44,683	67·18
1916	1,996	196	1,965	2,161	33,089	33,459	66,548	43,914	65·98
1917	1,981	167	1,962	2,129	32,025	32,751	64,776	42,884	66·22
1918	1,986	149	1,973	2,122	31,858	32,990	64,848	44,970	69·41
1919	1,950	136	1,971	2,107	31,784	33,136	64,920	46,358	71·41

QUEBEC (Elementary and Model Schools and Academies for year ended June 30).

1901	5,970	1,268	8,924	10,192	153,801	161,080	314,881	232,255	73·76
1902	6,032	1,236	9,083	10,319	156,304	164,984	321,288	236,924	73·74
1903	6,112	1,327	9,226	10,553	158,987	167,206	326,183	243,123	74·53
1904	6,222	1,304	9,433	10,737	160,014	169,652	329,666	246,319	75·03
1905	6,288	1,336	9,607	10,943	162,982	172,786	335,768	255,420	76·07
1906	6,364	1,422	9,779	11,201	166,967	174,841	341,808	263,111	76·97
1907	6,417	1,527	10,050	11,577	170,193	177,421	347,614	266,510	79·54
1908	6,435	1,579	10,192	11,771	171,471	181,473	352,944	271,019	76·79
1909	6,525	1,600	10,526	12,126	179,146	187,866	367,012	285,729	77·85
1910	6,617	1,704	10,677	12,381	182,431	192,116	374,547	293,035	78·25
1911	6,799	1,786	11,104	12,890	189,116	200,007	389,123	301,678	77·52
1912	6,720	1,877	11,332	13,209	193,263	206,773	400,036	314,520	78·62
1913	6,798	1,952	11,649	13,601	198,492	213,292	411,784	324,447	79·77
1914	6,961	2,052	12,292	14,344	210,937	224,958	435,895	344,547	79·44
1915	7,040	2,184	12,612	14,796	217,660	230,427	448,087	360,897	80·54
1916	7,095	2,263	12,813	15,076	225,425	239,032	464,447	373,364	80·39
1917	7,195	2,265	13,373	15,638	223,362	240,028	463,390	367,468	79·29
1918	7,255	2,394	13,800	16,194	224,248	243,260	467,508	369,057	78·94
1919	7,366	2,473	13,740	16,213	233,834	252,367	486,201	365,803	75·23

ONTARIO (Elementary and Secondary publicly controlled schools for calendar years up to 1916 since which date the Secondary School year has ended on June 30).

1901	6,166	2,666	7,134	9,800	247,351	233,778	492,534	275,234	55·81
1902	6,196	2,717	7,430	10,207	244,509	234,151	490,860	275,910	56·21
1903	6,281	2,648	7,677	10,325	242,618	233,382	487,880	275,385	56·44
1904	6,315	2,584	7,886	10,470	240,674	232,016	484,351	273,815	56·53
1905	6,361	2,461	8,137	10,598	242,061	233,094	487,635	281,674	57·56
1906	6,382	2,376	8,368	10,744	243,572	234,812	492,544	285,330	57·81
1907	6,411	2,304	8,616	10,920	243,593	234,956	493,791	284,998	57·69
1908	6,479	2,379	8,789	11,168	248,032	237,101	501,641	292,052	58·22
1909	6,525	2,279	9,127	11,406	250,652	238,751	507,219	295,352	58·43
1910	6,553	2,233	9,472	11,705	250,327	241,430	510,700	299,747	58·69
1911	6,693	2,145	9,871	12,016	253,220	244,708	518,605	305,648	58·94
1912	6,738	2,144	10,127	12,271	256,532	248,857	526,951	315,255	59·82
1913	6,770	2,244	10,505	12,749	263,154	256,379	542,822	330,474	60·88
1914	6,841	2,288	10,914	13,202	271,677	264,696	561,927	346,509	61·66
1915	6,892	2,322	11,182	13,504	278,508	271,792	569,030	365,959	64·31
1916	6,923	2,007	11,730	13,737	273,076	269,214	560,340	355,364	63·44
1917	6,950	1,913	12,141	14,054	280,597	281,268	561,865	369,081	65·69
1918	6,995	1,663	12,604	14,267	281,462	283,193	564,655	328,197	58·16

The discrepancy between the total of pupils enrolled in Ontario from 1901 to 1916 and the number by sex for the same years is due to the inclusion of kindergarten pupils in the total. The number by sex of these kindergarten pupils is not available.

2.—Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada by Provinces, 1901-1919—con.

MANITOBA (Elementary and Secondary publicly controlled schools for year ended June 30).

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils Enrolled.			Average Attendance of Pupils.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
1901..	1,416	618	1,051	1,669	–	–	51,888	27,550	52·9
1902..	1,488	629	1,220	1,849	–	–	54,056	28,306	52·4
1903..	1,584	628	1,466	2,094	–	–	57,409	36,479	63·5
1904..	1,669	682	1,536	2,218	–	–	58,574	31,326	53·4
1905..	1,761	597	1,675	2,272	–	–	63,287	33,794	53·4
1906..	1,847	596	1,769	2,365	–	–	64,123	34,947	54·5
1907..	1,943	595	1,885	2,480	–	–	67,144	37,279	55·5
1908..	2,014	598	1,928	2,526	–	–	71,031	40,691	57·3
1909..	2,105	637	2,025	2,662	–	–	73,044	41,405	56·7
1910..	2,227	621	2,153	2,774	–	–	76,247	43,885	57·5
1911..	2,341	651	2,217	2,868	–	–	80,848	45,303	56·3
1913..	2,430	500	2,464	2,964	–	–	83,679	48,163	57·6
1914..	2,688	474	2,390	2,864	–	–	93,954	58,778	62·6
1915..	2,727	598	2,378	2,976	–	–	100,963	68,250	67·5
1916..	2,888	491	2,500	2,991	–	–	103,796	66,561	64·1
1917..	3,043	530	2,494	3,024	–	–	106,588	69,209	64·9
1918..	3,089	524	2,573	3,097	–	–	109,925	69,968	63·65
1919..	3,256	–	–	–	–	–	114,662	72,072	62·86

NOTE.—The Manitoba school year from 1901 to 1911 ended December 31st. Owing to a change in the date of the school year no report was issued for 1912.

SASKATCHEWAN (Elementary and secondary publicly controlled schools for year ended December 31).

1906..	873	563	733	1,296	16,376	14,899	31,275	15,770	50·31
1907..	1,101	–	–	1,470	19,454	18,168	37·622	19,841	52·48
1908..	1,418	–	–	2,180	24,773	22,313	47,086	26,081	55·00
1909..	1,705	959	1,335	2,335	28,930	26,186	55,116	28,998	52·25
1910..	1,925	1,074	1,598	2,726	34,084	31,308	65,392	34,517	52·80
1911..	2,123	1,316	2,175	3,547	37,692	34,568	72,260	38,278	53·00
1912..	2,459	1,245	2,122	3,434	42,380	39,516	81,896	49,329	60·31
1913..	2,763	1,413	2,739	4,236	52,679	48,784	101,463	56,005	55·10
1914..	3,073	1,552	2,949	4,600	59,340	54,645	113,985	65,009	57·02
1915..	3,388	1,609	3,340	5,078	63,710	59,152	122,862	72,113	58·70
1916..	3,629	1,490	4,187	5,787	66,497	62,942	129,439	71,522	55·30
1917..	3,816	1,304	4,430	5,853	72,691	69,926	142,617	88,758	62·24
1918..	3,963	1,015	5,047	6,233	76,896	74,430	151,326	91,010	60·14
1919..	4,183	1,269	5,117	6,550	83,916	80,303	164,219	98,791	62·16

ALBERTA (Elementary and Secondary publicly controlled schools for year ended December 31).

1906..	570	280	644	924	14,701	14,083	28,784	14,782	51·00
1907..	694	318	892	1,210	17,707	16,631	34,388	17,310	54·00
1908..	851	435	1,033	1,468	19,516	20,137	39,653	18,923	48·00
1909..	970	570	1,245	1,815	23,701	22,347	46,048	22,225	48·24
1910..	1,195	716	1,501	2,217	28,406	26,901	55,307	29,611	53·54
1911..	1,392	867	1,784	2,651	31,753	29,907	61,660	32,556	52·08
1912..	1,600	956	2,098	3,054	36,717	34,327	71,044	39,226	55·21
1913..	1,705	980	2,314	3,294	41,449	38,460	79,909	45,888	57·41
1914..	2,027	1,375	2,603	3,978	46,769	43,141	89,910	54,582	60·71
1915..	2,138	1,418	2,800	4,218	50,140	47,146	97,286	61,112	62·81
1916..	2,170	1,355	3,252	4,607	50,375	48,826	99,201	60,271	60·75
1917..	2,321	1,267	3,866	5,133	54,446	53,281	107,727	65,374	60·68
1918..	2,766	1,090	4,565	5,655	56,011	55,098	111,109	68,489	61·64
1919..	2,796	1,082	3,820	4,902	61,206	60,361	121,567	74,776	61·51

2—Number of Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1919—concluded.

British Columbia (Elementary and Secondary publicly controlled schools for year ended June 30).

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.			Pupils enrolled.			Average Attendance of Pupils.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	No.	Per cent.
1901	318	185	343	543	12,069	11,546	23,615	15,335	64·94
1902	337	194	355	570	12,254	11,647	23,901	15,808	66·13
1903	346	189	391	607	12,559	11,940	24,499	16,627	67·87
1904	349	182	413	624	13,330	12,457	25,787	17,071	66·16
1905	360	177	452	663	14,104	13,250	27,354	18,871	68·94
1906	374	176	477	690	14,524	13,998	28,522	19,809	68·39
1907	381	163	530	735	15,347	14,692	30,039	20,459	66·63
1908	415	181	576	806	17,162	16,152	33,314	23,473	69·62
1909	447	213	628	900	18,659	17,568	36,227	25,662	69·97
1910	497	288	749	1,037	20,351	19,319	39,670	28,423	70·54
1911	533	323	856	1,179	23,162	21,783	44,945	32,517	71·27
1912	574	351	1,002	1,353	25,734	24,234	49,968	37,384	74·88
1913	644	406	1,191	1,597	29,544	27,840	57,384	43,072	75·12
1914	716	485	1,374	1,859	31,890	30,067	61,957	49,090	79·30
1915	767	521	1,445	1,966	33,059	31,205	64,264	52,494	81·73
1916	810	523	1,541	2,064	32,874	31,696	64,570	50,880	78·78
1917	848	468	1,656	2,124	32,480	32,638	65,118	52,577	80·74
1918	855	436	1,810	2,246	33,540	33,976	67,516	54,748	81·08
1919	873	486	1,846	2,332	35,944	36,052	72,006	56,692	78·73

Note.—The totals for teachers in British Columbia from 1901 to 1909 are greater than the sum of the male and the female teachers because no information as to the sex of high school teachers is available. This discrepancy also appears in the Summary for Canada.

Summary for Canada (1901-1918).

1901	18,472	*5,929*	*21,182*	27,126	*505,178*	*494,056*	1,062,527	654,064	61·56
1902	18,657	*5,962*	*21,867*	27,860	*505,352*	*498,836*	1,070,444	664,006	62·03
1903	18,924	*5,848*	*22,585*	28,660	*504,970*	*499,759*	1,074,008	676,491	63·92
1904	19,088	*5,781*	*23,118*	28,908	*502,705*	*500,114*	1,073,054	671,173	62·55
1905	19,424	*5,507*	*23,937*	29,483	*510,803*	*507,308*	1,093,968	693,403	63·88
1906	21,096	*6,327*	*25,886*	32,263	*547,447*	*541,825*	1,167,055	742,357	63·61
1907	21,657	*5,741*	*26,211*	33,437	*556,545*	*549,111*	1,189,142	750,480	63·11
1908	22,371	*5,991*	*26,804*	35,027	*570,858*	*565,693*	1,224,090	779,201	63·66
1909	23,187	*7,061*	*29,314*	36,480	*592,913*	*582,583*	1,266,356	811,432	64·08
1910	24,931	*7,806*	*30,678*	38,104	*608,023*	*601,611*	1,304,824	846,302	64·81
1911	24,883	*7,818*	*33,642*	40,502	*626,951*	*622,345*	1,350,821	866,956	64·18
1912	23,133	*7,229*	*31,481*	38,712	*647,181*	*645,778*	*1,314,521*	*870,882*	*66·25*
1913	26,174	*8,127*	*35,676*	43,872	*678,536*	*677,944*	1,463,445	966,014	66,01
1914	27,426	*8,861*	*37,399*	46,318	*715,047*	*711,823*	1,546,358	1,037,166	67·07
1915	28,188	*9,244*	*38,802*	48,156	*789,877*	*735,617*	1,595,167	1,107,563	69·43
1916	28,824	*8,709*	*41,218*	50,307	*745,445*	*749,211*	1,615,892	1,102,450	68·23
1917	29,483	*8,222*	*43,260*	51,601	*758,453*	*774,263*	1,639,303	1,135,788	69·28
1918	30,236	*7,556*	*45,721*	53,438	*765,847*	*787,068*	1,662,842	1,105,696	66·49

Note.—From 1901 to 1905, inclusive, the Summary for Canada comprised the seven provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. The two provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed in 1905, and from 1906 all the nine provinces are included, with the exception of Manitoba for 1912, when no Education Report was issued by that province. The sex of the teachers in the Secondary schools of Saskatchewan is not given, and in Manitoba the sex of the pupils was not given for any of the years, while Ontario did not give the sex of its kindergarten pupils until 1917. In the Summary, therefore, these defects are indicated by printing certain items in italics. A general summary for 1919 for all elementary and secondary schools under public control is given in Table 1, pages 130-133.

3.—Teachers in Training in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, 1901-1919, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1906-1919.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Number of Teachers in Training in the Provincial Normal College.

Year.	Enrolment.	Year.	Enrolment.	Year.	Enrolment.	Year.	Enrolment.
1901.....	240	1906.....	154	1911.....	268	1916.....	388
1902.....	182	1907.....	142	1912.....	293	1917.....	263
1903.....	145	1908	161	1913.....	302	1918.....	260
1904.....	191	1909.....	215	1914.....	318	1919.....	255
1905.....	148	1910.....	260	1915.....	355		

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Number of Instructors and Teachers in training in the Normal School.

Year.	Instructors.	Teachers in Training in Normal School.			Year.	Instructors.	Teachers in Training in Normal School.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
1901..	11	41	155	196	1911.....	16	46	324	370
1902..	14	68	201	269	1912.....	16	46	330	376
1903..	16	35	189	224	1913.....	18	53	305	358
1904..	19	35	253	288	1914.....	16	45	312	357
1905..	–	54	231	285	1915	16	52	299	351
1906..	16	44	263	307	1916.....	19	45	327	372
1907..	18	45	315	360	1917.....	18	41	331	372
1908..	18	35	299	334	1918.....	20	29	258	287
1909..	18	53	290	343	1919.....	19	13	250	263
1910..	15	63	295	358					

QUEBEC.

Number of Teachers and Pupils in Normal Schools.

NORMAL SCHOOLS 1901-1919.

Year.	Schools.	Instructors.			Teachers in Training.			Average attendance.	Per cent.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1901.....	5	31	27	58	97	256	353	345	97·73
1902.....	5	31	30	61	130	290	420	415	98·81
1903.....	5	31	30	61	138	322	460	455	98·91
1904.....	5	30	31	61	151	241	392	388	98·98
1905.....	5	32	30	62	142	274	416	410	98·56
1906.....	5	35	27	62	143	280	423	420	99·29
1907.....	6	34	38	72	159	308	467	462	98·93
1908.....	7	39	27	66	165	361	526	524	99·62
1909.....	10	58	59	117	182	533	715	710	99·30
1910.....	11	53	75	128	177	610	787	780	99·11
1911.....	11	50	79	129	174	666	840	835	99·40
1912.....	11	43	77	120	160	676	836	–	–
1913.....	13	50	86	136	175	913	1,088	–	–
1914.....	14	48	98	146	189	1,081	1,270	–	–
1915.....	14	54	131	185	191	1,121	1,312	–	–
1916.....	14	52	144	196	191	1,166	1,357	1,357	100·00
1917.....	14	52	144	196	180	1,181	1,361	1,361	100·00
1918.....	14	52	153	205	180	1,159	1,339	1,339	100·00
1919.....	14	57	148	205	159	1,064	1,223	1,135	92·80

NOTE.—In Prince Edward Island, teachers are trained in Prince of Wales College; the number of the students of this college training for teachers' diplomas in 1919–20 was 68 men and 152 women, or a total of 220. In British Columbia, teachers are trained at the Normal Schools in Vancouver and Victoria. In 1919–20 there were enrolled in these schools 404 students, of whom 35 were men and 369 women.

3.—Teachers in Training in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, 1901-1919, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1906-1919.—continued.

ONTARIO.

Teachers trained from 1901 to 1919 inclusive.

Year.	Model Schools.			Provincial Normal Schools.			Normal Colleges, etc.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
1901.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	613
1902...	333	838	1,171	123	496	619	57	75	132	513	1,409	1,922
1903....	305	843	1,148	54	532	586	37	90	127	396	1,465	1,861
1904....	295	827	1,122	22	282	304	45	121	166	362	1,230	1,592
1905....	308	901	1,209	18	288	306	45	125	170	371	1,314	1,685
1906....	389	1,361	1,750	21	324	345	52	139	191	462	1,824	2,286
1907-8..	365	995	1,360[1]	23	405	428[1]	–	–	–	388	1,400	1,788
1908-9...	37	224	261	128	1,021	1,149	–	–	–	165	1,245	1,410
1909-10..	48	227	275	121	1,114	1,235	–	–	–	169	1,341	1,510
1910-11..	31	177	208	121	1,145	1,266	–	–	–	152	1,322	1,474
1911-12..	81	368	449	114	950	1,064	–	–	–	195	1,318	1,513
1912-13..	94	356	450	114	872	986	–	–	–	208	1,228	1,436
1913-14..	77	285	362	124	1,077	1,201	–	–	–	201	1,362	1,563
1914-15..	61	204	265	126	1,034	1,160	–	–	–	187	1,238	1,425
1915-16..	43	167	210[2]	211	1,398	1,609	–	–	–	254	1,565	1,819
1916-17..	14	131	145	137	1,156	1,293	–	–	–	151	1,287	1,438
1917-18..	5	157	162	59	1,455	1,514	–	–	–	64	1,612	1,676
1918-19..	–	86	86	44	1,056	1,100	169	304	473	213	1,446	1,659
1919-20..	4	77	81	203	1,045	1,248	297	262	559	504	1,384	1,888

[1]Previous to 1908 there were 55 County Model Schools in Ontario in addition to three Normal Schools and the Normal College. The function of these Model Schools was the training of third class teachers, while that of the Normal Schools was generally the training of second class and kindergarten teachers, and that of the College, the training of first class and secondary teachers. In 1908, most of the County Model Schools were abolished and the duty of training teachers for all the Public and Separate Schools except those in the districts and poorer sections of the province was placed upon the Normal Schools, which were increased in number from 3 to 7.

The Department of Education ceased to report the attendance at the Normal College after 1906. This college has been since known by various names. Its work is now done by the Faculty of Education of the Universities of Toronto and Queen's and the figures for the Normal College given in the above table for 1918–19 and 1919–20 represent the enrolment in the Faculty of Education of these Universities. In 1920 their functions were transferred to the Ontario College of Education.

[2]Autumn Model Schools.

MANITOBA.

Number of Teachers and Students in Normal Schools.

Year.	Instructors.		Students at		Year.	Instructors.		Students at	
	Provincial Normal	Local Normal	2nd class sessions.	3rd class sessions.		Provincial Normal	Local Normal	2nd class sessions.	3rd class sessions.
1901.....	7	13	90	161	1911.....	6	11	126	502
1902.....	7	14	86	234	1912.....	School	year	changed	
1903.....	7	14	82	237	1913.....	6	11	139	390
1904.....	7	14	129	261	1914.....	6	10	180	401
1905.....	8	18	171	320	1915.....	6	14	206	466
1906.....	6	14	148	328	1916.....	14	12	331	406
1907.....	5	11	128	272	1917.....	13	11	309	290
1908.....	5	10	131	279	1918.....	10	7	288	225
1909.....	5	10	136	312	1919.....	10	5	251	303
1910.....	5	10	122	381					

3.—Teachers in Training in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, 1901-1919, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1906-1919—concluded.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Teachers trained from 1906 to 1919 inclusive.

Year.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1906	17	15	46	98	2	10	65	123	188
1907	6	14	33	72	–	7	39	93	132
1908	13	13	35	45	20	103	68	161	229
1909	5	3	12	41	115	235	132	279	411
1910	4	11	32	78	94	228	130	317	447
1911	–	–	28	104	18	91	46	195	241
1912	14	51	29	90	92	304	135	445	580
1913	32	57	20	118	83	333	135	508	643
1914	46	72	22	97	196	453	264	622	886
1915	68	93	43	180	248	590	359	863	1,222
1916	40	76	48	242	149	356	237	674	911
1917	26	66	38	287	89	575	153	928	1,081
1918	15	91	35	382	14	83	64	556	620
1919	131		477		450		–	–	1,058
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,649

ALBERTA.

Teachers trained at Calgary and Camrose Normal Schools from 1906 to 1919 inclusive.

Year.	First Class.			Second Class.			Total.		Grand Total.	Special Classes[1]
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
1906	–	–	25	–	–	77	27	75	102	–
1907	–	–	29	–	–	68	23	74	97	–
1908	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	96	140	–
1909	19	36	55	33	94	127	52	130	182	–
1910	24	31	55	47	116	163	71	147	218	–
1911	34	47	81	42	125	167	76	172	248	–
1912	32	50	82	46	150	196	78	200	278	–
1913	33	78	111	29	152	181	62	230	292	–
1914	45	69	114	43	200	243	88	269	357	7
1915	95	83	178	113	287	400	208	370	578	23
1916	58	88	146	66	203	269	124	291	415	23
1917	31	54	85	32	217	249	63	271	334	24
1918	30	121	151	30	286	316	60	407	467	21
1919	44	132	176	74	348	422	118	480	598	345
Totals[2]	*445*	*789*	*1,288*	*555*	*2,178*	*2,878*	1,094	3,212	4,306	443

[1]These classes are designed principally for the purpose of giving teachers from the United Kingdom and United States a short period of training in the special requirements of the Alberta Department of Education. In 1918 a class was added for the purpose of enabling second class teachers to train for a higher professional certificate. The large enrolment in 1919 contained a number of students who desire special qualifications for teaching foreigners.

[2]The italics indicate partial totals.

4.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Roman Catholic Classical Colleges in Quebec 1901–1919.

Year.	Number of			Average Attendance.	Year.	Number of			Average attendance.
	Colleges.	Professors.	Pupils enrolled.			Colleges.	Professors.	Pupils enrolled.	
1901	19	549	5,915	5,468	1911	19	642	7,140	6,521
1902	19	562	6,096	5,698	1912	21	662	7,818	7,280
1903	19	559	6,174	5,694	1913	21	687	8,189	7,677
1904	19	590	6,265	5,758	1914	21	726	8,444	7,841
1905	19	621	6,269	5,772	1915	21	754	8,251	7,664
1906	19	621	6,318	5,895	1916	21	704	7,696	6,602
1907	19	624	6,268	5,796	1917	21	747	8,128	6,790
1908	19	624	6,274	5,709	1918	21	747	7,622	6,956
1909	18	609	6,397	5,872	1919	21	744	7,711	6,338
1910	19	642	6,599	6,053					

NOTE.—The Roman Catholic Classical Colleges are not included in Table 2 with the other public institutions for the reason that they are special institutions doing university, secondary and even elementary work. The following statistics of secondary schools in Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have been included in Table 2 and are repeated here mainly to show the differentiation between the sexes in the higher grades.

5.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools in Ontario, 1901–1919.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils Enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per cent.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1901	131	579	10,869	11,654	22,523	13,224	58·71
1902	134	593	11,629	12,843	24,472	14,430	58·97
1903	135	619	11,988	13,734	25,722	15,317	59·55
1904	138	661	12,718	14,991	27,709	16,730	60·38
1905	140	689	13,035	15,626	28,661	17,567	61·29
1906	142	719	13,336	16,056	29,392	18,078	61·50
1907	143	750	13,799	16,532	30,331	18,485	60·94
1908	145	795	14,731	17,181	31,912	19,862	62·23
1909	145	820	15,776	17,325	33,101	20,791	62·81
1910	145	853	15,196	17,416	32,612	20,389	62·52
1911	148	898	14,679	17,548	32,227	20,177	62·60
1912	148	917	14,846	17,427	32,273	20,268	62·80
1913	161	970	15,489	18,257	33,746	21,448	63·55
1914	160	1,023	17,001	19,465	36,466	23,360	64·06
1915	160	1,020	17,705	20,721	38,426	24,825	64·60
1916–17	161	1,038	12,339	16,494	28,833	22,781	79·01
1917–18	162	1,051	12,353	16,744	29,097	22,740	78·15
1918–19	164	1,088	13,228	17,504	30,732	24,300	79·72

6.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Continuation Schools in Ontario, 1911–1919.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils Enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per cent.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1911	129	218	2,394	3,359	5,753	3,487	60·61
1912	138	226	2,499	3,595	6,094	3,777	61·97
1913	125	218	2,229	3,315	5,544	3,386	61·07
1914	131	237	2,474	3,595	6,069	3,812	62·81
1915	132	238	2,803	3,997	6,800	4,274	62·85
1916–17	132	234	1,979	3,103	5,082	3,729	73·37
1917–18	137	241	1,989	3,115	5,104	3,734	73·15
1918–19	136	234	1,867	3,139	5,006	3,773	75·36

NOTE.—Previously to 1911 the statistics of these schools are included with the Elementary Schools.

7.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in Collegiate Institutes and High Schools in Saskatchewan, 1908-1919.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.					
			Boys.	Girls.	1st and 2nd years.	3rd year.	4th year.	Total.
1908...	8	23	335	399	487	183	64	734
1909...	13	41	504	643	694	338	115	1,147
1910...	13	54	623	805	884	355	189	1,428
1911...	13	56	766	927	1,003	486	204	1,693
1912...	15	67	885	1,129	1,237	550	227	2,014
1913...	16	84	1,028	1,326	1,446	658	250	2,354
1914...	18	99	1,304	1,622	1,814	763	349	2,926
1915...	21	129	1,545	2,038	2,429	863	291	3,583
1916...	21	138	1,566	2,283	2,398	1,090	361	3,849
1917...	22	119	1,445	2,441	2,507	974	405	3,886
1918...	22	161	1,533	2,561	2,533	1,065	496	4,094
1919...	24	164	1,910	2,841	3,005	1,207	539	4,751

8.—Number of Teachers and Pupils in High Schools in British Columbia, 1901-1919.

Year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils Enrolled.			Average attendance.	Per cent.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1901	5	15	215	369	584	373	63·87
1902	7	21	313	471	784	454	71·94
1903	8	27	316	540	856	627	73·25
1904	10	29	381	600	981	685	69·83
1905	12	34	433	657	1,090	834	76·51
1906	13	37	473	763	1,236	923	74·68
1907	15	42	432	823	1,355	976	72·03
1908	16	49	613	857	1,470	1,124	76·46
1909	18	59	812	997	1,809	1,441	79·66
1910	21	66	919	1,122	2,041	1,549	75·89
1911	23	71	940	1,048	1,988	1,533	77·11
1912	24	77	973	1,178	2,151	1,645	76·48
1913	30	96	1,232	1,448	2,680	2,109	78·69
1914	34	110	1,414	1,593	3,007	2,535	84·30
1915	37	132	1,844	2,068	3,912	3,332	85·17
1916	40	162	2,260	2,510	4,770	3,816	80·00
1917	41	169	2,074	2,767	4,841	3,999	82·61
1918	43	184	2,151	2,999	5,150	4,201	81·57
1919	45	197	2,392	3,414	5,806	4,670	80·44

9.—Vocational Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada, Year ended June 30, 1920.

Province.	Number of Schools				Number of Teachers.				Pupils Enrolled.			
	Day.	Evening	Day and evening.	Total.	Day.	Evening	Correspond'ce Dept.	Total.	Day.	Evening	Correspond'ce Dept.	Total.
P. E. Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	–	26	–	26	–	117	–	117	–	2,830	–	2,830
New Brunswick	–	2	1	3	5	23	–	28	54	800[2]	–	854
Quebec	2	15	4	21	64	85[1]	–	149	650	4,723	–	5,373
Ontario	1	38	13	52	185	931	–	1,114	4,505	37,370	–	41,875
Manitoba	3	–	4	7	33	85	–	118	1,159	1,888	–	3,047
Saskatchewan	–	1	–	1	2	21	–	23	55	411	–	466
Alberta	2	10	3	15	41	62	2	105	1,099	1,557	124	2,580
Brit. Colum.	4	6	4	14	56	99	1	156	990	2,448	83	3,521
Totals	**12**	**98**	**29**	**139**	**384**	**1,423**	**3**	**1,810**	**8,512**	**51,827**	**207**	**60,546**

[1]Approximate. [2]Returns incomplete.

10.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1919.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(RECEIPTS).

Year.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Total.	Year.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1901	128,288	36,647	164,935	1910	127,548	53,924	181,472
1902	127,495	38,827	166,322	1911	126,438	54,738	181,176
1903	123,919	42,698	166,617	1912[2]	179,956	81,685	261,641
1904	121,696	47,069	168,765	1913	150,732	56,874	207,606
1905	122,897	45,695	168,592	1914	156,503	61,490	217,993
1906[1]	91,946	34,763	126,709	1915	168,413	91,258	259,671
1907	123,898	46,429	170,327	1916	173,962	70,610	244,572
1908	127,092	49,874	176,966	1917	178,607	72,623	251,230
1909	129,179	54,027	183,206	1918	173,579	94,968	268,547
				1919	187,488	98,472	285,960

[1]Nine months. [2]Eighteen months.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(RECEIPTS).

Year.	Government. Grant.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1901	254,778	119,876	470,108	844,762
1902	257,616	117,376	538,851	913,843
1903	263,092	121,016	552,350	936,458
1904	268,904	146,382	569,745	985,031
1905	271,657	145,627	576,560	993,844
1906	270,925	147,089	655,705	1,073,720
1907	277,415	146,959	616,431	1,040,805
1908	335,584	147,130	666,590	1,149,304
1909	341,058	147,400	711,428	1,199,886
1910	357,282	146,936	761,014	1,265,233
1911	378,726	146,823	804,125	1,329,674
1912	374,810	147,170	859,284	1,381,264
1913	385,734	156,864	944,992	1,487,590
1914	308,671	164,980	1,002,967	1,556,618
1915	407,213	168,009	1,066,892	1,642,114
1916	414,738	168,114	1,037,302	1,620,154
1917	432,284	163,535	1,157,907	1,753,726
1918	427,484	163,994	1,280,965	1,872,444
1919	432,496	204,519	1,460,578	2,097,593

NEW BRUNSWICK (RECEIPTS).

	$	$	$	$
1901	163,225	90,492	346,623	600,340
1902	162,227	92,095	341,475	595,797
1903	160,825	94,969	374,196	629,990
1904	156,982	94,835	380,000	631,817
1905	159,741	91,947	387,200	638,888
1906	160,957	91,718	No record.	
1907	160,553	91,429	No record.	
1908	182,453	91,620	494,947	769,020
1909	190,854	91,235	539,002	821,091
1910	195,363	90,454	580,069	865,886
1911	196,082	90,193	593,073	879,348
1912	196,958	93,783	632,384	923,125

10.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1919.

NEW BRUNSWICK (RECEIPTS)—concluded.

Year.	Government Grant.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1913	196,320	97,404	648,479	942,203
1914	195,261	96,946	704,476	996,683
1915	200,635	97,423	761,753	1,059,811
1916	206,486	96,141	844,256	1,146,883
1917	204,754	97,284	843,357	1,145,395
1918	286,949	97,230	930,567	1,314,746
1919	277,996	99,097	1,153,163	1,530,256

QUEBEC (Expenditure).

Year.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment and other sources.	Total.	Year.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment and other sources.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1901	453,950	2,999,804	3,453,754	1911	1,065,429	5,729,104	6,794,533
1902	473,450	3,051,109	3,524,559	1912	1,204,529	6,212,440	7,416,969
1903	484,960	3,234,074	3,718,038	1913	1,529,006	7,696,765	9,225,771
1904	469,280	3,347,115	3,816,395	1914	1,724,110	7,172,879	8,896,989
1905	480,760	3,603,758	4,084,518	1915	1,782,417	9,681,206	11,463,623
1906	536,150	3,802,402	4,338,552	1916	1,882,838	10,533,769	12,416,607
1907	540,650	4,050,741	4,591,391	1917	2,068,766	11,887,454	13,956,220
1908	683,410	4,565,537	5,148,947	1918	2,077,569	12,405,301	14,482,870
1909	837,450	4,680,416	5,517,866	1919	2,145,976	14,698,708	16,844,684
1910	908,391	5,302,139	6,210,530				

ONTARIO (Receipts).

Year.	Elementary Schools.				Total for Secondary Schools.[1]	Grand Total.
	Government Grants.	Local Assessments	Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources.	Total.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1901	377,308	3,784,070	1,468,678	5,630,056	784,626	6,414,682
1902	383,666	3,959,912	1,422,924	5,766,502	832,853	6,599,355
1903	390,156	4,263,893	1,406,957	6,061,006	876,737	6,937,743
1904	405,362	4,464,227	1,600,982	6,470,571	965,867	7,431,438
1905	414,004	4,928,790	1,886,490	7,229,194	1,096,266	8,325,460
1906	509,795	5,529,496	1,883,394	7,922,685	1,209,782	9,132,467
1907	655,239	6,146,825	2,455,864	9,257,928	1,611,553	10,869,481
1908	770,426	6,581,232	2,620,523	9,972,181	2,001,307	11,973,488
1909	810,595	6,574,372	3,013,501	10,398,468	2,173,533	12,572,001
1910	805,635	7,334,458	3,573,507	11,713,600	2,195,322	13,908,922
1911	892,377	7,826,083	3,778,183	12,496,643	2,180,026	14,676,669
1912	842,278	9,478,887	3,936,887	14,258,052	2,709,389	16,967,441
1913	778,150	9,856,380	4,025,284	14,659,814	3,686,267	18,346,081
1914	760,845	12,608,865	4,069,565	17,439,275	4,857,437	22,296,712
1915	849,872	11,810,023	4,089,210	16,749,105	3,352,731	20,101,836
1916	831,988	11,010,356	4,327,738	16,080,082	3,380,927	19,461,009
1917	907,846	12,193,439	4,168,000	17,269,285	3,412,115	20,681,400
1918	970,585	13,114,725	4,278,957	18,364,267	3,241,478	21,605,745

[1]It is uncertain whether or not these figures include the Technical and Arts School.

10.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1919—con.

ONTARIO (EXPENDITURE).

Year.	Elementary Schools.					Total for Secondary schools.	Grand Total.
	Teachers' Salaries.	Sites and building school-houses.	Maps, apparatus, prizes, etc.	Rent, repairs, fuel, and other expenses.	Total for Elementary schools.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1901	3,055,321	531,072	81,685	1,052,232	4,720,310	728,132	5,448,442
1902	3,198,132	432,753	86,723	1,107,552	4,825,160	769,680	5,594,840
1903	3,309,993	428,817	74,486	1,264,573	5,077,869	816,082	5,893,951
1904	3,473,710	578,656	87,997	1,319,130	5,459,493	877,087	6,336,580
1905	3,669,230	959,137	98,209	1,434,670	6,161,236	1,004,498	7,165,734
1906	3,880,548	854,452	108,547	1,559,659	6,403,206	1,029,294	7,432,500
1907	4,389,524	1,220,820	213,096	1,732,739	7,556,179	1,213,697	8,769,876
1908	4,643,571	1,419,754	139,330	1,741,171	7,943,826	1,385,832	9,329,658
1909	5,008,542	1,264,989	136,627	1,731,265	8,141,423	1,621,637	9,763,060
1910	5,310,039	2,140,200	131,171	1,761,792	9,343,202	1,636,166	10,979,368
1911	5,610,213	2,164,459	139,229	1,990,383	9,904,284	2,200,138	12,104,422
1912	6,109,547	2,777,960	167,755	2,218,698	11,273,960	2,218,148	13,492,108
1913	6,648,255	2,869,830	149,167	2,658,655	12,325,907	2,942,384	15,268,291
1914	7,203,034	4,626,030	167,283	2,854,621	14,850,968	3,739,065	18,590,533
1915	7,614,110	3,561,951	177,038	2,914,377	14,267,476	2,781,768	17,049,244
1916	7,929,490	2,232,110	192,212	2,998,093	13,351,905	2,794,402	16,146,307
1917	8,398,450	1,987,644	290,207	3,435,534	14,111,835	2,743,596	16,855,431
1918	9,027,151	1,242,642	169,136	4,737,794	15,176,723	3,412,167	18,588,890

MANITOBA.

Year.	Receipts.						
	Legislative grant.	Municipal taxes.	Debentures.	Promissory notes.	Sundries.	Balance from previous years.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1907	242,383	1,223,336	315,271	802,574	141,452	115,677	2,840,693
1908	267,645	1,475,473	285,091	777,417	424,666	111,741	3,342,033
1909	282,200	1,539,047	356,962	905,747	274,803	119,970	3,478,729
1910	296,115	1,682,238	425,320	1,336,370	281,988	162,736	4,184,767
1911	325,410	1,847,380	1,318,068	1,275,239	76,172	399,539	5,241,808
1913	351,745	2,198,459	987,457	960,215	213,283	302,407	5,013,566
1914	390,582	2,673,449	1,545,042	396,459	150,429	518,388	5,674,349
1915	468,335	3,047,670	1,738,926	2,071,397	122,974	466,837	7,916,139
1916	503,774	3,296,667	344,673	2,080,204	239,176	609,982	7,074,476
1917	522,293	3,445,239	321,370	947,486	108,046	376,318	5,720,752
1918	616,977	3,736,452	240,855	1,142,289	133,111	416,194	6,285,878
1919	589,174	4,200,519	188,931	1,165,751	264,710	508,348	6,917,406

10.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1919—con.

MANITOBA—con.

Year.	Expenditure.				
	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, etc.	Fuel.	Repairs and caretaking.	Salary of Sec.-Treas.
	$	$	$	$	$
1907	1,009,224	460,260	79,963	126,216	23,420
1908	1,103,990	582,034	89,756	126,952	25,656
1909	1,203,232	641,900	80,921	132,421	26,174
1910	1,237,010	830,432	87,002	148,932	28,689
1911	1,452,630	1,199,288	109,299	167,734	29,218
1913	1,734,854	1,420,882	99,918	132,222	32,493
1914	1,861,809	1,426,758	146,664	242,270	37,684
1915	2,066,440	1,358,533	110,049	379,318	65,025
1916	2,195,226	823,266	165,697	358,315	41,530
1917	2,314,006	382,988	171,462	385,226	19,806
1918	2,382,840	440,221	197,258	418,660	46,249
1919	2,648,230	556,072	243,155	372,323	51,553

Year.	Principal of Debentures.	Interest on Debentures.	Promissory notes.	Transportation and other expenditure.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1907	81,795	80,392	667,791	200,856	2,729,917
1908	190,893	99,246	869,334	141,905	3,229,766
1909	111,295	244,596	757,200	137,770	3,335,500
1910	269,660	127,589	1,013,076	169,281	4,000,671
1911	131,975	144,735	1,590,565	199,446	5,024,890
1913	294,030	96,979	838,162	387,255	5,036,795
1914	230,523	250,392	1,412,515	471,105	6,079,720
1915	184,910	344,476	2,260,906	347,241	7,118,898
1916	194,257	409,193	2,132,286	338,459	6,658,229
1917	241,223	155,619	1,196,806	466,166	5,333,302
1918	360,134	357,409	1,055,581	651,031	5,909,383
1919	391,332	400,754	1,305,433	649,888	6,618,740

NOTE.—For a summary of the principal items of Receipts and Expenditure from 1901 to 1906, see Year Book of 1915, page 128. From 1907 the items are given in greater detail, as above. Owing to change of year, no figures were published for 1912.

10.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1919.—con.

SASKATCHEWAN (RECEIPTS).

Year.	Elementary Schools.					Secondary Schools.		Grand Total.
	Government Grants.	Local Assessments.	Proceeds of Debentures.	Other Sources.	Total.[1]	Gov't Grant.	Total.[1]	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1906	174,218	602,624	360,206	328,313	1,465,361	–	–	1,465,361
1907	218,385	707,835	507,006	524,246	1,957,472	–	–	1,957,472
1908	402,028	992,157	651,828	737,140	2,783,153	–	–	2,783,153
1909	513,604	1,249,192	584,873	844,602	3,192,271	–	–	3,192,271
1910	557,299	1,369,531	524,741	1,221,011	3,672,582	–	–	3,672,582
1911	555,438	1,519,528	659,270	1,295,556	4,029,792	–	–	4,029,792
1912	622,088	1,929,345	1,430,603	2,048,577	6,030,613	36,945	242,148	6,272,761
1913	722,002	2,913,135	2,075,375	2,649,910	8,360,422	42,163	461,260	8,821,682
1914	867,590	4,451,326	1,037,587	2,180,074	8,536,577	53,019	483,834	9,020,411
1915	980,296	3,997,392	1,009,025	2,441,780	8,428,493	70,349	512,334	8,940,827
1916	969,709	4,694,242	649,300	2,593,443	9,312,694	77,158	593,144	9,905,838
1917	1,104,156	4,954,200	–	4,213,371	10,271,727	83,496	704,485	10,976,212
1918	1,162,490	5,618,192	455,777	1,874,459	9,110,925	90,793	[2]276,161	9,387,086
1919	1,255,094	7,121,046	1,105,602	2,012,422	11,494,164	83,925	[2]355,741	11,849,905

[1]The total expenditure for secondary schools was included in that of the elementary schools up to 1912. [2]This item in 1918 and 1919 does not include money borrowed by note.

SASKATCHEWAN: EXPENDITURE

Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Officials' Salaries	Paid on Debentures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	School buildings and repairs.	Caretaking and fuel.	Total Expenditure.	Secondary Schools.		Grand Total.
								Teachers' Salaries	Total.[1]	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1906	471,736	29,076	113,958	303,739	339,993	47,251	1,448,915	–	–	1,448,915
1907	585,594	44,047	149,301	423,717	530,050	84,565	2,000,675	–	–	2,000,675
1908	831,842	59,106	207,780	608,515	577,925	95,762	2,679,373	–	–	2,679,373
1909	1,044,011	73,098	317,173	700,483	519,302	130,558	3,032,999	–	–	3,032,999
1910	1,208,651	83,635	379,695	877,978	627,740	144,206	3,655,428	–	–	3,655,428
1911	1,298,925	84,603	369,951	1,071,783	619,601	172,993	3,990,036	–	–	3,990,036
1912	1,596,616	94,358	455,949	1,820,705	1,149,986	202,531	5,931,844	94,481	312,536	6,244,380
1913	2,059,456	130,728	678,430	2,605,280	1,898,101	294,710	8,327,179	131,414	460,725	8,787,904
1914	2,588,669	169,491	975,508	2,317,158	1,429,173	369,502	8,588,462	150,508	483,834	9,072,296
1915	2,817,412	–	–	–	1,253,187	–	8,163,897	157,850	501,960	8,665,857
1916	2,956,666	–	–	–	1,105,765	–	9,211,390	175,098	580,628	9,792,018
1917	3,303,929	–	–	–	1,136,599	–	10,117,716	190,703	686,392	10,804,108
1918	3,831,942	–	1,020,574	1,588,995	845,974	–	9,183,975	209,085	1293,110	9,477,085
1919	4,813,000	–	809,999	1,737,892	1,369,533	–	11,433,258	235,460	1350,685	11,783,943

[1]The secondary school expenditure was included in that of the elementary schools until 1912: the items for 1918 and 1919 do not include promissory notes.

10.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901-1919.—con.

Elementary Schools.—Alberta: Receipts.

Year.	Government Grants.	Local Assessments.	Proceeds of Debentures.	Borrowed by Note.	Other Sources.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1906	142,836	416,344	297,158	292,786	140,797	1,289,921
1907	197,768	544,716	442,431	431,561	160,224	1,776,700
1908	220,712	917,515	764,069	539,939	106,382	2,548,617
1909	307,186	961,959	992,516	535,896	234,440	3,031,997
1910	301,239	1,278,013	673,333	848,625	86,155	3,187,365
1911	432,877	1,575,412	1,481,173	1,461,208	120,363	5,071,033
1912	414,116	1,793,480	1,491,498	2,665,063	262,761	6,626,918
1913	461,289	2,901,214	3,497,863	1,959,495	228,650	9,048,511
1914	507,682	3,028,776	966,350	2,771,380	279,324	7,553,512
1915	540,235	3,733,323	951,205	2,473,976	258,865	7,957,604
1916	553,141	3,749,007	155,883	1,105,538	1,203,814	6,767,383
1917	652,557	3,657,510	268,102	1,451,229	497,479	6,526,878
1918	625,830	5,132,232	433,126	1,173,546	195,990	7,560,724
1919	713,083	5,601,713	655,960	1,388,001	410,235	8,768,992

Alberta: Expenditure.

Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Officials' Salaries.	Paid on Debentures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	School buildings and repairs.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1906	386,108	23,796	94,947	298,984	274,525	180,747	1,259,107
1907	497,746	36,755	131,488	295,517	486,824	345,623	1,793,953
1908	592,223	39,974	207,775	639,459	607,635	306,616	2,393,682
1909	758,816	52,785	244,185	574,725	638,065	467,282	2,735,858
1910	908,045	64,241	347,220	653,987	862,295	526,606	3,362,394
1911	1,144,584	87,409	408,442	1,309,134	1,223,142	853,062	5,025,773
1912	1,411,201	114,382	482,906	2,021,030	1,526,001	1,111,762	6,667,282
1913	1,672,526	180,165	594,051	3,160,030	1,816,203	1,261,211	8,684,186
1914	2,050,697	179,453	815,062	2,350,462	1,324,470	1,114,747	7,834,891
1915	2,244,964	185,616	1,065,437	2,731,279	443,641	1,294,533	7,965,470
1916	2,421,404	230,931	956,563	1,266,884	325,297	920,535	6,121,614
1917	2,620,085	193,484	1,100,181	1,068,058	414,105	1,199,649	6,595,562
1918	2,860,352	198,870	1,054,044	1,598,757	604,891	1,179,777	7,496,691
1919	3,560,318	225,242	1,051,171	1,503,944	765,935	1,698,919	8,805,529

British Columbia: Expenditure.

Year.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.	Year.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1901	350,532	182,160	532,692	1910	818,576	1,098,660	1,917,236
1902	438,086	150,482	588,568	1911	1,001,808	1,639,714	2,641,522
1903	473,802	130,556	604,358	1912	1,151,715	2,730,773	3,882,488
1904	453,313	144,451	597,764	1913	1,663,003	2,995,892	4,658,895
1905	479,158	249,891	729,049	1914	1,885,654	2,749,223	4,634,877
1906	444,543	244,198	688,741	1915	1,607,651	2,309,795	3,917,446
1907	474,608	390,163	864,771	1916	1,591,322	1,625,028	3,216,350
1908	544,672	675,838	1,220,510	1917	1,600,125	1,637,539	3,237,664
1909	626,074	921,626	1,547,700	1918	1,653,797	1,865,218	3,519,015
				1919	1,791,154	2,437,566	4,228,720

11.—Average Annual Salaries of School Teachers, by Provinces, 1918-1919.

Province and Class of Certificate.	Male.	Female.
	$	$
Prince Edward Island, 1919—		
First class	616	432
Second class	382	332
Third class	313	236
Nova Scotia, 1919—		
Class A	1,096	605
Class B	919	479
Class C	589	379
Class D	326	276
Academic	1,438	986
New Brunswick, 1919—		
First class	1,200	706
Second class	507	427
Third class	390	332
Superior schools	902	
Grammar schools	1,523	
Quebec, 1919[1]—		
Protestant schools	1,716	658
Roman Catholic schools	990	224
Ontario, 1918—		
Public and Separate schools—		
First Class	1,782	775
Second class	1,041	732
Third class and district certificate	595	537
High Schools and Collegiate Institutes—		
Principals	2,213	
Assistants	2,181	1,465
Continuation Schools—		
Principals	1,303	
Assistants	961	927
Manitoba, 1918—		
Highest salary	3,600	
Average salary for province	794	
Average cities and towns	962	
Highest rural school	1,000	
Average rural school	628	
Saskatchewan, 1919[2]—		
Rural schools—		
First class	1,185	1,125
Second class	1,152	1,074
Third class	1,120	1,027
Provisional	1,148	1,053
Cities, towns and villages—		
First class	1,634	1,132
Second class	1,352	1,020
Third class	1,205	962
Provisional	900	980
Alberta, 1919—		
First class	1,501	1,048
Second class	1,102	968
Third class	1,035	949
Permit	929	986
Specialist	1,847	1,300
British Columbia, 1919—		
High schools—		
Academic	2,192	1,619
City graded schools—		
Academic	1,975	1,159
First	2,032	1,171
Second	1,466	1,055
Third	1,289	959
Rural Municipality schools—		
Academic	1,543	959
First	1,777	1,004
Second	1,424	960
Third	940	879
Rural and Assisted schools—		
Academic	1,061	1,055
First	1,066	964
Second	1,022	950
Third	995	924

[1] In the figures for Quebec lay teachers only are included. The teachers in religious orders to the number of 6,910 (Elementary Schools, Model Schools and Academies, 1919) receive no salaries. [2] In Saskatchewan, only elementary school teachers are included.

12.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties, and Degrees.

Name and Address.	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	Affiliation to other Universities.	Faculties.	Degrees.
University of Kings' College, Windsor, N.S.	1789	1802	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Law, Science, Divinity.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.C.L., D.C.L., B.D., D.D.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1818	1863	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts and Science, Law, Medicine and Dentistry	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., L. Mus., M.Sc., B.Mus.,Phm.B. LL.B., M.D., C.M., D.D.S., LL.D. (Hon.).
Acadia University Wolfville, N.S.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie and McGill, Nova Scotia Technical.	Arts, Divinity, Law, Science, Applied Science, Literature.	B.A.,B.Sc.,B.Th., and M.A.
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	1855	1909	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Law.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., LL. D.
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	1800	1860	Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.	Arts, Applied Science, Partial Course in Law.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., In Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering or Forestry, D.Sc.
MountAllison University, Sackville, N.B.	1858	1886-1913	Dalhousie, Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Theology, Engineering.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.D.
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Arts, Science.	B.A., B.S., B.L., B.C.S., M.A.
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1821	1852	Acadia, Mt. Allison, St. Francis-Xavier, Alberta, are affiliated to McGill in the Faculty of Applied Science.	Arts, Applied Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A.,B.C.L D.C.L., LL.D., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.DS., M.Sc., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., B.S.A., D.Sc., B.Arch., M.D., C.M., D.Litt., Ph.D., LL.B., LL.M., B.Com., B.H.S.
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	1843	1853	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law.	B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L., Mus.Bac., Mus. Doc., L.S.T.
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	1852	1852	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts.	M.A., B.A., B.S., B.L., Ph.D., Ph.L., Ph.B., M.D.,M.B.,LL. B., LL.L., LL. D., D.B., D.L. D.D., C.L.B., C.L.L., C.L.D.
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1878	1852	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts, Domestic Science, Drawing, Religious and Profane Music.	Bachelor, Licenciate, Doctor.

12.– Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees.—con.

Name and Address.	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	Affiliation to other Universities.	Faculties.	Degrees.
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	Act 1906	Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin.	Arts, Medicine, Applied Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Forestry, Education, Household Science.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D. LL.B., LL. M., LL.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., M.B., M.D., B. A.Sc., M.A.Sc., C.E., E.E., M. E., P.Pæd., D. Pæd., B.S.A., B.Sc.A., B.Sc. F., F.E., D.D. S., Phm. B., B. V.Sc., D.V.Sc.
Victoria University, Toronto.	1836	1836	Toronto.	Arts and Theology.	B.D., D.D.
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1851	1852	Toronto.	Arts and Divinity.	L.Th., B.D., D.D.
Western University, London, Ont.	1878	1908	—	Arts, Medicine and Public Health, Music.	B.A., M.A., M.D., LL. D., D.Sc., D.P.H., Mus. Bach.
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Education, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., M., D., M.B., LL. D., B.D., D.D., B. Pæd., D. Pæd.
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1849	1866	—	Theology, Philosophy, Law, Arts and Commercial.	LL.D., D.D., B. Ph., D. Ph., B.A., M.A.
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1887	Oxford, Cambridge, London.	Arts Theology	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.Th., B.D.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	—	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Architecture, Pharmacy, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., C.M., B.C.E., B.E.E., M.C.E., M.E.E., B.M.E., B. Arch., Phm.B., B.S.A., LL.B., LL.D.
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Arts, Science, Law, Agriculture, Engineering, Pharmacy Accounting, Education, Veterinary Medicine.	B.A., B.Sc., B.S. A., B.E., LL.B. M.A., M.Sc.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill and Toronto.	Arts & Sciences, Applied Science, Agriculture, Medicine, Dentistry, Law, Schools of Pharmacy and Accountancy.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., B.S.A., M.Sc., LL.B., Phm.B., B.D., LL.D.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	1907	1908	—	Arts, Applied Science and Agriculture.	B.A., B.Sc.

13.—Universities of Canada; Number of Teaching Staff in the Various Faculties, 1919-20.

Name and Address of University.	Sex.	Professors and Instructors.									
		Arts and Pure Science.	Engineering.	Law.	Medicine.	Pharmacy.	Theology.	All others.	Total. Male.	Total. Female.	Total. Total.
University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.	M.	12	–	7	–	–	5	–	17	1	18
	F.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	M.	21	–	17	31	–	–	14	83	3	86
	F.	1	–	–	2	–	–	–			
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	M.	20	6	–	–	–	4	–	21	2	23
	F.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–			
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	M.	14	7	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	20
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	M.	18	9	–	–	–	–	9	11	–	11
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
University of Mt. Allison, Sackville, N.B.	M.	13	9	–	–	–	6	–	28	–	28
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	M.	15	–	–	–	–	–	25	40	–	40
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	M.	60	62	17	117	7	–	87	295	20	315
	F.	4	1	–	1	–	–	15			
Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	M.	7	–	–	–	–	3	–	8	–	8
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
University of Laval, Quebec, Que.	M.	200	–	19	25	–	12	27	293	–	293
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	M.	392	24	14	85	14	11	117	643	178	821
	F.	170	–	–	–	–	–	8			
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	M.	212	72	–	184	–	–	44	512	60	572
	F.	33	1	–	5	–	–	21			
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	M.	23	–	–	–	–	11	–	30	2	32
	F.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–			
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	M.	14	–	–	–	–	12	–	20	3	23
	F.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Western University, London, Ont.	M.	23	–	–	44	–	–	19	58	1	59
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1			
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	M.	50	26	–	45	–	4	63	155	4	159
	F.	3	–	–	–	–	–	8			
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	M.	45	–	–	–	–	10	18	73	–	73
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	M.	14	–	–	–	–	8	–	22	–	2
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	M.	39	8	21	91	1	–	65	178	6	184
	F.	6	–	–	–	–	–	–			
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	M.	27	2	6	–	2	–	18	55	8	63
	F.	6	–	–	–	–	–	2			
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.	M.	30	26	20	14	11	–	70	76	8	84
	F.	6	–	–	1	1	–	6			
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	M.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	6	64
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Total		1,486	253	121	645	36	86	637	2,696	302	2,998

14—Universities of Canada: Number of Students in the Various Faculties, 1919-20.

Name and Address of University.	Sex.	Students												
		Arts and Pure Science.	Engineering.	Law.	Medicine.	Pharmacy.	Theology.	All others.	Total Excluding Duplicates.			Degrees Conferred During Year.		
									Male.	Female.	Total.	1st Degree	Graduate.	
King's College, Windsor, N.S.	M.	74	–	33	–	–	17	–	108	21	129	11	7	
	F.	20	–	1	–	–	–	–						
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	M.	155	–	68	130	34	–	120	483	139	622	61	4	
	F.	113	–	5	15	4	–	11						
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	M.	125	86	–	–	–	14	–	225	105	330	33	–	
	F.	105	–	–	–	–	–	–						
St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	M.	137	12	–	–	–	–	105	137	25	267	18	4	
	F.	25	–	–	–	–	–	–						
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	M.	36	62	–	–	–	–	58	156	21	177	31	3	
	F.	21	–	–	–	–	–	–						
University of Mount Allison, Sackville, N.B.	M.	97	57	–	–	–	19	–	173	73	246	39	4	
	F.	73	–	–	–	–	–	–						
University St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.[1]	M.	60	–	–	–	–	–	329	389	–	389	12	1	
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	M.	287	620	131	624	27	–	732	2,715	604	3,319	272	17	
	F.	200	–	4	10	5	–	343						
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	M.	30	–	–	–	–	11	–	44	27	71	23	1	
	F.	27	–	–	–	–	–	–						
University of Laval, Quebec, Que.	M.	837	–	75	128	–	167	56	1,213	50	1,263	206	37	
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	50						
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	M.	1,072	122	132	308	205	297	1,430	3,576	1,919	5,495	463	537	
	F.	833	–	–	–	–	–	1,086						
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	M.	1,290	815	–	1,203	–	–	454	3,726	1,511	5,237	712	63	
	F.	870	4	–	81	–	–	564						
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	M.	294	–	–	–	–	169	–	364	211	575	4	–	
	F.	211	–	–	–	–	–	–						
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	M.	85	–	–	–	–	22	–	107	59	166	5	7	
	F.	57	–	–	–	–	2	–						
Western University, London, Ont.	M.	53	–	–	120	–	–	12	185	70	255	26	2	
	F.	51	–	–	–	–	–	17						
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	M.	237	363	–	223	–	14	1,152	1,973	605	2,578	201	21	
	F.	218	–	–	–	–	–	389						
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	M.	200	–	–	–	–	50	550	800	–	800	36	43	
	F.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–						
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	M.	170	–	–	–	–	31	2	194	87	281	40	10	
	F.	85	–	–	–	–	2	–						
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	M.	588	92	118	193	35	–	628	1,654	359	2,013	174	7	
	F.	246	–	5	27	1	–	112	–	–	–		–	
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	M.	216	16	33	–	66	–	939	1,270	367	1,637	97	4	
	F.	171	–	3	–	3	–	190						
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	M.	199	71	82	121	31	6	243	855	251	1,106	69	18	
	F.	167	–	9	12	12	–	49						
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	M.	345	161	–	–	–	–	683	1,189	341	1,530	59	10	
	F.	336	1	–	–	–	–	2						
Total		10,108	2,482	699	3,195	423	821	10,209	21,586	6,845	28,486	2,592	800	

[1]Including 105 whose sex was not stated.

15.—Universities of Canada: Number of Students by Academic Years, 1919-20.

Name of University.	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Post Fourth Year and Graduate.	All others.	Total.	Number of Degrees Conferred.		
								Under-graduate.	Gradu-ate.	Total.
King's College	28	50	20	13	6	12	129	11	7	18
Dalhousie	Not divided except in professional faculties.						622	61	4	65
Acadia	127	100	50	35	5	13	330	33	–	33
St. Francis Xavier	65	32	32	19	2	117	267	18	4	22
New Brunswick	56	40	18	28	3	32	177	31	3	34
Mount Allison	95	51	33	26	3	38	246	39	4	43
St. Joseph's College	14	18	15	13	–	329	389	12	1	13
McGill	1,025	544	365	302	95	988	3,319	272	17	289
Bishop's College	21	26	14	–	2	8	71	23	1	24
Laval	540	569	86	68	–	–	1,263	206	37	243
Montreal	686	343	256	47	277	3,886	5,495	463	537	1,000
Toronto	1,580	864	685	471	275	1,362	5,237	712	63	775
Victoria	174	96	101	83	5	116	575	4	–	4
Trinity	52	36	20	14	26	18	166	5	7	12
Western	–	–	–	–	5	26	255	26	2	28
Queen's	649	339	267	267	169	887	2,578	201	21	222
Ottawa	–	–	–	–	–	–	800	36	43	79
McMaster	60	52	32	39	39	59	281	40	10	50
Manitoba	483	201	207	159	59	904	2,013	174	7	181
Saskatchewan	757	181	138	43	4	514	1,637	97	4	101
Alberta	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,106	69	18	87
British Columbia	492	178	138	62	20	640	1,530	59	10	69
Total	6,904	3,720	2,477	1,689	995	9,949	28,486	2,592	800	3,392

16.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Number of Students by Province of Residence, 1919-20.

Name of University.	Students by Provinces.											
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Dist.	Outside Can.	Totals.
King's College	11	49	55	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	11	129
Dalhousie	26	515	46	1	2	–	2	2	–	–	28	622
Acadia	10	233	76	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	6	330
St. Francis Xavier	2	228	24	1	8	1	–	–	–	–	3	267
New Brunswick	8	4	167	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	177
Mount Allison	8	106	87	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	41	246
St. Joseph's College	3	11	289	62	6	–	–	–	–	–	18	389
McGill	32	107	123	2,140	393	29	31	37	83	–	344	3,319
Bishop's College	–	–	1	63	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	71
Laval	7	2	9	1,234	. –	2	2	1	–	–	6	1,263
Montreal	–	–	–	5,457	31	–	–	–	–	–	7	5,495
Toronto	3	31	21	35	4,733	42	97	30	86	3	136	5,237
Victoria	–	–	3	2	515	3	21	3	7	–	21	575
Trinity	1	1	–	1	149	1	1	2	5	–	5	166
Western	–	–	–	–	252	–	2	–	–	–	1	255
Queen's	2	16	12	47	3,265	19	106	40	31	1	39	2,578
Ottawa	–	–	2	280	500	1	2	1	–	–	14	800
McMaster	–	–	1	7	238	6	4	5	8	–	12	281
Manitoba	–	–	1	–	15	1,883	87	12	11	–	4	2,013
Saskatchewan	5	8	1	6	26	23	1,528	9	3	–	28	1,637
Alberta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,106	–	–	–	1,106
British Columbia	–	1	–	–	7	3	4	3	1,492	1	19	1,530
Total Universities	110	1,312	918	9,343	9,153	2,013	1,887	1,272	1,727	5	746	28,486
Total Colleges[1]	551	671	87	895	5,015	1,725	185	605	67	1	255	10,057
Grand Total	661	1,983	1,005	10,238	14,168	3,738	2,072	1,877	1,794	6	1,001	38,543

[1] Exclusive of MacDonald College (722) and Manitoba Law School (123) already included in Universities.

17.—Universities of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1919-20.

Name and Address.	Value of Endowments.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Total Assets.	Source of Income.					Expenditure.		
				Investments.	Government and Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total Income.	Current.	Capital.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
University of King's College Windsor, N.S.	191,000	238,000	439,000	11,335	–	17,282	3,100	31,707	33,510	–	33,510
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	646,000	875,000	1,646,000	35,244	1,200	61,626	6,267	104,337	104,237	–	104,237
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	678.000	400,000	1,083,000	38,674	–	25,161	7,040	70,875	68,471	33,851	102,322
University of St. Francis-Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	104,970	294,952	429,628	5,897	–	930	66,267	73,093	71,576	8,866	80,442
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	–	300,000	425,000	2,583	25,000	12,110	–	39,693	38,974	–	38,974
Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	400,000	900,000	1,460,000	24,683	–	16,292	46,950	87,925	83,505	–	83,505
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	–	324,000	365,000	–	–	58,150	14,240	72,391	66,935	5,177	72,112
McGill University, Montreal, Que[1]	12,235,201	8,171,168	21,506,369	697,593	101,068	342,111	208,112	1,348,884	1,353,147	16,413	1,369,560
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	388,273	250,955	670,247	20,167	7,500	11,300	1,465	40,433	44,872	–	44,872
University of Laval, Quebec Que.	–	2,000,000	2,000,000	–	25,000	15,525	21,280	61,805	–	–	75,420

University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	68,000	710,000	953,000	4,200	26,750	159,969	-	190,919	160,928	-	160,928
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	-	-	7,536,055	62,508	527,400	382,559	83,358	1,055,825	1,509,311	210,787	1,720,098
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	2,175,972	1,092,322	3,268,294	73,500	-	19,414	51,936	1,434,850	141,534	-	141,534
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1,791,495	2,376,285	4,346,080	77,317	125,000	145,103	12,619	360,039	-	-	374,841
Western University, London Ont.	-	450,000	500,000	-	80,000	15,000	-	95,000	95,000	-	95,000
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	-	619,000	619,000	-	-	79,914	75,443	153,357	137,558	-	137,558
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	900,000	400,000	1,320,000	51,742	-	30,631	-	82,373	83,785	7,872	91,657
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1,105,833	1,025,632	2,131,465	66,800	443,284	66,294	10,000	586,378	327,616	286,977	614,593
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	16,959	2,177,806	2,319,579	1,311	322,055	22,256	8,625	354,247	378,560	256,311	634,871
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta[2]	-	3,174,609	3,359,147	-	266,635	12,473	92,779	371,887	196,212	-	196,212
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	10,468	306,629	513,863	-	388,000	13,479	21,593	423,071	295,513	74,453	369,966
Total universities	20,712,171	26,086,358	56,830,727	1,173,554	2,338,892	1,507,579	731,074	7,039,089	5,191,244	900,707	6,542,212[3]

[1] The figures for McGill include Macdonald College.
[2] 1918-19 figures. [3] Including $450,261 not itemized as current and capital expenditure by Laval and Queen's.

18.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees.

Name and Address.	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1836	1860	Practically all Canadian Universities	Arts.	—
Saint Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1855	—	Laval, Que.	Arts, Preparatory, and Commercial.	B.L., B.A., B.Sc., Ph.M.
Presbyteran College, Halifax, N.S.	1820	—	Dalhousie.	Theology.	D.D., B.D.
College of Sainte Anne, Church Point, N.S.	1890	1892	—	Arts, Science.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A.
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	1907	—	Acadia, Kings, St. Mary's, Dalhousie, Mt. Allison, St. Francis Xavier.	Engineering.	B.Sc., in M.E., C.E., E.E., Mch.E.
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	1888	1905	—	Agriculture.	Associate Diploma.
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	1894	1906	—	Theology, Philosophy.	T.B., T.L., D.D., Ph.D.
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Partial Course in Engineering.	B.A.
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Que.	1907	—	McGill.	Agriculture, Household Science.	M.S.A., B.H.S., B.S.A., B.Sc. in Agr.
Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	1907	1907	Laval.	Commerce.	L.S.C., C.L.
Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que.	1872	1872	—	Arts, Commercial, Music.	Diploma.
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1865	1865	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	1839	Amended 1864 & 1889	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1873	1879	McGill.	Divinity.	B.D., D.D.
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1872	1879	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., S.T.D., D.D.
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	1879	1916	Toronto.	Theology.	L.Th., B.D., D.D.
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	1843	1858	Toronto.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	1852	—	Toronto.	Arts.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D.[1]
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	1874	1874	Toronto.	Agricultural, Domestic Science, Manual Training.	B.S.A.
Ontario College of Art,[2] Toronto, Ont.	1912	1912	—	—	Diploma.

18.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties, and Degrees—con.

Name and Address.	Date of Original Foundation.	Date of Present Charter.	University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
Ontario Law School, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	1871	1884	Toronto.	Pharmacy.	[5]
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	1868	1911	Toronto.	Dentistry.	L.D.S.[5]
Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.	1862	Taken over by Government in 1908	Toronto.	Veterinary.	V.S.[5]
Waterloo College, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	1911	1912	—	Arts, Theology.	B.A., M.A.
Huron College, London, Ont.	1863	1863	Western University.	Theology.	Diploma with title L.Th.[6]
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	1864	1866	—	Arts, Scholastic Philosophy.	—
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	1875	—	—	—	Diploma and Diploma with Honours.
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	1899	—	McMaster.	Arts, Theology, Academic, Business, Music.	B.A. by McMaster University.
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	1914	—	Manitoba.	Law.	LL.B. by University.
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	Manitoba.	Arts, Theology, Matriculation.	B.D., D.D.[7]
Manitoba, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	1903	—	Manitoba.	Agriculture, Home Economics.	B.S.A.
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.	1866	—	Manitoba.	—	B.D.
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1879	1883	Saskatchewan	Divinity.	L.Th., B.D., D.D.
Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1911	—	Saskatchewan	Divinity.	B.D., D.D.
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	1907	—	Saskatchewan	Divinity.	—
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta.	1913	1913	Laval.	Preparatory, Commercial, Classical.	—
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alberta.	1910	1916	Alberta.	Theology.	D.D.
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary Alberta.	1916	—	—	Technical Courses.	—

18.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties, and Degrees—concluded.

Name and Address.	Date of		University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Foundation.	Present Charter.			
The Anglican Theological College, Vancouver, B.C.	—	—	—	—	—
Columbia Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C.	1892	1893	Toronto.	Academic, Music, Business.	Diplomas.
Royal Naval College, Esquimalt, B.C.	1911	—	—	—	Midshipman, R.C.N.

[1] Degrees conferred by the University of Toronto. [2] Succeeding Ontario School of Art founded in 1876. [3] The University of Toronto grants the degree Phm.B. [4]The degree of D.D.S. is conferred by the University of Toronto. [5]The degrees of B.V.Sc. and D.V.Sc. are conferred by the University of Toronto. [6]Degrees in Arts and Theology are conferred by the Western University. [7]The degree of B.A. is conferred by the University of Manitoba.

19.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, 1919-20.

Name and Address.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	7	3	10	74	158	232
St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	12	–	12	290	–	290
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	4	–	4	32	–	32
College of Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S.	13	–	13	130	–	130
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	13	–	13	296	96	392
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	7	–	7	54	–	54
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	7	–	7	130	–	130
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	37	20	57	381	341	722
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	9	–	9	340	–	340
Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que.	7	15	22	–	–	410
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	6	–	6	42	7	49
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	2	–	2	15	–	15
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	4	–	4	14	–	14

19.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, 1919-20.—concluded.

Name and Address.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	4	–	4	88	–	88
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	7	1	8	60	–	60
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	17	–	17	92	22	114
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	14	12	26	118	82	200
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	48	12	60	1,631	436	2,067
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.	7	5	12	171	266	437
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	6	–	6	137	7	144
Ontario Law School, "Osgoode Hall," Toronto, Ont.	7	–	7	619	21	640
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.	6	1	7	114	215	329
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, Ont.	61	1	62	789	14	803
Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.	23	–	23	95	–	95
Waterloo College Lutheran and Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	6	–	6	49	–	49
Huron College, London, Ont.	6	–	6	23	–	23
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	13	–	13	165	–	165
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	20	–	20	165	–	165
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	–	–	–	69	49	419[1]
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	21	–	21	118	5	123
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	11	3	14	–	–	300
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	29	9	38	758	364	1,122
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	3	–	3	20	–	20
Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, Sask.	3	–	3	31	–	31
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	5	–	5	9	–	[2]9
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta.	17	–	17	186	–	186
Robertson College, Edmonton (South) Alberta.	3	–	3	33	–	33
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta.	22	–	22	415	–	415
The Anglican Theological College of B.C., Vancouver, B.C.	4	–	4	9	–	9
Columbia Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Royal Naval College, Esquimalt, B.C.	11	–	11	46	–	46
Total	**502**	**82**	**584**	**7,808**	**2,083**	**10,902**[2]

[1]Including 301 students whose sex was not given.
[2]Including 1,011 students whose sex was not given.

20.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1919.

Name and Address.	Value of Endowments.	Value of Land and Buildings.	Sources of Income.					Expenditure.
			Investments.	Government Grants.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total Income.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	–	175,000	–	–	1,500	–	1,500	17,697
St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	149,042	180,000	12,379	–	–	14,004	26,383	–
College of Saint-Anne, Church Point, N.S.	–	90,000	–	–	25,000	10,000	35,000	32,500
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	–	350,000	–	75,848	–	22,041	97,889	54,721
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	–	300,000	–	–	10,800	3,000	13,800	17,000
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	–	150,000	450	–	20,000	5,000	25,450	25,000
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	4,000,000	3,500,000	207,363	11,500	14,667	135,000	368,530	368,530
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	–	636,750	–	65,000	7,233	795	73,028	74,880
Stanstead Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Que.	154,328	210,800	4,303	800	55,597	6,863	67,652	81,608
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	368,403	170,000	22,041	–	–	8,277	30,318	28,467
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.[1]	134,934	–	7,354	–	–	4,159	11,513	10,176
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	129,552	225,000	6,482	–	300	17,883	24,665	24,676
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	297,483	224,814	18,401	–	7,101	54,481	79,983	81,787
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	452,653	750,000	25,890	–	–	25,821	51,711	47,379
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	–	585,000	–	–	24,900	8,750	33,650	33,650
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	–	2,000,000	–	–	18,416	–	158,187	471,068
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.	–	–	–	12,000	7,345	102	19,447	17,000
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	3,615	48,535	573	–	37,593	2,466	40,632	31,130

Ontario Law School, Toronto, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.	25,000	25,000	1,560	–	725	7,049	9,334	9,334
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	–	350,000	–	100,000	146,940	16,468	263,408	265,408
Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont.	–	300,000	–	45,000	8,075	–	53,075	45,000
Waterloo College, Lutheran and Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	–	60,000	–	–	1,720	8,000	9,720	14,000
Huron College, London, Ont.	45,205	40,000	5,176	–	3,539	4,650	13,365	14,539
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	–	200,000	–	–	25,000	–	25,000	25,000
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	86,376	168,720	4,087	–	23,213	36,329	63,629	59,319
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	–	–	–	–	3,168	4,954	8,122	7,962
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.[1]	129,082	713,735	25,017	–	4,602	24,783	54,402	47,532
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	–	5,000,000	–	–	13,869	60,265	74,134	340,039
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.[1]	200,000	250,000	9,000	–	2,000	–	11,000	–
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	9,713	69,000	741	–	–	19,863	20,604	19,794
Presbyterian Theological College, Saskatoon, Sask.	–	30,000	–	–	130	10,822	10,952	10,900
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	10,000	140,000	–	–	958	–	958	4,437
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta	–	140,000	–	–	38,300	5,000	43,300	39,600
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alberta	4,155	8,000	242	–	–	9,990	10,233	7,327
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta	–	85,143	–	–	1,528	–	–	89,938
Anglican Theological College of B.C., Vancouver, B.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Columbia Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Royal Naval College, Esquimalt, B.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**6,199,552**	**17,175,497**	**351,059**	**310,148**	**490,350**	**466,550**	**1,776,440**	**2,417,398**

[1]1918–19 figures.

VII.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA SINCE CONFEDERATION.

By Sir Frederick Stupart, Director, Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto.

It has been proved by geologists that in geological time the climate of the world has undergone great changes, and many historians and archæologists have in recent years carried on investigations as to whether in historical times there has been any appreciable change in the climates of the countries for which exist either written records or evidences provided by the remains of man's handiwork.

It has been thought by some that there are evidences of increasing desiccation in Asia and southern Europe, while in the western hemisphere, in central America and adjacent territories, the disappearance of a by-gone civilization has been explained as resulting from a change of climate which has rendered uninhabitable a land obviously once well suited to man's best desires.

It has, however, been found that there are many conflicting data, and as the question stands to-day the general consensus of opinion is that while there have been pulsations of both long and short periods during which departures from average have been quite pronounced both as regards temperature and precipitation, yet there have not been appreciable progressive changes in either direction.

In view of these facts we may be fairly sure that in the seasons in Canada of the more than fifty years since Confederation there have been variations such as have occurred down through the centuries and will occur in the future, but we need not expect to find any definite climatic change. There is, however, one factor which may have to some extent affected the climate of eastern Canada and that is deforestation and yet, be it said in a somewhat guarded manner the records that we possess do not indicate that this factor is as important as it was once thought to be.

In inspecting the charts showing the curves of winter temperature for the different parts of Canada during the past 50 years, the most obvious fact is that the variations from average are largest in the western provinces and that they diminish gradually eastward towards the Atlantic coast. At Edmonton the mean temperature of the winter of 1887 was −4°, while that of 1889 was 22°; the lowest winter monthly average, −14°, occurred in January, 1886, and the highest winter monthly, 22°, occurred in both January and February, 1889. Winnipeg shows even a greater range, with a mean winter temperature of −9° in 1886 and a mean of 19° in 1878. The lowest monthly mean was −16° in January, 1883, and the highest 23° in February, 1878.

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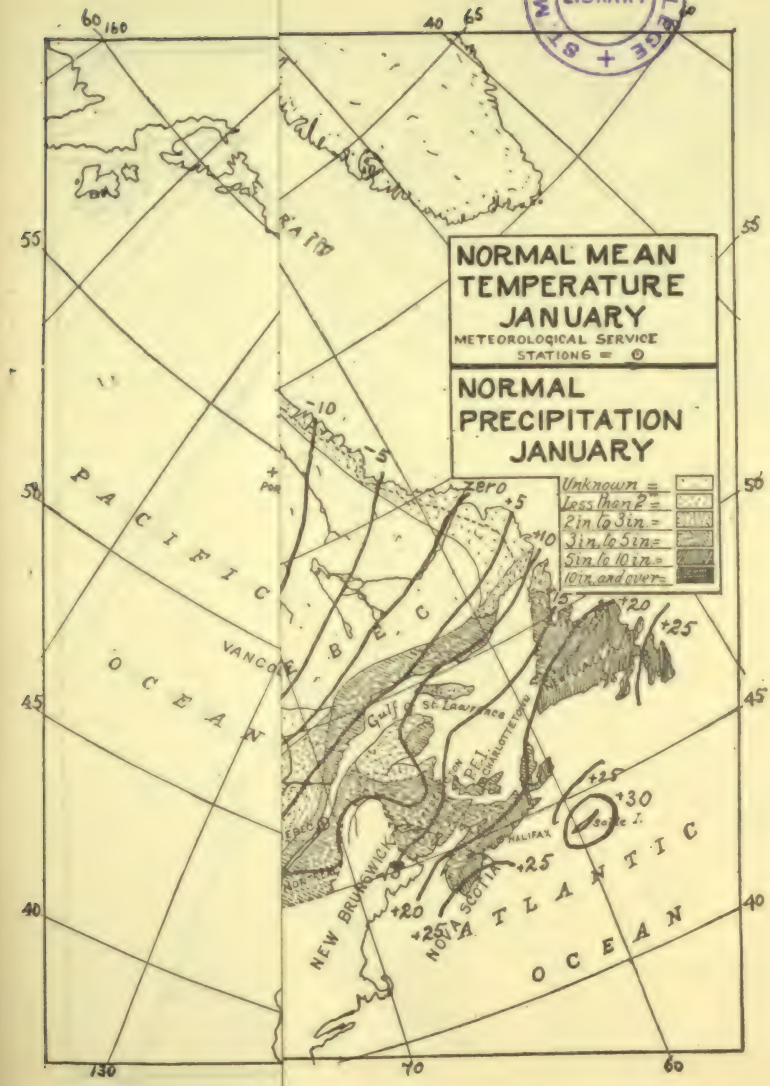
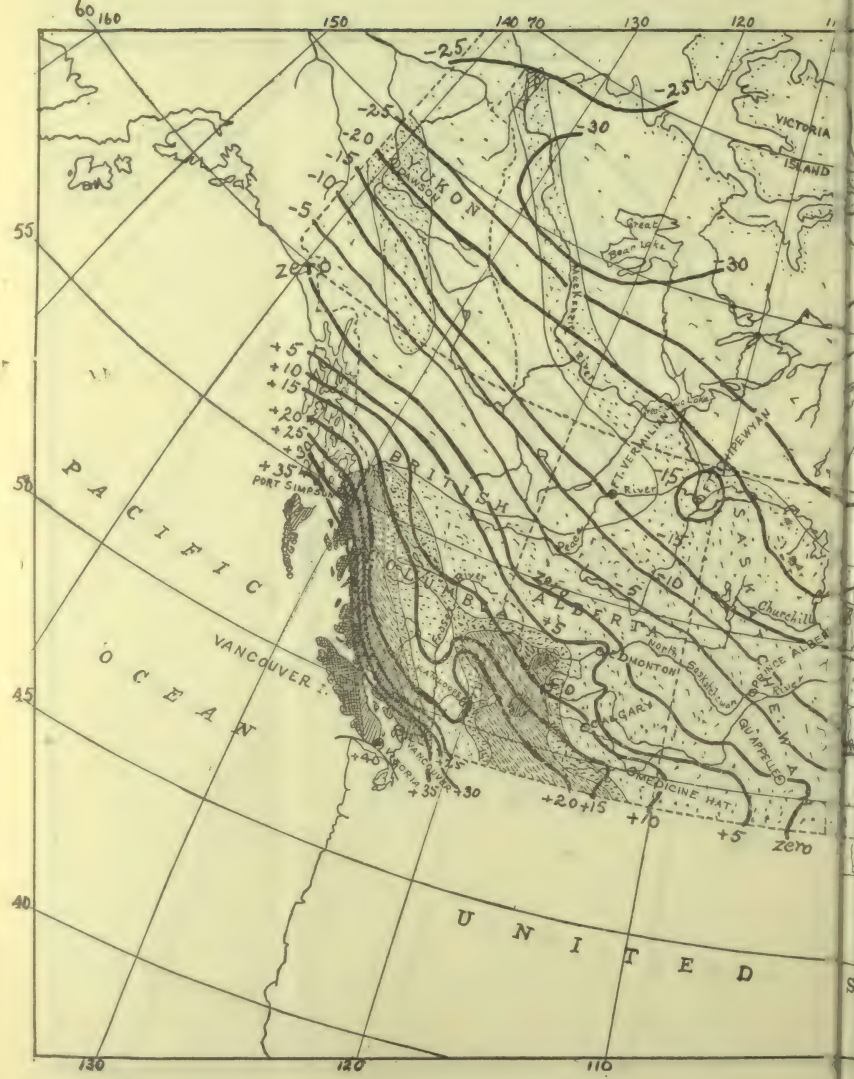


MAP OF CANADA SHOWING NORM[illegible] MEAN [illegible]



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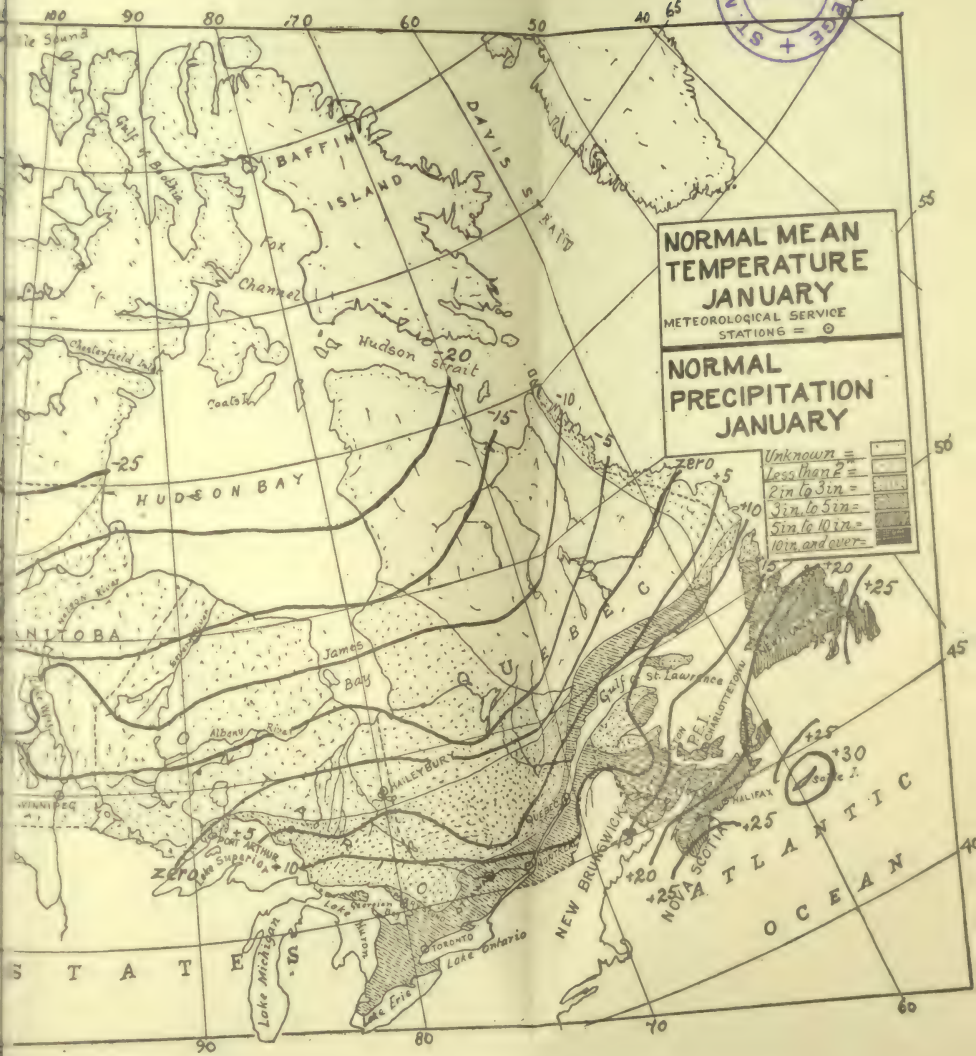
MEAN TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION IN JANUARY



At Toronto the coldest winters were those of 1875 and 1904 with a mean of 17°, followed closely by 1918 with a mean of 18°. The warmest winter was in 1890 with a mean of 30° and the next warmest 1906 with a mean of 28°, which give a difference of 13° between the warmest and the coldest winters. The coldest winter monthly mean recorded was 10°·2 in February, 1875, and the warmest January mean was 32° in 1880 and the warmest February was 30°·3 in 1882.

At Montreal the coldest winter mean was 10° in 1875 and the warmest 21° in 1878 and 1892; the coldest January was 4° in 1888 and also in 1893, and the warmest 22° in both 1880 and 1913. The coldest February was 6° in 1885 and the warmest 27° in 1877.

In Nova Scotia, as represented by Halifax, the coldest winters were those of 1868 and 1905, with mean temperatures of 18°·3 and 18°·0, respectively, and the warmest were those of 1870 and 1890, each with a mean temperature of 28°·3. The coldest January was that of 1875 with a temperature of 16°, and the coldest February occurred in 1904 with a mean of 17°.

The lowest temperatures on record at various stations in Canada are as follows: Fort Good Hope, Mackenzie river −79°; Fort Vermilion −78°; Edmonton −57°; Prince Albert −70°; Winnipeg −53°; White River, Ontario −60°; Toronto −26°; Ottawa −32°; Montreal −28°; Quebec −34°; Halifax −17°.

The record of 47 years at Winnipeg presents some very striking facts. For a period of 23 years from 1872 there were but five winters with a mean temperature higher than the mean of the whole period and during the 22 years from 1895 until 1916 there were but three winters below normal. Each of the past two winters has been, however, below, but not as low as the winters of 1883-4-5-7 and 8. It would appear that we are dealing with a long-period cycle.

The records at Toronto and Montreal present much the same features as Winnipeg, but to a somewhat lesser degree. One is struck by the fact that the winters for a little better than the first half of the period contained three distinctive groups of years which are not evident in the second half. In the first of these groups, 1873-1883, the mean winter temperature see-sawed between extremely cold and comparatively mild, 1873, '75, '77, '79, '81 and '83 being cold while the intermediate winters were mild. Then in the second group we have six consecutive cold winters, followed by a group of four unusually mild winters. Following severe winters in 1893 and 1894 there were ten winters with nearly normal temperature, but most of them slightly in excess of average. The winters of 1904 and 1905 were very cold in Toronto and somewhat below average in Montreal, and at both places were followed by an exceptionally mild winter in 1906 and a very cold winter in 1907. Since that time, with the exception of moderately cold winters in 1911 and 1912, the winter curve has been mostly above the normal until 1918, which produced one of the coldest winters on record. In Halifax the winter of 1867-8 was the second coldest winter on record and was

followed by 5 years of average or above-average temperature. After this the coldest winters were those of 1875, 1883, 1888, 1893 and 1904, 1905 and 1918, and the mild winters 1886, 1889, 1892, 1900, 1902 and 1906, 1908, 1910, while 13 winters other than those named were nearly normal.

While, as we have seen, the winters vary very considerably in severity, yet as the spring advances departures from a normal value diminish, and the summer season throughout the Dominion is subject to relatively small variations. There are differences, however, and in Alberta the summers of the eighties, exclusive of 1881, 1886 and 1889, were distinctly cooler than any term of years since, while the summers of 1894, 1896, 1898 and 1906 were especially marked by high temperature. In nearly all the other years the mean of the season differed very little from the normal derived from the whole period. The general character of the summers as regards temperature has been much the same in Manitoba as in the more western provinces. In the seventies they were warm, while in the eighties they were cool, especially in 1883 and 1885. The nineties were also cool, exclusive of '90, '93 and '94, but since 1900 warm summers have predominated with however marked exceptions in 1904 and 1905 and again in 1915.

From Ontario eastward the year 1869 had the coolest summer in the half century, and after that the coolest summers occurred from 1882 to 1891, exclusive of 1887 and in 1902-3-4. A decade of warm summers commenced in 1892 and then since 1905 warm summers have predominated, but 1912-15 and '17 were comparatively cool. The spell of greatest heat ever recorded in Ontario occurred in the first week of July, 1911, when temperatures above 100 were registered on several consecutive days in the peninsula of Ontario.

Fifty years of meteorological records afford no ground for belief that the precipitation of the Dominion has changed with a gradual deforestation and the general activities of man in covering the country with a network of railways and wires carrying electrical currents. Variations of a character which suggests cycles probably due to cosmical causes are however quite apparent, but at the same time perplexing, and it may be assumed with a high degree of probability that there has been no permanent progressive change in either rainfall or snow.

The Winnipeg records and also records from a shorter term of years in the West indicate that the eighties included more dry summers than in any corresponding period since, while the Alberta records show a remarkable period of about six wet summers from 1899 to 1904 and again from 1911 to 1915.

While 1878 was the year of greatest precipitation in Ontario, and also the summer of greatest rainfall, the seventies as a whole had dry summers. In the eighties the summers of '80 and '83 and '85 were wet and the others about normal excepting '87 which was very dry. In the nineties the summers of '95, '96 and '98 and '99 were particularly dry, while the other years had an ample but not

excessive rainfall. Since 1900 the summers of 1907, 1911 and 1913 were exceptionally dry, while others were nearly normal. At Montreal the year immediately succeeding Confederation and 1915 were the years of least precipitation and 1869, 1885 and 1900 were the year of greatest precipitation. The decade commencing 1870 was that of least precipitation and that commencing 1900 of greatest. Here again we have no indication of progressive change.

The records of precipitation made at Halifax since 1868 show no evidence of progressive change during the fifty years which have elapsed. During the first decade the average annual precipitation was 54 inches, during the second 58 inches, the third 57, the fourth 58, the fifth 54 inches. The wettest years in each decade were 1884, 1888, 1896, 1907, 1908, 1910 with total precipitation respectively as follows: 64, 67, 70, 64, 65, 68 inches. The driest years were 1868, 1879, 1889, 1894, 1905, 1914, 1916, the respective totals being 50, 48, 47, 45, 48, 48, 46 inches. In the first decade the greatest annual snowfall was 125 inches and the least 29 inches. In the second decade these figures became respectively 134 inches and 32 inches; in the third 108 and 50½ inches, in the fourth 108 and 55, and in the fifth 101 and 38. In January, 1894, 56 inches of snow fell, while in October, 1896, 15 inches of rain were recorded on a total of 20 days.

In the seventies and early eighties there were many more years with heavy snowfalls in March in Ontario and Quebec than have occurred in any period of equal length since then. The result was to make the annual average snowfall for that period considerably higher than the normal, although the annual total precipitation in years with a snowy March was frequently below normal. Lack of observations for this period in the western provinces, except at Winnipeg, leaves us restricted to a consideration of the years since 1883. The most remarkable features of the western snowfalls was the change from light to heavy snowfalls which occurred in the nineties. If we consider the decades 1885-1894, 1895-1904, 1905-1914, and form the average annual totals of snowfalls for these, we find at Medicine Hat, 29 inches in the first decade, 45 inches in the second, 24 inches in the third. At Edmonton the figures are, respectively, 36, 52, 39 inches; at Calgary 37, 51 and 42; at Qu'Appelle 45, 70 and 51. At Winnipeg, however, the sequence is different, the respective decadal averages running 52, 43½, 50½. At Prince Albert the first of these decades is missing, but the second two have averages of 58½ and 48½ which sufficiently resemble the other records, as do also the figures for these two decades at Battleford, viz., 35 and 24.

The dates and degree of late spring and early autumn frosts in the western provinces are not quite conclusive, but the general inference from the longer records combined with those of short period, is that there has been no appreciable change since the early days of settlement. In Eastern Canada, however, it may be that the diminishing liability to frost in the warmer months results from deforestation, but the question is one that must be investigated further.

THE WEATHER OF CANADA DURING THE YEAR 1919.

Information furnished by the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto.

JANUARY.

Temperature.—Over the greater part of the Prairie Provinces the temperature was very much higher than usual, the departures from the normal values ranging from 12° to 24°. In British Columbia (except Vancouver Island), and in Northwestern Ontario the excess over the normal was from 6° to 12°. In Southern Ontario the excess was generally about 6°, while in Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and on Vancouver Island the excess was smaller, generally about 3°. In the Mackenzie River Basin and in the Yukon the excess ranged from 5° to 14°.

Precipitation.—In the Maritime Provinces and the greater part of Quebec the total precipitation differed little from the normal but in the lower latitudes of British Columbia there was a considerable excess. Elsewhere in Canada there was a fairly large deficiency.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—There was a great prevalence of winds from a southwesterly direction in Ontario and Quebec, while in other provinces the northwesterly gradient was less in evidence than usual. East of the Ottawa River and in Northwestern Ontario there was a considerable deficiency of bright sunshine.

FEBRUARY.

Temperature.—West of the Lakes of Manitoba the temperature was lower than the normal, the greatest deficiency (about 8°) occurring in the Peace River country. East of the Lakes of Manitoba there was a general excess over normal temperature, the greatest excess being about 10° to 12° in the Abitibi region and probably extending into the Ungava region.

Precipitation.—The excess over normal precipitation was very marked in the interior valleys of British Columbia and in Saskatchewan, and to a lesser degree in Northwestern Ontario. From the Ottawa River to the Altantic Ocean, as well as in Southern Ontario there was a general deficiency.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—The predominating directions in Eastern Canada were westerly; but with a considerable proportion from the southwest in Ontario and Quebec. In Western Canada (except British Columbia), the prevailing direction was from the northwest. Strong winds, in Eastern Canada, occurred on about half the days in the month.

In Eastern Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, there was an excess of bright sunshine, while elsewhere there was a general deficiency.

MARCH.

Temperature.—From Lake Superior to the Atlantic Ocean the temperature was higher than the normal, the greatest departures occurring in the Abitibi and James Bay regions. In the Lower Lakes and St. Lawrence regions the excess was generally from 2° to 5°. From Manitoba to the Rockies and in the basins of the Churchill, Athabasca, Peace and Mackenzie, as well as in the Yukon, there were large negative departures from normal. The coldest region was that drained by the Athabasca, Peace and Mackenzie where the mean temperature was about 14° below normal. In the lower interior valleys of British Columbia as well as on Vancouver Island the temperature differed little from normal.

Precipitation.—In the lower interior of British Columbia and in Ontario and Western Quebec there was a considerable excess over the normal precipitation.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—The northwest and northeast directions predominated with occasional gales from the southwest and southeast. Except in Ontario the duration of bright sunshine was generally somewhat below the normal.

APRIL.

Temperature.—Except in the Lower Lake region, along the Upper St. Lawrence and on the coast of British Columbia, the mean temperature was higher than the normal. In the wheat regions of the Western Provinces the excess over

normal temperature varied from 4° to 8°. Elsewhere, except in the country about Athabasca and Great Slave Lakes, the difference from normal was not so large.

Precipitation.—Over by far the greater part of Canada the total precipitation was in excess of the normal. The noteworthy exceptions were the Kootenays and Northern Manitoba.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—Gales were few but there were many days with strong winds. In Alberta the prevailing winds were from the southeast and northwest, in Saskatchewan from the southeast and northeast, in Manitoba from the northeast. In Ontario the frequency was least from the south and southeast, while in Nova Scotia, southwesterlies predominated.

Except in the neighbourhood of the Rocky mountains a large deficiency of bright sunshine was reported, especially large from Lake Huron to the Atlantic.

May.

Temperature.—From Western Quebec to the Rocky Mountains the mean temperature was higher than the normal with the exception of a portion of Southern Ontario and the country near Lake Athabasca. The greatest departures from the normal occurred in Manitoba where they ranged from +6° to +9°. In British Columbia and the Yukon the mean temperature was for the most part from 2° to 4° below normal, while in the Atlantic and Gulf regions the differences from normal were both positive and negative but generally small.

Precipitation.—In the lower interior valleys of British Columbia, in southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northwestern Ontario, Northwestern Quebec, the total precipitation was less than the normal, considerably so in northern Saskatchewan. Elsewhere there was an excess, which was notably large in Southern Ontario.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—Strong winds were less frequent than in the preceding month but winds from easterly quadrants largely predominated. Cloudiness appeared to be much greater than usual in the Yukon and Mackenzie River districts, while southern latitudes of the Western Provinces reported an excess of bright sunshine. In Eastern Canada the cloudiness differed but little from the normal.

June.

Temperature.—From the foothills of the Rockies and Lake Athabasca to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Eastern Ungava the mean temperatures were generally from 5° to 9° above normal and in no case below normal. In British Columbia, the Yukon, and the Peace and Mackenzie basins there were fairly large negative departures from normal temperature while in the Maritime Provinces conditions were nearly normal.

Precipitation.—For the most part the precipitation of this month was deficient, especially in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but Manitoba and the Peace River district as well as the Yukon had an excess.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—West of the Ottawa River strong winds were infrequent. Over the greater area of Canada there was an excess over normal of bright sunshine.

July.

Temperature.—Higher than normal temperatures continued to prevail in the wheat regions and in Ontario and Western Quebec. In Southern Manitoba and in Saskatchewan the excess was generally about 4°. In the Great Slave region, as well as on both sea-coasts, temperature was lower than the normal.

Precipitation.—In this month the rainfall continued to be below the normal in nearly all parts of Canada. Exceptions to the general deficiency were the Peace River country, Northern British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and parts of Quebec and New Brunswick. In Manitoba there were also some localities which received normal rainfall but in the western wheat districts generally the deficiency amounted to about fifty per cent of the normal.

November.

Temperature.—On the Central Plains of Western Canada the weather continued abnormally cold. The mean temperatures there ranged from 10° to 15° below normal. In southern British Columbia, in the interior valleys, the deficiency amounted to from 4° to 6°, in the Yukon to 8°, in Northwestern Ontario to from 2° to 8°. In the Lower Lakes and St. Lawrence Region temperatures were more seasonable and in most of Nova Scotia were a little higher than normal.

Precipitation.—In the Western Provinces the precipitation continued to be very heavy for this season of the year. In British Columbia except in the Kootenays and the Islands precipitation was also above normal. In Southern Ontario there was a deficiency and in the Maritime Provinces an excess.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—The strong gale from the southwest of the 30th affected all Canada from Ontario eastward. Gales were of general occurrence on about 4 days in eastern Canada. The general direction of the wind remained southwesterly in Southern Ontario.

Except in Manitoba, and in high latitudes elsewhere, there was more than normal cloudiness.

December.

Temperature.—Temperatures were below normal in all parts of Canada except in the lower Mackenzie Valley. In Western Canada they were 3° to 9° below normal, and in the Rainy River and Lake Superior districts 9° to 12° below normal; and in the Lower Lakes and St. Lawrence region 3° to 6° below normal.

Precipitation.—From Manitoba to the Atlantic Ocean there was a general deficiency while in the rest of Canada the precipitation was irregularly distributed, but with the majority of districts having a deficiency.

Winds and Bright Sunshine.—Strong winds or gales occurred on more than half the days of the month in Eastern Canada. The maximum force of the strong gale of the 10th and the 11th was not felt in Ontario but its velocity exceeded 50 miles per hour in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The amount of bright sunshine was much above the average in nearly all parts of Canada, except southern Ontario, and parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the difference from normal was small.

Note on Temperature and Precipitation.

Temperature.—At the Stations of the Dominion Meteorological Service the highest and lowest temperature in each 24 hours, termed respectively the maximum and the minimum, are recorded by self-registering thermometers. For any month the sum of the daily maxima, divided by the number of days of the month, is the mean maximum temperature of that month. The minimum temperature is obtained in a similar manner. The half sum of the mean maximum and the mean minimum is called the mean temperature. The averages of these results for any particular month over a period of years are the average means for that period and are used as normal means or temperatures of reference. The highest and lowest temperatures recorded during the whole period of years are termed the extreme maximum and extreme minimum respectively. These latter figures are of course to be regarded as extraordinary, the more unlikely to recur the longer the period from which they have been derived. Temperatures below zero have the minus sign(−) prefixed. The mean winter temperature is based on the records of January, February, March, November and December, and the mean summer temperature is based on those of June, July and August.

Precipitation.—Under the collective term "precipitation" is included all moisture which has been precipitated from the atmosphere upon the earth: rain, snow, hail, sleet, etc. The amount of moisture is conveniently measured by determining the depth to which it has accumulated upon an impervious surface, and is always expressed in inches of depth. The total depth of snow is tabulated separately, but is added to the depth of rain after division by ten. An extended series of experiments in melting and mesauring snow having been collated, the rule was deduced that a given fall of snow will, in melting, diminish on the average to one-tenth of its original depth. This rule is used in practice, All solid forms of precipitation other than snow are included in the tables of rain.

1.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Observations for 30 years.

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean Daily.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.	39·2	43·5	35·0	56·0	−2·0	8·5	3·88	6·3	4·51	6·54	2·56
Feb.	40·3	45·0	35·6	60·0	6·0	9·4	3·08	4·5	3·53	6·20	0·96
March	43·1	49·2	37·0	68·0	17·0	12·2	2·40	1·5	2·55	4·58	0·67
April	47·7	54·9	40·6	75·0	24·0.	14·3	1·73	S	1·73	5·40	0·21
May	53·0	60·7	45·3	83·0	31·0	15·4	1·30	–	1·30	2·83	0·35
June	57·1	65·1	49·0	88·0	36·0	16·1	0·93	–	0·93	2·37	0·08
July	60·3	69·2	51·2	90·0	37·0	18·0	0·36	–	0·36	1·15	R
Aug.	60·0	68·8	51·2	88·0	37·0	17·6	0·65	–	0·65	2·26	0·00
Sept.	55·6	63·3	47·9	85·0	30·0	15·4	2,01	–	2·01	4·27	0·32
Oct.	50·4	56·0	44·8	70·0	28·0	11·2	2·55	–	2·55	5·60	0·46
Nov.	44·5	48·6	40·5	63·0	17·0	8·1	6·31	1·5	6·46	11·50	0·91
Dec.	41·5	45·1	37·8	59·0	8·0	7·3	5·86	0·5	5·91	12·41	1·66
Year	49·4	55·8	43·0	90·0	−2·0	12·8	31·06	14·3	32·49	51·03	22·58

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Observations for 30 years.

Jan.	35·0	39·2	30·9	55·0	2·0	8·3	7·12	14·4	8·56	10·54	6·08
Feb.	37·8	43·1	32·5	58·0	10·0	10·6	5·90	3·2	6·22	10·17	2·60
March	41·9	49·0	34·8	61·0	15·0	14·2	4·31	1·5	4·46	10·29	0·89
April	47·0	55·8	38·3	79·0	27·0	17·5	3·09	–	3·09	5·29	1·04
May	53·5	62·3	44·7	80·0	33·0	17·6	3·56	–	3·56	5·39	1·44
June	58·4	67·7	49·1	88·0	36·0	18·6	2·82	–	2·82	5·42	1·43
July	63·2	73·3	53·0	90·0	43·0	20·3	1·33	–	1·33	2·45	0·32
Aug.	61·5	71·0	52·0	92·0	39·0	19·0	1·71	–	1·71	5·86	0·22
Sept.	55·7	64·0	47·4	82·0	30·0	16·6	4·29	–	4·29	9·09	1·61
Oct.	49·2	55·7	42·6	69·0	23·0	13·1	5·69	–	5·69	9·20	1·76
Nov.	42·4	47·1	37·6	63·0	15·0	9·5	10·97	3·1	11·28	18·99	4·18
Dec.	38·9	42·8	35·0	58·0	17·0	7·8	7·27	2·9	7·56	9·55	4·21
Year	48·7	56·0	41·5	92·0	2·0	14·5	58·06	25·1	60·57	72·29	52·27

PORT SIMPSON, B.C.

Observations for 20 years.

Jan.	34·0	40·0	28·1	64·0	− 9·0	11·9	7·64	9·8	8·62	16·74	1·08
Feb.	34·8	41·8	27·7	63·0	−10·0	14·1	4·89	11·8	6·07	16·65	1·93
Mar.	37·6	44·8	30·3	63·0	11·0	14·5	4·53	5·3	5·06	8·16	1·41
April	41·6	49·9	33·4	73·0	18·0	16·5	4·55	3·0	4·85	14·31	2·24
May	48·3	56·5	40·0	79·0	27·0	16·5	5·14	–	5·14	9·84	1·63
June	52·8	60·5	45·1	88·0	34·0	15·4	4·26	–	4·26	7·50	1·20
July	56·0	63·3	48·8	88·0	36·0	14·5	4·42	–	4·42	9·41	1·28
Aug.	56·7	63·8	49·5	80·0	31·0	14·3	6·93	–	6·93	14·11	1·74
Sept.	52·2	59·1	45·2	74·0	30·0	13·9	9·03	–	9·03	14·63	2·20
Oct.	47·1	53·5	40·7	65·0	28·0	12·8	12·21	–	12·21	16·99	6·71
Nov.	39·7	45·6	33·7	65·0	6·0	11·9	11·31	1·6	11·47	23·90	3·26
Dec.	36·9	42·6	31·2	62·0	5·0	11·4	9·24	8·7	10·11	18·82	5·23
Year	44·8	51·8	37·8	88·0	−10·0	14·0	84·15	40·2	88·17	126·48	62·05

1.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—con.

KAMLOOPS, B.C.

Observations for 22 years.

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean Daily.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest. (a)	Least. (b)
Jan..	22·4	28·3	16·5	54·0	−31·0	11·8	0·13	7·7	0·90	0·60	0·35
Feb	26·5	33·4	19·6	64·0	−27·0	13·8	0·20	6·0	0·80	1·17	0·02
March	37·6	47·3	27·8	70·0	− 6·0	19·5	0·20	1·2	0·32	0·83	0·01
April	49·7	61·1	38·3	92·0	19·0	22·8	0·36	S	0·36	1·36	R
May	57·5	70·3	44·8	100·0	26·0	25·5	0·93	–	0·93	2·50	R
June	64·6	76·4	52·7	101·0	35·0	23·7	1·23	–	1·23	3·07	0·57
July	69·6	82·7	56·5	102·0	42·0	26·2	1·27	–	1·27	3·50	0·35
Aug	68·1	80·9	55·4	101·0	35·0	25·5	1·05	–	1·05	3·73	0·00
Sept	58·4	69·3	47·4	93·0	28·0	21·9	0·94	–	0·94	2·34	0·10
Oct	47·8	56·2	39·3	82·0	16·0	16·9	0·57	0·2	0·59	1·41	R
Nov	35·8	41·5	30·2	72·0	−22·0	11·3	0·40	6·5	1·05	1·23	0·07
Dec	28·8	32·6	24·9	59·0	−17·0	7·7	0·20	13·5	1·55	0·64	0·12
Year	47·2	56·7	37·8	102·0	−31·0	18·9	7·48	35·1	10·99	13·47	7·07

DAWSON, YUKON.

Observations for 30 years.

Jan	−24·6	−18·0	−31·3	30·0	−68·0	13·3	0·00	8·6	0·86	1·73	R.
Feb	−12·0	4·3	−19·6	45·0	−55·0	23·9	R.	7·3	0·73	1·35	0·20
Mar	5·6	16·5	− 5·3	52·0	−47·0	21·8	0·01	4·7	0·48	1·21	0·00
April	27·6	40·2	15·1	67·0	−30·0	25·1	0·18	4·7	0·65	1·68	0·23
May	46·8	59·0	34·6	85·0	17·0	24·4	0·85	0·4	0·87	2·00	0·25
June	56·9	70·3	43·6	90·0	27·0	26·7	1·18	0·3	1·21	2·66	0·25
July	59·4	71·9	46·8	95·0	31·0	25·1	1·61	–	1·61	3·32	0·62
Aug	54·0	66·2	41·7	85·0	23·0	24·5	1·51	–	1·51	2·38	0·07
Sept	41·6	51·1	32·2	78·0	8·0	18·9	1·40	1·8	1·58	3·52	0·86
Oct	26·4	32·7	20·1	68·0	−22·0	12·6	0·29	8·8	1·17	4·09	0·10
Nov	0·4	6·4	− 5·6	46·0	−48·0	12·0	0·01	12·4	1·25	2·60	0·24
Dec	−10·2	−4·3	−16·1	38·0	−55·0	11·8	R.	10·9	1·09	2·09	0·08
Year	22·6	33·0	13·0	95·0	−68·0	20·0	7·02	59·9	13·01	17·75	6·28

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Observations for 30 years.

Jan	5·9	15·6	− 3·8	57·0	−57·0	19·4	0·06	7·0	0·76	2·49	0·05
Feb	10·6	21·1	0·1	62·0	−57·0	21·0	0·00	6·7	0·67	2·33	S
Mar	23·4	34·9	11·9	72·0	−40·0	23·0	0·05	6·2	0·67	1·93	R.
April	40·8	52·9	28·6	84·0	−15·0	24·3	0·34	3·6	0·80	2·60	0·04
May	51·2	64·4	38·1	90·0	10·0	26·3	1·73	1·3	1·86	4·04	0·20
June	57·3	70·1	44·4	94·0	25·0	25·7	3·26	S	3·26	8·53	0·00
July	61·2	73·7	48·8	94·0	33·0	24·9	3·56	–	3·56	11·13	0·15
Aug	59·0	71·6	46·4	90·0	26·0	25·2	2·47	–	2·47	6·43	0·49
Sept	50·4	62·9	37·8	87·0	12·0	25·1	1·23	1·7	1·40	4·32	0·00
Oct	41·7	53·2	30·3	82·0	−10·0	22·9	0·39	3·5	0·74	1·86	0·00
Nov	24·5	33·3	15·6	74·0	−37·0	17·7	0·06	6·7	0·73	3·57	0·00
Dec	16·0	24·7	7·3	60·0	−43·0	17·4	0·07	6·8	0·75	3·21	0·00
Year	36·9	48·2	25·6	94·0	−57·0	22·6	13·42	42·5	17·67	27·81	8·16

1.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—con.

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.

Observations for 30 years.

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean Daily.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.	11·2	21·6	0·7	62·0	−51·0	20·9	0·00	6·1	0·61	1·72	0·00
Feb.	12·8	23·5	2·1	64·0	−46·0	21·4	0·01	6·0	0·61	1·51	0·00
Mar.	26·7	38·4	14·9	84·0	−38·0	23·5	0·11	5·0	0·61	1·62	S.
April.	45·1	58·8	31·4	96·0	−16·0	27·4	0·37	2·4	0·61	2·26	0·03
May.	54·7	68·0	41·5	99·0	12·0	26·5	1·70	0·5	1·75	6·29	0·12
June.	62·5	75·6	49·3	107·0	30·0	26·3	2·57	S.	2·57	5·62	0·00
July.	68·4	82·7	54·1	108·0	36·0	28·6	1·73	–	1·73	4·86	0·09
Aug.	66·0	80·7	51·4	104·0	31·0	29·3	1·51	–	1·51	5·65	0·00
Sept.	56·5	70·2	42·7	94·0	17·0	27·5	0·88	0·4	0·92	2·41	0·00
Oct.	45·8	58·7	32·9	93·0	−10·0	25·8	0·51	1·1	0·62	3·48	0·00
Nov.	29·3	39·9	18·7	76·0	−36·0	21·2	0·08	6·4	0·72	3·11	R.
Dec.	21·1	31·0	11·2	68·0	−37·0	19·8	0·06	4·7	0·53	1·42	0·00
Year.	41·7	51·4	29·2	108·0	−51·0	22·2	11·53	32·6	12·79	22·28	6·72

FORT VERMILION, ALBERTA.

Observations for 18 years.

Jan.	− 14·8	− 2·5	− 27·1	50·0	−73·0	24·6	0·00	4·7	0·47	1·80	0·15
Feb.	− 3·9	9·7	− 17·5	53·0	−58·0	27·2	0·00	3·7	0·37	0·65	0·20
Mar.	11·8	26·0	− 2·4	63·0	−41 0	28·4	0·01	7·0	0·71	1·70	0·00
April.	32·0	44·5	19·5	78·0	−29·0	25·0	0·23	6·1	0·84	1·85	0·00
May.	49·3	63·3	35·3	93·0	13·0	28·0	0·78	0·6	0·84	2·06	0·00
June.	57·9	72·2	43·7	98·0	26·0	28·5	1·65	0·1	1·66	3·44	0·25
July.	61·0	75·2	46·9	94 0	28·0	28 3	1·60	–	1·60	3·49	0·51
Aug.	57·1	70·4	43·8	101·0	28·0	26·6	1·57	–	1·57	3·32	0·53
Sept.	47·3	58·2	36 4	84 0	9·0	21·8	1 40	0 1	1·41	2·33	0·64
Oct.	33·1	43·1	23·1	70·0	−14·0	20·0	0·26	2·1	0·47	0·81	0·00
Nov.	14·0	22·4	5·6	48·0	−26·0	16·8	0·02	7·2	0·74	1·40	0 20
Dec.	− 1·7	10·2	− 13·6	65·0	−50 0	23 8	0·00	5·0	0·50	1·60	0·20
Year.	28·6	41·1	16·1	101·0	−73·0	25·0	7·52	36·6	11·18	14·78	7·60

FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALBERTA.

Observations for 16 years.

Jan.	− 11·9	− 3·5	− 20·4	45·0	−55·0	16·9	0·00	9·0	0·90	1·68	0·02
Feb.	− 9·1	0·5	− 18·7	46·0	−56·0	19·2	R.	5·8	0·58	2·03	0·03
Mar.	5·0	15·1	− 5·0	47·0	−41·0	20·1	R.	5·8	0·58	1·58	0·09
April.	28·5	39·4	17·6	69·0	−22·0	21·8	0·20	4·4	0·64	3·04	0·06
May.	44·5	53·8	35·1	83·0	− 3·0	18·7	0·65	1·6	0·81	2·08	0·02
June.	54·0	64·6	43·3	90·0	24·0	21·3	1·56	0·1	1·57	3·31	0·10
July.	61·5	71·0	51·9	93·0	26·0	19·1	2·64	–	2·64	9·52	0·21
Aug.	58·1	68·1	48·2	89·0	25·0	19·9	1·64	–	1·64	3·67	0·39
Sept.	45·2	53·0	37·3	79·0	13·0	15·7	1·63	1·1	1·74	2·93	0·27
Oct.	33·7	40·1	27·3	66·0	−9·0	12·8	0·75	4·3	1·18	5·30	0·02
Nov.	11·0	17·9	4·2	56·0	−33·0	13·7	0·91	8·6	1·77	2·28	0·26
Dec.	2·2	10·3	− 5·9	49·0	−48·0	16·2	0·92	9·1	1·83	3·20	0·09
Year.	26·9	35·8	17·9	90·0	−56·0	17·9	10·90	49·8	15·88	16·99	6·70

1.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—con.

QU'APPELLE, SASK.

Observations for 30 years.

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean Daily.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.	− 0·6	8·5	− 9·7	50·0	−47·0	18·2	0·00	6·9	0·69	2·28	0·05
Feb.	2·0	11·2	− 7·2	50·0	−55·0	18·4	0·00	8·1	0·81	2·85	0·12
Mar.	16·0	25·7	6·2	76·0	−45·0	19·5	0·06	9·6	1·02	4·11	0·05
April	37·3	49·1	25·5	89·0	−24·0	23·6	0·43	6·7	1·10	3·59	0·29
May	48·9	62·4	37·3	92·0	8·0	25·1	2·40	3·1	2·71	6·95	0·25
June	59·6	70·8	48·4	101·0	25·0	22·4	3·69	8	3·69	7·19	0·32
July	63·8	75·9	51·7	100·0	34·0	24·2	2·84	–	2·84	7·25	0·58
Aug.	61·1	73·3	48·9	100·0	27·0	24·4	2·04	–	2·04	5·03	0·30
Sept.	52·0	64·0	39·9	93·0	12·0	24·1	1·28	1·0	1·38	4·61	0·08
Oct.	40·8	51·5	30·2	86·0	−12·0	21·3	0·53	4·5	0·98	3·35	S.
Nov.	21·8	30·4	13·3	73·0	−30·0	17·1	0·14	8·4	0·98	2·51	0·12
Dec.	10·7	18·5	2·8	49·0	−40·0	15·7	0·01	7·1	0·72	3·11	0·03
Year.	34·5	45·1	23·9	101·0	−55·0	21·2	13·42	55·4	18·96	26·47	10·14

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

Observations for 30 years.

Jan.	− 5·9	5·3	−17·1	53·0	−67·0	22·4	0·00	8·2	0·82	2·00	0·22
Feb.	− 1·3	11·3	−13·9	52·0	−70·0	25·2	0·01	6·8	0·69	2·15	0·04
Mar.	12·1	26·2	− 2·1	68·0	−44·0	28·3	0·10	7·7	0·87	2·56	0·17
April	36·1	48·7	23·6	86·0	−23·0	25·1	0·38	4·4	0·82	3·37	0·03
May	48·9	62·6	35·2	90·0	2·0	27·4	1·34	1·6	1·50	4·87	0·01
June	58·1	71·0	45·1	96·0	17·0	25·9	2·67	–	2·67	7·36	1·00
July	62·0	74·2	49·8	93·0	33·0	24·4	2·31	–	2·31	5·31	0·17
Aug.	58·8	71·7	46·0	94·0	22·0	25·7	2·31	–	2·31	8·01	R.
Sept.	49·4	61·7	37·1	87·0	14·0	24·6	1·32	0·7	1·39	2·94	0·09
Oct.	38·3	49·2	27·4	85·0	− 5·0	21·8	0·57	2·3	0·80	1·97	0·10
Nov.	18·5	27·4	9·5	66·0	−41·0	17·9	0·12	8·7	0·99	3·06	0·07
Dec.	5·3	15·1	− 4·5	58·0	−57·0	19·6	0·01	8·0	0·81	2·61	0·19
Year.	31·7	43·7	19·7	96·0	−70·0	24·0	11·13	48·4	15·97	29·88	9·25

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Observations for 30 years.

Jan.	− 3·5	6·8	−13·8	42·0	−46·0	20·6	0·01	8·1	0·82	2·12	0·12
Feb.	− 0·5	10·7	−11·8	46·0	−46·0	22·5	0·01	7·4	0·75	1·80	0·09
Mar.	15·2	26·7	3·6	73·0	−37·0	23·1	0·21	9·6	1·17	3·00	0·29
April	38·7	50·1	27·4	90·0	− 13·0	22·7	1·10	4·4	1·54	5·64	0·25
May	51·5	64·5	38·5	94·0	11·0	26·0	2·06	0·9	2·15	6·38	0·11
June	62·6	74·9	50·2	101·0	21·0	24·7	3·03	–	3·03	6·30	0·45
July	66·2	78·1	54·3	96·0	35·0	23·8	3·25	–	3·25	7·14	0·87
Aug.	62·7	75·0	50·4	103·0	30·0	24·6	2·18	–	2·18	4·75	0·77
Sept.	54·1	65·9	42·2	99·0	17·0	23·7	2·07	0·1	2·08	5·49	0·60
Oct.	41·6	52·0	31·3	85·0	− 3·0	20·7	1·22	1·4	1·36	5·67	0·29
Nov.	22·0	30·8	13·3	71·0	−33·0	17·5	0·17	8·2	0·99	2·34	0·06
Dec.	7·2	16·7	− 2·4	49·0	−44·0	19·1	0·06	8·6	0·92	3·99	0·11
Year.	34·8	46·0	23·6	103·0	−46·0	22·4	15·37	48·7	20·24	28·40	14·38

1.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—con.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Observations for 30 years.

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean Daily.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.	6·2	17·1	— 4·6	48·0	—40·0	21·7	0·02	7·4	0·76	1·46	0·21
Feb.	8·2	19·7	— 3·3	52·0	—51·0	23·0	0·05	6·5	0·70	2·77	0·04
Mar.	19·6	30·8	8·4	70·0	—42·0	22·4	0·11	8·1	0·92	2·76	0·18
April	35·6	44·7	26·4	78·0	— 3·0	18·3	1·19	3·6	1·55	3·09	0·07
May	46·0	55·6	36·5	89·0	16·0	19·1	1·98	0·5	2·03	4·10	0·36
June	57·1	67·2	47·0	91·0	20·0	20·2	2·69	–	2·69	6·94	0·50
July	62·6	73·5	51·7	96·0	33·0	21·8	3·76	–	3·76	9·21	1·39
Aug.	59·0	70·6	47·5	94·0	31·0	23·1	2·77	–	2·77	5·06	1·02
Sept.	52·8	62·3	43·3	88·0	19·0	19·0	3·26	–	3·26	7·54	1·30
Oct.	41·5	50·6	32·9	80·0	1·0	17·7	2·39	0·9	2·48	5·27	0·37
Nov.	26·7	34·6	18·7	69·0	—22·0	15·9	0·84	6·2	1·46	4·29	0·35
Dec.	13·4	22·7	4·1	51·0	—38·0	18·6	0·18	6·6	0·84	2·68	0·02
Year.	35·7	45·8	25·7	96·0	—51·0	20·1	19·24	39·8	23·22	29·43	18·80

TORONTO, ONT.

Observations for 70 years.

Jan.	22·1	29·1	15·2	58·0	—26·0	13·9	1·14	17·3	2·87	5·72	0·61
Feb.	21·7	29·2	14·1	54·0	—25·0	15·1	0·93	16·5	2·58	5·21	0·29
Mar.	29·0	36·3	21·9	75·0	—16·0	14·4	1·50	11·5	2·65	6·70	0·66
April	41·4	49·6	33·3	90·0	6·0	16·3	2·15	2·5	2·40	4·90	0·09
May	52·7	62·0	43·3	93·0	25·0	18·7	2·97	0·1	2·98	9·36	0·52
June	62·6	72·4	52·9	97·0	28·0	19·5	2·76	–	2·76	8·09	0·57
July	68·1	77·9	58·2	103·0	39·0	19·7	3·04	–	3·04	5·63	0·36
Aug.	66·6	76·1	57·1	102·0	40·0	19·0	2·77	–	2·77	7·09	R.
Sept.	59·2	68·2	50·2	97·0	28·0	18·0	3·18	–	3·18	9·76	0·40
Oct.	47·0	54·9	39·1	86·0	16·0	15·8	2·40	0·6	2·46	5·96	0·56
Nov.	36·3	42·5	30·1	70·0	— 5·0	12·4	2·49	4·6	2·95	5·84	0·11
Dec.	26·3	32·5	20·0	61·0	—21·0	12·5	1·53	13·0	2·83	6·00	0·47
Year.	44·4	52·6	36·3	103·0	—26·0	16·3	26·86	66·0	33·46	50·18	24·84

PARRY SOUND, ONT.

Observations for 40 years.

Jan.	14·3	24·5	4·0	54·0	—38·0	20·5	0·87	31·5	4·02	7·75	1·76
Feb.	13·7	24·9	2·6	58·0	—38·0	22·3	0·76	23·4	3·10	6·31	0·46
Mar.	23·5	34·3	12·8	71·0	—27·0	21·5	1·33	14·8	2·81	5·49	0·75
April	39·0	49·4	28·5	82·0	— 3·0	20·9	1·76	3·1	2·07	4·03	0·75
May	51·5	62·4	40·6	90·0	16·0	21·8	2·96	0·6	3·02	6·06	0·58
June	61·8	72·7	50·9	94·0	31·0	21·8	2·47	–	2·47	5·47	0·70
July	66·5	76·9	56·1	98·0	37·0	20·8	2·80	–	2·80	0·92	1·10
Aug.	64·2	74·5	54·0	93·0	35·0	20·5	2·83	–	2·83	5·46	0·63
Sept.	55·7	67·6	47·9	90·0	24·0	19·7	4·49	S.	4·49	8·43	1·52
Oct.	45·8	54·5	37·1	84·0	9 ·0	17·4	3·92	0·9	3·92	6·33	0·57
Nov.	33·5	40·8	26·2	69·0	—20·0	14·6	4·12	14·9	4·12	7·33	2·09
Dec.	20·5	29·7	11·4	56·0	—39·0	18·3	4·45	32·3	4·45	8·16	2·18
Year.	41·0	51·0	31·0	98·0	—39·0	20·0	27·95	121·5	40·10	50·30	31·59

1.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—con.

COTTAM, ONT.

Observations for 20 years.

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean Daily.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.	22·0	31·6	12·3	62·0	−20·0	19·3	1·59	11·8	2·77	6·01	1·45
Feb.	21·1	30·9	11·3	57·0	−25·0	19·6	1·61	10·1	2·62	6·16	1·11
Mar.	32·8	42·8	22·8	80·0	− 8·0	20·0	1·90	6·8	2·58	6·30	1·07
April.	43·7	54·6	32·7	87·0	10·0	21·9	2·34	2·1	2·55	4·54	0·47
May.	55·6	67·6	43·6	95·0	19·0	24·0	3·58	0·2	3·60	6·76	1·48
June.	64·6	76·6	52·6	95·0	30·0	24·0	4·18	–	4·18	7·21	0·41
July.	70·6	83·0	58·2	100·0	36·0	24·8	3·38	–	3·38	7·08	0·66
Aug.	68·9	81·6	56·2	100·0	35·0	25·4	2·49	–	2·49	5·66	0·00
Sept.	61·6	74·4	48·9	97·0	26·0	25·5	2·18	–	2·18	5·50	1·09
Oct.	49·4	61·7	37·1	85·0	10·0	24·6	2·48	0·1	2·49	5·36	1·07
Nov.	37·8	47·9	27·8	74·0	8·0	20·1	2·40	2·7	2·67	5·04	1·05
Dec.	26·4	35·0	17·9	70·0	−11·0	17·1	1·82	8·2	2·64	4·42	0·90
Year.	46·2	57·3	35·1	100·0	−25·0	22·2	29·95	42·0	34·15	38·97	26·67

HAILEYBURY, ONT.

Observations for 20 years.

Jan.	6·4	17·4	− 4·6	48·0	−40·0	22·0	0·27	17·5	2·02	3·43	1·20
Feb.	7·8	14·0	− 3·4	48·0	−48·0	17·4	0·20	18·0	2·00	3·94	0·54
Mar.	19·4	21·6	8·2	66·0	−34·0	13·4	0·52	16·0	2·12	4·43	0·59
April.	37·1	48·0	26·2	81·0	− 3·0	21·8	1·25	5·8	1·83	4·38	0·88
May.	50·8	62·2	39·4	93·0	14·0	22·8	2·83	1·5	2·98	4·73	0·75
June.	61·7	73·4	50·0	100·0	28·0	23·4	2·91	–	2·91	5·55	0·72
July.	66·0	76·8	55·4	102·0	36·0	21·4	2·72	–	2·72	8·21	1·55
Aug.	62·2	72·7	51·8	94·0	30·0	20·9	2·88	–	2·88	4·45	1·14
Sept.	55·3	64·9	45·7	91·0	24·0	19·2	2·31	–	2·31	7·44	0·96
Oct.	43·0	51·5	34·4	80·0	13·0	17·1	2,58	2·8	2·86	5·20	0·97
Nov.	23·2	35·2	21·1	67·0	−15·0	14·1	0·99	13·7	2·36	4·35	0·43
Dec.	13·6	22·0	5·2	51·0	−34·0	16·8	0·76	19·9	2·74	3·95	0·88
Year.	37·1	46·7	27·5	102·0	−48·0	19·2	20·21	95·2	29·73	39·77	27·13

MONTREAL, QUE.

Observations for 50 years.

Jan.	12·7	20·8	4·6	53·0	−26·0	16·2	0·85	31·4	3·99	6·18	2·08
Feb.	14·3	21·8	6·8	47·0	−24·0	15·0	0·72	26·1	3·33	6·35	0·49
Mar.	24·6	31·7	17·4	61·0	−15·0	14·3	1·45	19·5	3·40	7·32	1·01
April.	41·3	49·3	33·4	77·0	8·0	15·9	1·69	5·3	2·22	4·19	0·48
May.	52·9	61·6	44·3	89·0	23·0	17·3	3·01	0·1	3·02	6·22	0·11
June.	63·9	73·6	54·3	92·0	38·0	19·3	3·21	–	3·21	8·00	0·90
July.	69·1	77·4	60·8	95·0	47·0	16·6	3·95	–	3·95	7·72	0·96
Aug.	66·1	74·0	58·2	90·0	43·0	15·8	3·35	–	3·35	7·89	1·23
Sept.	58·5	66·2	50·8	90·0	33·0	15·4	3·46	–	3·46	6·65	0·88
Oct.	46·0	52·9	39·1	80·0	21·0	13·8	3·13	1·4	3·27	7·47	0·65
Nov.	33·3	39·2	27·4	68·0	00·0	11·8	2·26	11·7	3·43	6·40	1·44
Dec.	19·6	26·5	12·7	59·0	−21·0	13·8	1·17	25·2	3·69	5·94	1·12
Year.	41·8	49·6	34·1	95·0	−26·0	15·5	28·25	120·7	40·32	48·01	30·97

1.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—con.

QUEBEC, QUE.

Observations for 20 years.

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean Daily.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.	9·7	17·7	1·8	47·0	—34·0	15·9	0·64	30·7	3·71	6·58	1·10
Feb.	12·0	20·2	3·7	49·0	—32·0	16·5	0·74	27·3	3·47	6·22	0·98
Mar.	22·8	30·7	15·0	64·0	—23·0	15·5	1·29	19·9	3·28	6·16	1·05
April	37·0	45·3	28·7	80·0	3·0	16·6	1·42	6·4	2·06	6·57	0·70
May	52·0	62·0	42·0	88·0	21·0	20·0	3,01	0·4	3·05	6·93	0·27
June	61·2	70·8	51·5	90·0	34·0	19·3	3·83	–	3·83	9·23	1·32
July	66·1	75·7	56·6	96·0	39·0	19·1	4·30	–	4·30	7·12	0·53
Aug.	62·8	71·5	54·1	90·0	38·0	17·4	4·00	–	4·00	9·58	1·35
Sept.	55·3	63·6	46·9	88·0	29·0	16·7	3·77	–	3·77	8·75	1·08
Oct.	42·0	47·8	36·3	77·0	14·0	11·5	2·94	1·5	3·09	6·99	0·93
Nov.	32·2	35·7	28·7	66·0	—10·0	7·0	1·75	14·2	3·17	7·09	0·90
Dec.	15·0	22·2	7·8	55·0	—27·0	14·4	0·85	25·2	3·37	6·78	1·13
Year.	39·0	47·0	31·1	96·0	—34·0	15·9	28·54	125·6	41·10	52·39	32·12

ANTICOSTI (SOUTH WEST POINT), QUEBEC.

Observations for 30 years.

Jan.	11·9	19·8	4·0	47·0	—40·0	15·8	0·58	18·3	2·41	6·70	0·54
Feb.	12·5	19·7	5·3	46·0	—35·0	14·4	0·25	14·7	1·72	4·70	0·27
Mar.	21·0	27·1	15·0	47·0	—20·0	12·1	0·50	12·0	1·70	4·95	0·29
April	30·5	35·4	25·6	71·0	— 3·0	9·8	1·12	5·6	1·68	7·92	R.05
May	39·8	45·0	34·5	78·0	19·0	10·5	2·40	0·4	2·44	4·68	0·05
June	48·4	53·4	43·5	85·0	26·0	9·9	2·93	0·1	2·94	5·58	0·40
July	56·6	62·3	51·0	79·0	34·0	11·3	3·14	–	3·14	8·70	0·43
Aug.	56·2	61·5	51·0	80·0	28·0	10·5	3·43	–	3·43	4·92	0·76
Sept.	48·7	54·4	43·0	73·0	20·0	11·4	2·92	–	2·92	4·81	0·70
Oct.	39·8	45·1	34·5	68·0	8·0	10·6	3·40	0·5	3·45	9·85	0·54
Nov.	30·2	35·4	25·1	57·0	— 1·0	10·3	2·05	6·4	2·69	4·54	0·49
Dec.	20·5	27·2	13·8	52·0	—34·0	13·4	0·65	14·7	2·12	5·10	0·32
Year.	34·7	40·5	28·9	85·0	—40·0	11·6	23·37	72·7	30·64	45·43	15·83

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Observations for 30 years.

Jan.	13·3	24·3	2·2	55·0	—34·0	22·1	1·64	23·9	4·03	8·34	1·36
Feb.	15·4	26·6	4·1	51·0	—35·0	22·5	0·96	47·0	5·66	4·78	0·48
Mar.	26·5	36·9	16·0	65·0	—20·0	20·9	2·16	25·6	4·72	7·58	1·32
April	38·9	49·5	28·3	82·0	— 2·0	21·2	1·99	10·0	2·97	4·43	0·30
May	51·2	62·8	39·6	92·0	24·0	23·2	3·21	0·1	3·22	9·08	0·88
June	59·6	71·7	47·5	92·0	26·0	24·2	3·71	–	3·71	8·01	1·47
July	65·9	77·0	54·8	96·0	40·0	22·2	3·03	–	3·03	6·28	1·26
Aug	63·2	73·7	52·7	95·0	35·0	21·0	3·97	–	3·97	6·99	0·76
Sept	55·3	66·1	44·5	92·0	25·0	21·6	3·54	–	3·54	7·73	0·91
Oct	43·4	54·2	32·6	81·0	15·0	21·6	4·02	0 5	4·07	9·99	0·85
Nov.	33·0	40·9	25·0	68·0	— 3·0	15·9	3·17	9·0	4·07	6·47	0·96
Dec.	19·4	28·2	10·5	58·0	—26·0	17·7	1·56	18·9	3·45	6·42	1·18
Year.	40·4	51·0	29·8	96·0	—35·0	21·2	32·94	135·0	46·44	54·62	35·02

1.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—concluded.

YARMOUTH, N. S.

Observations for 35 years.

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
							Averages.			Extremes.	
	Mean Daily.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Daily range.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan	30·0	34·3	19·6	54·0	−6·0	14·7	2·75	20·3	4·78	0·92	1·97
Feb	25·7	32·7	18·8	52·0	−12·0	13·9	2·13	21·8	4·31	7·77	2·28
Mar	31·8	37·8	25·7	55·0	−2·0	12·1	3·32	13·3	4·65	10·75	1·45
April	39·7	46·4	33·1	72·0	17·0	13·3	3·17	5·5	3·72	7·12	0·82
May	48·1	55·6	40·6	73·0	25·0	15·0	3·77	S.	3·77	7·66	0·93
June	55·3	63·0	47·6	79·0	31·0	15·4	2·83	–	2·83	6·58	0·69
July	60·8	68·2	53·2	86·0	41·0	15·0	3·38	–	3·38	8·42	0·52
Aug	60·7	67·9	53·6	83·0	39·0	14·3	3·51	–	3·51	9·59	1·08
Sept	56·0	63·2	48·8	79·0	31·0	14·4	3·50	–	3·50	5·70	0·88
Oct	48·6	55·4	41·7	74·0	25·0	13·7	4·15	0·3	4·18	11·38	0·78
Nov	41·2	46·6	37·1	66·0	11·0	9·5	3·77	4·0	4·17	8·56	1·51
Dec	31·1	37·6	24·5	58·0	−3·0	13·3	3·31	14·7	4·78	9·20	1·88
Year	44·1	50·7	37·0	86·0	−12·0	13·7	39·59	79·9	47·58	70·90	35·06

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Observations for 30 years.

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
							Averages.			Extremes.	
	Mean Daily.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Daily range.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan	19·0	27·0	11·0	52·0	−19·0	16·0	1·46	19·6	3·42	7·62	1·10
Feb	18·0	26·0	9·0	49·0	−21·0	17·0	0·86	17·5	2·61	6·37	0·88
Mar	27·0	34·6	20·0	54·0	−15·0	14·0	1·67	13·9	3·06	5·54	1·48
April	37·0	44·0	30·0	74·0	8·0	14·0	2·11	8·8	2·99	6·10	0·82
May	48·0	56·0	40·0	81·0	26·0	16·0	2·51	1·0	2·61	5·85	0·40
June	57·0	66·0	49·0	87·0	32·0	17·0	2·54	–	2·54	5·37	0·47
July	66·0	74·0	58·0	91·0	37·0	12·0	2·96	–	2·96	8·97	1·81
Aug	65·0	73·0	57·0	92·0	42·0	16·0	3·37	–	3·37	8·44	0·94
Sept	58·0	65·0	50·0	87·0	34·0	15·0	3·36	–	3·36	8·75	0·06
Oct	48·0	54·0	41·0	77·0	26·0	13·0	4·46	0·2	4·48	10·38	0·50
Nov	37·0	42·0	32·0	62·0	11·0	10·0	3·48	6·0	4·08	8·00	1·74
Dec	25·0	32·0	19·0	52·0	−11·0	13·0	2·19	16·0	3·79	7·25	1·41
Year	42·0	49·0	35·0	92·0	−21·0	14·0	30·97	83·0	39·27	56·43	32·45

2.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

VICTORIA, B.C.

Months.	Sunshine Average 1895-1910.		Average No. of days completely clouded, 1901-1920.	Wind 1896-1915.					Average No. of days 1896-1915 with		
	Number of hours per month.	Percentage of possible duration.		Average No. of Gales.	Average hourly Velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest Wind Recorded. Miles per hour.	Strongest Wind Recorded. Direction.	Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
Jan.	53·4	19·6	14	3	9·0	N	50	SE	–	1	–
Feb.	79·4	27·9	7	2	8·9	N	48	SW	–	1	–
Mar.	143·0	39·0	5	2	9·0	SE	52	SW	–	1	–
April	184·8	44·9	2	2	9·0	SW	50	SW	–	–	–
May	198·6	41·9	3	2	8·8	SW	41	W	–	1	–
June	215·1	44·7	1	2	9·7	SW	49	SW	–	–	–
July	293·7	60·4	1	2	9·1	SW	44	SW	–	–	–
Aug.	256·9	58·0	1	1	7·8	SW	43	SW	–	2	–
Sept.	183·3	48·6	3	1	6·5	SW	44	SW	–	3	–
Oct.	118·3	35·3	7	1	6·8	E	56	SW	–	4	–
Nov.	57·3	20·8	10	3	9·9	NE	57	SE	–	1	–
Dec.	38·1	14·9	13	3	8·8	NE	59	SE	–	1	–
Year	1821·9	–	67	24	8·6	SW	59	SE	–	15	–

* VANCOUVER, B.C.

Jan.	46·4	17·3	17	Average less than one per month.	4·3	E	40	NW	–	3	–
Feb.	51·5	18·2	10		4·0	E	26	W	–	4	–
Mar.	135·6	36·9	7		5·0	E	30	SE	–	1	–
April	179·4	43·7	4		4·8	SE	25	W	–	–	1
May	220·0	46·5	3		4·8	SE	23	W	1	–	–
June	228·0	47·2	2		4·5	E	27	W	1	–	–
July	265·6	54·6	2		4·1	S	22	W	2	–	–
Aug.	252·7	57·0	2		3·7	S	20	W	1	–	–
Sept.	162·9	43·3	5		4·6	S	26	NW	1	2	–
Oct.	111·3	33·4	8		3·8	SE	35	W	–	6	–
Nov.	51·1	18·6	13		4·3	E	25	NW	–	4	–
Dec.	38·8	15·3	15		4·4	E	30	W	–	4	–
Year	1743·3	–	88	–	4·4	SE	40	NW	6	24	1

* Sunshine, 1908–1917; days clouded, 1909–1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1905–1920.

† KAMLOOPS, B.C.

Jan.	65·0	24·7	12	Average less than one per month.	3·5	S	25	SE	–	–	–
Feb.	87·0	31·1	7		3·1	S	24	NE	–	–	–
Mar.	166·0	45·2	4		4·5	SE	31	W	–	–	–
April	187·0	45·2	3		4·8	S	30	W	–	–	–
May	224·0	46·8	3		4·4	S	30	W	–	–	–
June	240·0	50·1	3		4·1	SW	25	SE	–	–	–
July	295·0	59·9	1		4·1	SW	40	SE	1	–	–
Aug.	262·0	58·6	2		3·5	SW	30	SE	–	–	–
Sept.	185·0	49·1	3		3·5	S	40	S	–	–	–
Oct.	140·0	42·3	6		3·6	SE	40	NW	–	–	–
Nov.	70·0	26·2	10		4·4	SE	40	W	–	–	–
Dec.	49·7	20·1	13		3·3	S	30	SE	–	–	–
Year	1970·7	–	67		3·9	S	40	–	1	–	–

† Sunshine, 1906–1916; days clouded, 1906–1920; wind, etc., 1897–1916.

‡ EDMONTON, ALTA.

Jan.	79	31·6	10	–	4·4	W	36	W	–	–	–
Feb.	125	45·7	3	–	4·9	W	34	NW	–	–	–
Mar.	174	47·4	3	–	5·6	S	28	NW	–	–	–
April	212	50·7	3	–	7·2	SW	42	NW	–	–	–
May	222	45·1	3	1	6·8	SW	36	SE	1	1	–
June	242	47·8	3	–	5·9	W	34	NW	3	1	–
July	273	53·8	2	–	5·3	SW	30	NW	4	1	1
Aug.	256	56·3	2	–	4·7	W	26	NW	2	1	–
Sept.	184	48·6	3	–	5·3	W	36	W	1	1	–
Oct.	150	46·2	4	–	5·2	W	28	NW	–	–	–
Nov.	87	33·9	7	–	4·6	SW	25	NW	–	–	–
Dec.	77	33·2	11	–	4·2	SW	34	NW	–	–	–
Year	2,081	–	54	1	5·3	SW	42	NW	11	5	1

‡ Sunshine, 1906–1916; days clouded, 1906–1920; wind, etc., 1897–1916.

2.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations—continued.
(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

Months.	Sunshine Average 1895-1910.		Average No. of days completely clouded, 1901-1920.	Wind 1896-1915.					Average No. of days 1896-1915 with		
	Number of hours per month.	Percentage of possible duration.		Average No. of Gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest Wind Recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direction.			
Jan.	88	33·1	8	2	5·9	SW	46	S	–	1	–
Feb.	117	41·6	6	2	6·0	SW	51	S	–	–	–
Mar.	169	46·0	3	2	6·6	SW	41	S NW	–	–	–
April	220	53·4	2	3	7·4	W	50	S	–	–	–
May	233	48·9	3	2	7·5	S	60	N W	2	–	–
June	268	55·0	1	2	7·5	SW	61	SW	4	–	–
July	326	66·6	1	1	6·4	SW	46	SW	4	–	–
Aug.	284	63·8	1	1	5·6	SW	50	W	3	–	–
Sept.	196	52·0	3	1	5·8	SW	50	S	1	–	–
Oct.	158	47·7	4	1	5·9	W	60	W	–	–	–
Nov.	102	37·8	6	2	6·1	SW	60	SW	–	–	–
Dec.	82	32·9	9	2	6·5	SW	60	N	–	–	–
Year	2,243	–	47	21	6·4	SW	61	SW	14	1	–
	* ROSTHERN, SASK.			* PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.							
Jan.	91·6	36·1	10	–	3·3	S	26	NW	–	–	–
Feb.	137·7	50·0	4	–	3·2	SW	29	NW	–	–	–
Mar.	176·1	47·9	4	–	4·0	SW	35	NW	–	–	–
April	220·8	53·6	3	–	5·0	SE	36	NW	–	–	–
May	262·7	53·8	2	–	4·9	S	25	SE	–	–	–
June	280·1	56·0	2	–	4·2	SE	31	N	1	–	–
July	294·8	65·2	2	–	3·6	SW	31	SE	3	1	–
Aug.	272·9	60·3	2	–	3·0	SW	24	E	2	1	–
Sept.	190·8	50·4	4	–	3·8	SW	24	Several.	–	1	–
Oct.	141·4	43·3	6	–	3·9	SW	28	NW	–	–	–
Nov.	111·6	43·1	7	–	3·4	S	20	Several.	–	–	–
Dec.	78·3	33·0	11	–	3·2	SW	32	N	–	–	–
Year	2,258·8	–	57	–	3·8	S	36	NW	6	3	–

* Sunshine and days clouded, 1911–1920; wind 1896–1917, 1898 missing; days with thunder, etc., 1896–1917.

	*INDIAN HEAD, SASK.			*QU'APPELLE, SASK.							
Jan.	81·4	32·8	10	2	9·4	NW	66	NW	–	1	–
Feb.	103·7	37·0	6	2	9·5	NW	46	W	–	1	–
Mar.	131·8	35·9	6	2	9·6	W	48	NW	–	1	–
April	170·1	41·2	4	2	10·0	SW	58	S	–	1	–
May	214·4	44·6	5	2	9·8	SW	50	NW	2	1	–
June	207·4	42·4	4	1	9·0	S	48	SW	4	1	1
July	272·4	55·5	2	1	8·2	SW	42	NW	5	1	–
Aug.	228·9	51·3	2	1	7·4	SW	38	NW SW	4	1	–
Sept.	162·8	43·2	5	1	8·4	W	41	SW	1	1	–
Oct.	130·5	39·5	6	2	9·1	W	45	NW	–	1	–
Nov.	68·8	25·7	8	1	9·1	W	42	NW	–	1	–
Dec.	58·8	23·8	12	2	9·0	W	45	NW	–	1	–
Year	1,831·0	–	70	19	9·0	W	66	NW	16	12	1

*Sunshine and days clouded, 1891–1910; wind, etc., 1897–1917 (1908 missing).

† WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Jan.	110·3	41·4	9	7	12·8	W	50	NW	–	–	–
Feb.	138·6	49·2	6	5	12·2	SW	55	NW	–	1	–
Mar.	175·0	47·7	7	6	13·1	S	66	NW	–	–	–
April	206·7	50·2	5	7	14·5	E	60	W	1	–	–
May	250·7	52·3	4	6	14·5	E	66	NW	2	–	–
June	250·4	51·6	3	5	12·7	E	46	NW	4	–	–
July	290·5	59·5	2	5	12·1	S	55	SW	5	–	–
Aug.	256·7	57·8	3	4	11·3	S	43	W	3	–	–
Sept.	179·6	47·7	4	6	13·0	S	55	W	2	–	–
Oct.	124·8	37·6	8	6	13·8	S	60	NWN	1	–	–
Nov.	89·6	33·2	10	5	12·4	SW	45	W	–	1	–
Dec.	81·2	32·2	14	4	12·2	SW	59	W	–	–	–
Year	2,154·1	–	75	66	12·9	S	66	NW	18	2	–

† Sunshine, 1882–1910; days clouded, 1901–1920; wind, etc., 1897–1916.

2.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations—continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

CALGARY, ALTA.

Months.	Wind (1897-1916).					Average Number of days (1897-1916) with		
	Average Number of Gales.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Prevailing Direction.	Strongest wind Recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January	1	6·4	W	52	NW	–	–	–
February	1	6·6	W	48	W	–	–	–
March	1	7·6	SW	48	SW	–	–	–
April	1	8·5	W	56	NW	–	–	–
May	1	8·8	NW	48	N NW	1	–	–
June	1	8·6	NW	50	W	1	–	1
July	1	7·6	NW	48	NW	3	–	–
August	1	7·3	NW	36	W	2	–	–
September	1	7·5	NW	62	NW	–	–	–
October	1	6·5	NW	40	W	–	–	–
November	1	6·0	W	36	Several.	–	–	–
December	1	6·5	W	52	W	–	–	–
Year	12	7·3	W	62	NW	7	–	1

LE PAS, MANITOBA.

Months.	Wind (1910-1920).					Average Number of days (1910-1920) with		
	Average Number of Gales.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Prevailing Direction.	Strongest wind Recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January	1	7·5	W	43	NW	–	–	–
February	1	7·2	W	40	W	–	–	–
March	1	7·5	S	45	W	–	1	–
April	–	8·3	E	41	SW	–	–	–
May	–	8·5	E	40	–	–	–	–
June	2	7·8	SE	44	SW	2	–	–
July	1	8·9	W	54	SW	–	2	–
August	1	7·7	W	48	NW	2	1	–
September	1	6·8	W	41	NW	–	1	–
October	1	7·5	W	42	W	–	–	–
November	–	7·9	W	33	NW	–	–	–
December	–	7·1	SW	38	W	–	–	–
Year	9	7·7	W	54	SW	4	5	–

2.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations.—continued.
(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

PORT NELSON, MAN.

Months.	Wind (1916-1920).					Average Number of days (1916-1920) with		
	Average Number of Gales.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Prevailing Direction.	Strongest wind Recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January	2	12·4	W	34	W NW	–	1	–
February	3	12·9	W	48	NW	–	–	–
March	3	11·4	W	41	NE	–	1	–
April	2	12·8	SE	51	NW	–	1	–
May	1	12·4	NE	40	NE	–	3	–
June	3	13·6	NE	38	NE NW	3	2	–
July	2	13·8	NE	53	NE	3	1	–
August	2	12·4	SW	42	NE NW	2	2	–
September	3	12·8	SW	42	SW NW	1	1	–
October	4	13·6	NW	40	–	–	1	–
November	5	13·1	NW	43	N	–	2	–
December	2	11·7	W	42	NW	–	–	–
Year	32	12·7	SW	53	NE	9	15	–

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Months.	Wind (1896-1920).					Average Number of days (1896-1920) with		
	Average Number of Gales.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Prevailing Direction.	Strongest wind Recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January	1	6·9	NW	37	NW	–	–	–
February	1	7·1	NW	50	NW	–	–	–
March	1	7·8	NW	52	NW	–	–	–
April	1	7·8	S	39	NW NE	1	1	–
May	1	7·8	SE	41	NE	1	2	–
June	–	6·7	E	51	NW	2	2	–
July	–	6·4	S	34	NW	4	1	–
August	–	6·7	SW	41	NW	3	2	–
September	–	7·1	SW	62	NW	2	2	–
October	1	7·4	SW	42	NW	1	3	–
November	1	8·1	NW	40	NW	–	1	–
December	1	7·4	NW	52	NW	–	1	–
Year	8	7·3	SW	62	NW	14	15	–

WHITE RIVER, ONT.

Months.	Wind (1896-1920).					Average Number of days (1896-1920) with		
	Average Number of Gales.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Prevailing Direction.	Strongest wind Recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January	–	4·2	SE	28	NW	–	–	–
February	–	3·3	E	22	S NW	–	–	–
March	–	4·4	E	30	N	–	–	–
April	–	5·0	E	30	N	–	–	–
May	–	5·6	SE	28	SW	1	–	–
June	–	5·0	S	32	SW	1	–	–
July	–	4·4	SW	23	N	2	1	–
August	–	3·6	S	24	SW	2	1	–
September	–	3·9	SW	24	S	2	1	–
October	–	4·1	SE	25	SW	–	–	–
November	–	4·6	SE	25	NW SW	–	–	–
December	–	3·7	S	24	S	–	–	–
Year	–	4·3	SE	32	SW	8	3	–

2.—Averages of Sunshine .Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations—continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

COCHRANE, ONT.

Months.	Wind (1911-1920).					Average Number of days (1911-1920) with		
	Average Number of Gales.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Prevailing Direction.	Strongest with Recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January	–	7·8	W	34	NW	–	–	–
February	–	7·2	NW	32	NW	–	–	–
March	–	8·2	SW	33	NW	–	–	–
April	–	8·4	SE	35	NW	–	–	–
May	–	8·5	S	35	NW	1	1	–
June	–	8·4	S	34	SW	2	–	–
July	–	7·1	W	29	SW	3	–	–
August	–	6·5	W	31	NW	2	–	–
September	–	7·3	SW	30	SW	1	1	–
October	–	7·2	SW	35	SE	–	1	–
November	–	6·6	SW	30	SW	–	1	–
December	–	6·8	NW	27	SW	–	1	–
Year	–	7·5	SW	35	NW SE	9	5	–

ANTICOSTI, SOUTH WEST POINT, QUEBEC.

Months.	Wind (1897-1920).					Average Number of days (1897-1920) with		
	Average Number of Gales.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Prevailing Direction.	Strongest wind Recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January	16	21·9	NW	72	NW	–	–	–
February	13	19·9	SW	65	NW	–	1	–
March	12	18·6	S	68	NW	–	1	–
April	8	15·8	SE	70	NW	–	3	–
May	6	13·8	SE	52	NW	–	3	–
June	4	13·3	SE	56	W	–	5	–
July	3	12·1	SE	44	W	–	7	–
August	4	12·3	SE	68	W	–	5	–
September	6	14·3	SE	58	NW	–	3	–
October	10	16·6	S	67	W	–	4	–
November	11	18·8	SE	98	N	–	1	–
December	14	20·6	SW	71	NW	–	1	–
Year	107	16·5	S	98	N	–	34	–

2.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations—continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

HAILEYBURY, ONTARIO.

Months.	Sunshine Average 1906-1916.		Average No. of days completely clouded, 1901-1920.	Wind 1896-1920.					Average No. of days 18.6-1920 with		
	Number of hours per month.	Percentage of possible duration.		Average No. of Gales.	Average hourly velocity	Prevailing direction.	Strongest Wind Recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direction.			
Jan.	92	33·4	10	1	2	NW	8	N NW	–	1	–
Feb.	119	41·6	7	2	2	NW	9	SW	–	1	–
Mar.	165	44·8	5	2	2	S	9	SW	–	1	–
April	193	47·3	5	1	2	S	8	NWN	–	1	–
May	210	45·0	4	1	2	S	8	NW	2	1	–
June	259	54·5	2	1	2	SE	8	SW	4	1	–
July	266	55·5	1	1	2	SW	8	Several.	6	–	–
Aug.	221	50·3	2	1	2	S	8	NW	4	1	–
Sept.	174	46·3	4	2	2	SW	8	S	2	1	–
Oct.	110	32·8	7	2	2	SW	9	NW	1	1	–
Nov.	56	20·1	13	2	2	NW	10	SW W	–	1	–
Dec.	61	23·2	12	1	2	W	8	NW	–	1	–
Year.	1,733	–	72	17	2	SW	10	SW W	19	11	–

	* GRAVENHURST, ONTARIO.			* PARRY SOUND, ONTARIO.							
Jan.	80·7	28·4	12	1	9·4	SE	48	W	–	–	–
Feb.	126·3	43·4	8	1	9·0	S	49	W	–	–	–
Mar.	153·0	41·5	7	1	9·1	SW	52	SW	1	–	–
April	189·4	46·9	5	1	8·9	S	36	N	1	1	–
May	217·2	47·4	5	1	7·9	S	39	SW	2	–	–
June	229·8	49·4	2	–	6·8	SW	36	SW	2	–	–
July	265·2	56·4	1	–	6·5	SW	36	NW	3	–	–
Aug.	252·6	58·2	1	–	6·9	S	30	SW SE	3	–	–
Sept.	170·6	45·6	4	–	7·4	SW	36	SW	2	–	–
Oct.	138·5	41·0	7	–	8·7	S	36	SW	2	–	–
Nov.	85·4	29·9	11	2	10·5	SW	48	SW	–	–	–
Dec.	61·5	21·5	14	1	9·4	S	37	WNW	–	–	–
Year.	1,970·2	–	77	8	8·4	S	52	SW	14	1	–

* Sunshine, 1902–1910, 1915-1920, wind, etc., 1896–1920.

† TORONTO, ONT.

Jan.	77·9	27·0	11	6	13·6	SW	56	NE	–	2	–
Feb.	108·1	36·7	6	5	13·7	W	56	E	–	1	–
Mar.	150·0	40·5	6	5	12·8	SW	60	NW	1	1	–
April	190·7	47·1	4	3	11·9	SE	50	E	1	1	–
May	218·9	47·9	2	2	9·9	SE	54	W	3	1	–
June	259·8	56·3	1	1	8·7	SE	35	NE	4	1	–
July	282·2	60·4	1	1	8·0	S	36	W SW	5	1	–
Aug.	252·7	59·8	1	0	8·0	SW	48	NE	6	–	–
Sep.	207·8	55·4	2	1	8·8	SE	50	S	3	2	–
Oct.	149·3	43·8	4	2	9·9	S	53	W	1	2	–
Nov.	85·3	29·4	8	4	12·2	SW	50	W	–	2	–
Dec.	65·2	23·5	10	7	13·2	SW	50	SW	–	1	–
Year.	2,046·9	–	56	37	10·9	S	60	NW	34	15	–

† Sunshine, 1882–1910; days clouded, 1901–1920; wind, etc., 1896–1920.

2.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations—continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Months.	Sunshine Average 1906-1916.		Average No. of days completely clouded, 1901-1920.	Wind 1896-1920.					Average No. of days 1896-1920 with		
	Number of hours per month.	Percentage of possible duration.		Average No. of Gales.	Average hourly Velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest Wind Recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direction.			
Jan.	62·0	21·4	14	4	12·4	SW	57	SW	–	1	–
Feb.	88·7	30·2	8	4	12·3	W	47	NW	–	1	–
Mar.	122·6	33·2	9	5	12·2	SW	52	SW	–	1	–
April	167·4	41·7	6	4	12·1	SW	48	SW	1	1	–
May	206·8	45·6	4	3	10·5	SW	46	SW	2	1	–
June	246·1	53·7	2	1	8·9	W	36	E	2	1	–
July	275·4	59·4	1	1	8·4	W	36	SW	2	1	–
Aug.	238·0	55·4	2	1	8·0	SW	40	SW	2	2	–
Sept.	181·8	48·7	4	1	8·4	W	34	NW	2	1	–
Oct.	135·7	41·7	6	2	10·5	SW	40	NW	1	2	–
Nov.	76·4	26·3	10	3	11·9	SW	53	SW	–	2	–
Dec.	54·1	19·4	15	4	12·4	SW	49	SW	–	1	–
Year.	1,855·0	–	81	33	10·7	SW	57	SW	12	15	–

* MONTREAL, QUE.

Jan.	76·0	34	12	6	15·5	SW	56	SW	–	1	–
Feb.	103·4	41	9	7	16·7	SW	66	NW	–	1	–
Mar.	145·9	45	6	8	16·7	SW	60	SE SW	–	1	–
April	173·7	50	6	4	14·9	S	53	SW	1	1	–
May	204·6	51	4	2	12·8	S	49	W	2	–	–
June	217·3	50	2	2	11·6	SW	48	SW NW	3	–	–
July	238·4	59	1	1	11·3	W	42	SW	5	–	–
Aug.	218·6	58	2	–	10·6	SW	36	W	4	–	–
Sept.	171·5	53	4	1	11·7	SW	38	SE NW	3	1	–
Oct.	122·2	41	6	2	12·9	SW	45	NW	1	2	–
Nov.	68·5	30	11	5	14·6	SW	58	W	–	1	–
Dec.	60·0	26	14	5	14·0	SW	50	NW	–	1	1
Year.	1,800·1	–	77	43	13·6	SW	66	NW	19	9	1

* Days clouded, 1901–1920; wind, etc., 1896–1920.

† QUEBEC, QUE.

Jan.	86	31·0	11	9	15·0	SW	62	NE	–	1	–
Feb.	105	36·5	8	8	16·1	SW	69	NE	–	–	–
Mar.	152	41·4	7	8	15·3	SW	72	NE	–	1	–
April	174	42·5	5	7	14·4	NE	54	NE	1	1	–
May	197	42·1	4	6	14·4	NE	52	W	2	–	–
June	248	44·6	4	4	13·2	SE	46	NE	4	–	
July	223	46·8	2	2	11·6	S	43	NE SW	7	–	–
Aug.	224	48·4	2	1	10·7	SW	39	NE SW	5	–	–
Sept.	152	45·2	5	3	11·5	SW	42	NE	2	1	–
Oct.	123	40·2	8	4	12·4	SW	66	NE	1	2	–
Nov.	65	24·0	10	5	14·0	SW	58	NE	–	1	–
Dec.	70	28·8	13	6	13·9	SW	68	NE	–	1	–
Year.	1,819	–	79	63	13·5	S	72	NE	22	8	–

† Sunshine, 1903–1912; days clouded, 1903–1920; wind, etc., 1896–1920.

2—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations—concluded.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

Months.	Wolfville, N.S.			* Yarmouth, N.S.							
	Sunshine Average 1895-1910.		Average No. of days completely clouded, 1901-1920.	Wind 1896-1915.					Average No. of days 1896-1915 with		
	Number of hours per month.	Percentage of possible duration.		Average No. of Gales.	Average hourly Velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest Wind Recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail
							Miles per hour.	Direction.			
Jan.	84·0	29·6	10	4	13·2	NW	53	SW NW	–	2	–
Feb.	99·6	34·4	10	4	13·1	NW	60	SW	–	2	–
Mar.	134·0	36·4	8	4	12·5	SW	60	NW	–	4	–
April.	147·6	36·6	7	2	11·1	SW	43	NW	–	4	–
May.	200·8	43·8	5	1	9·9	SW	44	–	1	7	–
June.	230·0	49·4	2	–	8·6	S	40	SE	2	7	–
July.	235·6	50·2	2	–	7·7	SW	36	S	2	13	–
August.	232·4	53·6	2	–	6·7	SW	65	SW	2	11	–
Sept.	182·5	48·6	3	1	8·0	SW	48	W	1	7	–
Oct.	151·4	44·8	7	2	10·0	S	54	SE	1	4	–
Nov.	98·9	34·7	8	3	12·0	SW	60	–	–	2	–
Dec.	67·2	24·8	11	3	12·6	SW	62	SW	–	2	–
Year.	1,864·0	–	75	24	10·5	SW	65	SW	9	65	–

	* Fredericton, N.B.										
Jan.	110·3	39·2	10	2	8·2	NW	38	SW	–	1	–
Feb.	124·2	43·1	8	2	9·3	NW	49	NW	–	1	–
Mar.	154·8	42·0	8	2	9·5	NW	40	NW	–	1	–
April.	184·6	45·6	7	1	8·2	NW	36	NW	–	2	–
May.	205·4	44·4	6	1	8·0	SW	37	NW	1	1	–
June.	217·6	46·4	5	–	7·4	W	34	NW	2	1	–
July.	236·8	50·2	3	–	6·6	SW	32	NW	3	2	–
August.	223·0	51·2	3	–	6·7	W	28	NW	2	2	–
Sept.	179·0	47·8	5	–	6·9	NW	30	NW	1	4	–
Oct.	151·4	44·8	6	1	7·7	W	33	SE NW	–	3	–
Nov.	91·3	33·3	11	1	8·1	NW	37	–	–	2	–
Dec.	94·1	35·9	12	2	8·5	NW	42	NW	–	2	–
Year.	1,972·5	–	84	12	7·9	W	49	NW	9	22	–

* Sunshine, 1881–1911; days clouded, 1901–1920; wind, 1896–1920.

	† Charlottetown, P.E.I.										
Jan.	89	31·8	13	2	8·8	NW	46	NW	–	–	–
Feb.	112	38·9	10	1	8·4	SW	55	SE	–	1	–
Mar.	130	35·3	9	2	8·6	S	41	SW	–	1	–
April.	153	37·6	9	–	8·4	SE	33	SE	1	1	–
May.	195	42·1	7	–	8·1	S	32	NE	1	–	–
June.	226	48·2	6	–	7·0	S	28	S	2	–	–
July.	238	50·2	4	–	6·3	SW	32	SW	2	–	–
Aug.	229	52·4	5	–	6·5	SW	31	SW	2	–	–
Sept.	179	47·8	6	–	7·2	SW	32	SNW	1	–	–
Oct.	114	33·9	11	1	8·2	SW	38	S	–	1	–
Nov.	73	25·9	13	1	9·1	W	38	NE	–	1	–
Dec.	60	22·3	17	1	9·0	NW	38	SW	–	–	–
Year.	1,798	–	110	8	8·0	SW	55	SE	9	5	–

† Sunshine, 1906–1916; days clouded, 1907–1920; wind, etc., 1896–1920.

VII.—PRODUCTION.

In this section are included the statistics of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, minerals and manufactures.

AGRICULTURE.

Field Crops, 1915-20.—The agricultural statistics of 1920 for all the nine provinces of Canada were collected in co-operation with the Provincial Governments under the system applied for the first time in 1917. In general, therefore, the reports of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments on the crops of 1920 record identical results. In Table **1** are presented for Canada and by provinces estimates of the area, yield, quality and value of the principal field crops for each of the six years 1915 to 1920, with the five year averages for the period 1915 to 1919. In consulting this table it should be remembered that comparability is affected by the new and improved methods applied in 1917 for the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and in 1918, 1919 and 1920 for all the provinces. In many cases the areas in 1917 and 1918, as established by the new method, show considerable increases, and it is not possible to ascertain to what extent these may be due to actual expansion. Probably the larger part of the increase shown in each case is the result of greater accuracy in the method of collection.

Season of 1919-20.—For 1919-20 the winter was one of exceptional severity, but the killing of winter sown wheat, amounting only to 4 p.c. of the area sown, proved to be the smallest on record. This was due to the depth of the snow and to the late spring, by which the young crop escaped to a large extent the damaging effects of alternate frost and thaw. The seeding season for spring grains was later than in any previous year on record, and the delay in getting on to the land caused farmers considerable apprehension; but when the season actually opened in May the weather proved so favourable that rapid progress compensated for the later start, and at the end of May the condition of the grain crops was only slightly below average and compared quite favourably with what it was at the corresponding dates of recent years. Conditions remained favourable during June, but hot, dry weather during the earlier part of July in Saskatchewan, where more than half the wheat crop of Canada is grown, made the situation somewhat precarious. Fortunately good rains fell during the last week of the month, just in time to effect a decided improvement in the prospects for a good wheat crop. An attack of grasshoppers threatened to assume very serious proportions in Saskatchewan; but the damage was minimized and the worst effects were averted by an energetic poisoning campaign under Government direction.

Areas and Yields of Grain Crops.—The total yield of wheat in Canada for the year 1920 was finally returned as 263,189,300 bushels from 18,232,374 acres, as compared with 193,260,400 bushels

from 19,125,968 acres in 1919 and with 254,480,440 bushels from 16,342,969 acres, the annual average for the five years 1915-19. The average yield per acre for Canada was 14½ bushels, as against 10 bushels in 1919 and 15½ bushels, the five-year average. For oats, the finally estimated production was 530,709,700 bushels from 15,849,928 acres, as compared with 394,387,000 bushels from 14,952,114 acres in 1919 and with 419,774,940 bushels from 13,121,604 acres, the averages for the five years 1915-19. The average yield per acre was 33½ bushels, as against 26¼ bushels in 1919 and 32 bushels, the five-year average. Barley yielded 63,310,550 bushels from 2,551,919 acres, as compared with 56,389,400 bushels from 2,645,509 acres in 1919 and with 57,104,298 bushels from 2,342,570 acres, the five-year average. The average yields per acre were 24¾ bushels for 1920, 21¼ bushels in 1919 and 24½ bushels the five-year average. Flaxseed gave a total yield of 7,997,700 bushels from 1,428,164 acres, as compared with 5,472,800 bushels from 1,093,115 acres in 1919 and with 6,367,340 bushels from 840,375 acres, the five-year average. The yield per acre in 1920 was 5·6 bushels, as against 5 bushels in 1919 and 7½ bushels, the five-year average. For the remaining grain crops the total yields were in bushels as follows, the corresponding totals for 1919, and for the five-year average, being given within brackets: Rye, 11,306,400 (10,207,400 and 5,586,320); peas 3,528,100 (3,406,300 and 3,285,678); beans 1,265,300 (1,388,600 and 1,472,396); buckwheat 8,994,700 (10,550,800 and 8,583,520); mixed grains 32,420,700 (27,851,700 and 21,554,696); and corn for husking 14,334,800 (16,940,560 and 11,911,680). The average yields per acre of these crops were in bushels as follows: Rye 17½ (13½ and 15½); peas 19 (14¾ and 16¼); beans 17½ (16½ and 15¼); buckwheat 23¾ (23½ and 20¾); mixed grains 40 (31 and 33¾); and corn for husking 49¼ (64 and 50¾).

Root and Fodder Crops.—As finally estimated, the production of potatoes was 133,831,400 bushels from 784,544 acres, as compared with 125,574,900 bushels from 818,767 acres in 1919 and with 86,692,620 bushels from 633,937 acres, the quinquennial average. The yield per acre was therefore 170½ bushels, which compares with 153½ bushels in 1919 and with 136¾ bushels, the average. Both in average and total yield the figures for 1920 were the highest on record. Turnips, mangolds, etc., yielded 116,390,900 bushels from 290,286 acres, as compared with 112,288,600 bushels from 317,296 acres in 1919 and with 79,107,060 bushels from 231,819 acres, the five-year average. The yield per acre was 401 bushels, the highest average on record, and compares with 354 bushels in 1919 and with 341¼ bushels, the five-year average. Sugar beets yielded 412,400 tons from 36,288 acres, as compared with 240,000 tons from 24,500 acres and with 149,920 tons from 17,900 acres, the five-year average. The yield per acre was 11·37 tons, as compared with 9·80 tons in 1919 and with 8·40 tons, the average.

The yield of hay and clover was 13,338,700 tons from 10,379,292 acres, as compared with the previous year's record of 16,348,000 tons from 10,595,383 acres, and with the five-year average of 13,988,800

tons fron 8,992,659 acres. The average yield per acre was 1·30 ton, as against 1·55 ton for 1919 and for the average. Grain hay in British Columbia yielded 136,400 tons from 60,612 acres, as compared with 151,000 tons from 60,390 acres in 1919, the respective averages being 2¼ and 2½ tons to the acre. Alfalfa yielded 583,790 tons from 238,556 acres, as against 494,200 tons from 226,869 acres in 1919 and 350,144 tons from 146,192 acres, the five-year average. The yield per acre was 2·45 tons, as against 2·20 tons in 1919 and 2·40 tons, the five-year average.

Value of Field Crops.—Average values per bushel of grain crops for Canada in 1920, according to the prices returned by crop correspondents as received by farmers, are as follows, the corresponding average prices for 1919 and for the five year period 1915-19 being placed within brackets: Fall wheat $1.88 ($2.45; $1.63); spring wheat $1.60 ($2.36; $1.56); all wheat $1.62 ($2.37; $1.57); oats 53 cents (80; 62); barley 83 cents ($1.23; 94); rye $1.33 ($1.40; $1.37); peas $2.42 ($2.86; $2.68); beans $3.88 ($4.48; $5.36); buckwheat $1.28 ($1.50; $1.32); mixed grains 90 cents ($1.36; $1.08); flax $1.94 ($4.13; $2.62); corn for husking $1.16 ($1.30; $1.31); potatoes 97 cents (95; 90); turnips, mangolds, etc., 41 cents (50; 42). For fodder crops the prices are per ton as follows: Hay and clover $26.10 ($20.72; $14.90); grain hay $33.12 ($29 for 1919); alfalfa $23.79 ($21.85; $16.10); fodder corn $7.75 ($6.92; $5.82); sugar beets $12.80 ($10.86; $8.62).

The total values of crops on farms in 1920 were estimated as follows, the corresponding values for 1919 and for the five year average 1915-19 being given within brackets: Wheat $427,357,300 ($457,722,000; $398,339,400); oats $280,115,400 ($317,097,000; $261,497,260); barley $52,821,400 ($69,330,300; $53,874,514); rye $15,085,650 ($14,240,000; $7,670,740); peas $8,534,300 ($9,739,300; $8,801,120); beans $4,918,100 ($6,214,800; $7,885,380); buckwheat $11,512,500 ($15,831,000; $11,316,100); mixed grains $29,236,200; ($37,775,400; $23,333,370); flaxseed $15,502,200 ($22,609,500; $16,679,560); corn for husking $16,593,400 ($22,080,000; $15,656,000); potatoes $129,803,300 ($118,894,200; $77,875,200); turnips, mangolds, etc. $48,212,700 ($54,958,700; $33,076,280); hay and clover $348,166,200 ($338,713,200; $208,489,340); grain hay $4,518,000 ($4,379,000 in 1919); alfalfa $13,887,700 ($10,800,200; $5,636,020); fodder corn $43,701,000 ($34,179,500 $20,692,420); sugar beets $5,278,700 ($2,606,000; $1,292,060). Of all field crops in 1920 the aggregate value was $1,455,244,050, as compared with $1,537,170,100 in 1919 and with $1,372,935,970 in 1918.[1]

Grain Yields of Prairie Provinces.—The finally revised total grain yields from the three Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are as follows: Wheat 234,138,300 bushels from.

[1]The prices for wheat in 1919, as published in the Canada Year Book, 1919, have since been increased as a consequence of the value realized by the participation certificates of the Canadian Wheat Board, the payments for which were not finally made until the close of the year 1920. The matter is fully explained in a note on the Valuation of the Wheat Crop of 1919, which appeared in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for February, 1921, page 59. In Tables 1 and 4 of this section of the Year Book, therefore, the prices for the wheat crop of 1919 have been readjusted, and the necessary consequential alterations have been effected in the letterpress.

16,841,174 acres, as compared with 165,544,300 bushels from 17,750,167 acres in 1919; oats 314,297,000 bushels from 10,070,476 acres, as compared with 235,580,000 bushels from 9,452,386 acres in 1919; barley 40,760,500 bushels from 1,838,791 acres, as compared with 36,682,400 bushels from 1,800,745 acres in 1919; rye, 8,273,600 bushels from 482,011 acres, as compared with 7,262,400 bushels from 573,218 acres in 1919; flaxseed 7,588,800 bushels from 1,391,076 acres, as compared with 5,232,300 bushels from 1,068,014 acres in 1919.

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Canada—							
Fall wheat	1915	1,030,581	28·45	29,320,600	59·71	0·90	27,149,700
	1916	818,264	21·50	17,590,000	59·52	1·54	27,118,300
	1917	725,300	21·50	15,533,450	59·37	2·08	32,336,000
	1918	416,615	19·00	7,942,800	61·19	2·08	16,516,000
	1919	672,793	23·75	16,006,000	61·20	2·45	39,336,000
	1920	814,133	24·00	19,469,200	60·14	1·88	36,550,500
Averages, 1915-19.		732,711	23·50	17,278,570	60·20	1·63	28,195,100
Spring wheat	1915	14,078,834	25·87	364,222,000	60·31	0·91	329,667,200
	1916	14,551,445	16·85	245,191,000	56,51	1·29	316,978,100
	1917	14,020,550	15·50	218,209,400	59·48	1·93	420,701,700
	1918	16,937,287	10·75	181,132,550	58·69	2·02	365,161,700
	1919	18,453,175	9·50	177,254,400	58·53	2·36	418,386,000
	1920	17,418,241	14·00	243,720,100	59·07	1·60	390,806,800
Averages, 1915-19.		15,610,258	15·25	237,201,870	58·70	1·56	370,144,300
All wheat	1915	15,109,415	26.05	393,542,600	60·19	0·91	356,816,900
	1916	15,369,709	17·10	262,781,000	57,10	1·31	344,096,400
	1917	14,755,850	15,75	233,742,850	59·46	1·94	453,038,600
	1918	17,535,902	11·00	189,075,350	59·44	2·02	381,677,700
	1919	19,125,968	10·00	193,260,400	59·12	2·37	457,722,000
	1920	18,232,374	14·50	263,189,300	59·35	1·62	427,357,300
Averages, 1915-19.		16,342,969	15·50	254,480,440	59,06	1·57	398,339,400
Oats	1915	11,555,681	40·24	464,954,400	36·61	0·36	171,009,100
	1916	10,996,487	37,30	410,211,000	33·86	0·51	210,957,500
	1917	13,313,400	30·25	403,009,800	33·55	0·69	277,065,300
	1918	14,790,336	28·75	426,312,500	35·61	0·78	331,357,400
	1919	14,952,114	26·25	394,387,000	34·16	0·80	317,097,000
	1920	15,849,928	33·50	530,709,700	35·62	0·53	280,115,400
Averages, 1915-19.		13,121,604	32·00	419,774,940	34·76	0·62	261,497,260
Barley	1915	1,718,432	31·51	54,017,100	48·26	0·52	27,985,800
	1916	1,802,996	23·72	42,770,000	45·66	0·82	35,024,000
	1917	2,392,200	23·00	55,057,750	46·97	1·08	59,654,400
	1918	3,153,711	24·50	77,287,240	47·24	1·00	77,378,670
	1919	2,645,509	21·25	56,389,400	46·32	1·23	69,330,300
	1920	2,551,919	24·75	63,310,550	46·62	0·83	52,821,400
Averages, 1915-19.		2,342,570	24·50	57,104,298	46·89	0·94	53,874,514
Rye	1915	121,677	20·43	2,486,200	56·32	0·77	1,921,900
	1916	148,404	19·38	2,876,400	54·95	1·11	3,196,000
	1917	211,880	18·25	3,857,200	53·44	1·62	6,267,200
	1918	555,294	15·25	8,504,400	55·60	1·49	12,728,600
	1919	753,081	13·50	10,207,400	55·09	1·40	14,240,000
	1920	649,654	17·50	11,306,400	55·44	1·33	15,085,650
Averages, 1915-19.		358,067	15.50	5,586,320	55.80	1.37	7,670,740

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Canada—con.						
Peas.....1915	196,065	17·67	3,454,250	60·74	1·65	5,724,100
1916	151,790	14·50	2,218,100	59·88	2·22	4,919,000
1919	198,881	15·25	3,026,340	59·81	3·54	10,724,100
1918	235,976	18·25	4,313,400	59·93	2·99	12,899,100
1919	230,351	14·75	3,406,300	59,60	2·86	9,739,300
1920	186,348	19·00	3,528,100	60·44	2·42	8,534,300
Averages, 1915-19.	202,613	16·25	3,285,678	59·99	2·68	8,801,120
Beans.....1915	43,310	16·70	723,400	59·61	3·05	2,206,800
1916	32,500	12·70	412,600	60·00	5·40	2,228,000
1917	92,457	13·75	1,274,000	59·70	7·45	9,493,400
1918	228,577	15·50	3,563,380	58·67	5·41	19,283,900
1919	83,577	16·50	1,388,600	59·99	4·48	6,214,800
1920	72,163	17·50	1,265,300	59·73	3·88	4,918,100
Averages, 1915-19.	96,084	15·25	1,472,396	59·59	5·36	7,885,380
Buckwheat.....1915	343,800	22·88	7,865,900	48·02	0·75	5,913,000
1916	341,500	17,50	5,976,000	46·35	1·07	6,375,000
1917	395,977	18·00	7,149,400	46·49	1·46	10,443,400
1918	548,097	20·75	11,375,500	47·41	1·58	18,018,100
1919	444,732	23·50	10,550,800	47·23	1·50	15,831,000
1920	378,476	23·75	8,994,700	47·95	1·28	11,512,500
Averages, 1915-19.	416,821	20·75	8,583,520	47,10	1·32	11,316,100
Mixed grains....1915	467,001	37·51	17,517,600	44·98	0·57	10,062,300
1916	412,670	25·75	10,584,800	43·13	0·88	9,300,900
1917	497,236	32·50	16,157,080	44·41	1·16	18,801,750
1918	921,826	38·75	35,662,300	46·39	1·14	40,726,500
1919	901,612	31·00	27,851,700	44·83	1·36	37,775,400
1920	811,634	40·00	32,420,700	44·65	0·90	29,236,200
Averages, 1915-19.	640,069	33·75	21,554,696	44·75	1·08	23,333,370
Flaxseed.....1915	463,359	13·19	6,114,000	55·28	1·51	9,210,400
1916	657,781	12·56	8,259,800	54·99	2·04	16,889,900
1917	919,500	6·50	5,934,900	54·73	2·65	15,737,000
1918	1,068,120	5·75	6,055,200	53·72	3·13	18,951,000
1919	1,093,115	5·00	5,472,800	55·14	4·13	22·609,500
1920	1,428,164	5·60	7,997,700	54·79	1·94	15,502,200
Averages, 1915-19.	840,375	7·50	6,367,340	54·77	2·62	16,679,560
Corn for husking.....1915	253,300	56·72	14,368,000	56·32	0·71	10,243,000
1916	173,000	36·25	6,282,000	56·51	1·07	6,747,000
1917	234,339	33·00	7,762,700	56·18	1·84	14,307,200
1918	250,000	56.75	14,205,200	53·97	1·75	24,902,800
1919	264,607	64·00	16,940,500	–	1·30	22,080,000
1920	291,650	49·25	14,334,800	56·45	1·16	16,593,400
Averages, 1915-19.	235,049	50·75	11,911,680	55·74	1·31	15,656,000
Potatoes.....1915	485,777	124·24	60,353,000	–	0·60	36,459,800
1916	472,992	133·82	63,297,000	–	0·81	50,982,300
1917	656,958	121·50	79,892,000	–	1·01	80,804,400
1918	735,192	142·00	104,346,200	–	0·98	102,235,300
1919	818,767	153·50	125,574,900	–	0·95	118,894,200
1920	784,544	170·50	133,831,400	–	0·97	129,803,300
Averages, 1915-19.	633,937	136·75	86,692,620	–	0·90	77,875,200

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bush.	Total Value.
Canada—con.	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1915	156,691	384·05	60,175,000	–	0·24	14,588,700
1916	141,839	264·24	36,921,100	–	0·39	14,329,000
1917	218,233	290·75	63,451,000	–	0·46	29,253,000
1918	325,037	377·50	122,699,600	–	0·43	52,252,000
1919	317,296	354·00	112,288,600	–	0·50	54,958,700
1920	290,286	401·00	116,390,900	–	0·41	48,212,700
Averages, 1915-19.	231,819	341·25	79,107,060	–	0·42	33,076,280
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.1915	7,776,995	1·36	10,612,000	–	14·37	152,531,600
1916	7,821,257	1·86	14,527,000	–	11·60	168,547,900
1917	8,225,034	1·66	13,684,700	–	10·33	141,376,700
1918	10,544,625	1·40	14,772,300	–	16·25	241,277,300
1919	10,595,383	1·55	16,348,000	–	20·72	338,713,200
1920	10,379,292	1·30	13,338,700	–	26·10	348,166,200
Averages, 1915–19.	8,992,659	1·55	13,988,800	–	14·90	208,489,340
Grain hay (B.C.).....1919	60,390	2·50	151,000	–	29·00	4,379,000
1920	60,612	2·25	136,400	–	33·12	4,518,000
Alfalfa.....1915	98,488	2·65	260,970	–	12·68	3,309,100
1916	99,350	2·91	286,750	–	10,69	3,066,000
1917	109,825	2·39	262,400	–	11·59	3,041,300
1918	196,428	2·25	446,400	–	17·84	7,963,500
1919	226,869	2·20	494,200	–	21·85	10,800,200
1920	238,556	2·45	583,790	–	23·79	13,887,700
Averages, 1915–19	146,192	2·40	350,144	–	16,10	5,636,020
Fodder corn.....1915	332,469	10·17	3,382,770	–	4·91	16,612,600
1916	293,058	6·65	1,907,800	–	4·92	9,396,000
1917	366,518	7·34	2,690,370	–	5·14	13,834,900
1918	502,069	9·50	4,787,500	–	6·15	29,439,100
1919	511,769	9·75	4,942,760	–	6·92	34,179,500
1920	588,977	9·60	5,641,750	–	7·75	43,701,000
Averages, 1915–19	401,177	8·85	3,542,240	–	5·82	20,692,420
Sugar beets.....1915	18,000	7·83	141,000	–	5·50	775,500
1916	15,000	4·75	71,000	–	6·20	440,000
1917	14,000	8·40	117,600	–	6·75	793,800
1918	18,000	10·00	180,000	–	10·25	1,845,000
1919	24,500	9·80	240,000	–	10·86	2,606,000
1920	36,288	11·37	412,400	–	12·80	5,278,700
Averages, 1915–19	17,900	8·40	149,920	–	8·62	1,292,060
Prince Edward Island—		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Spring wheat...1915	34,400	19·00	653,600	59·05	1·08	705,800
1916	34,500	16·75	578·000	58·79	1·52	879,000
1917	36,000	14·50	522,000	57·63	2·09	1,091,000
1918	30,352	20·00	606,000	59·93	2·22	1,344,000
1919	35,595	17·00	624,600	59·00	2·73	1,705,200
1920	37,601	12·00	452,900	55·56	2·00	906,000
Averages, 1915–19	34,169	17·50	596,840	58·88	1·86	1,110,360
Oats.....1915	196,000	34·86	6,832,500	36·70	0·45	3,074,600
1916	199,000	37·25	7,413,000	36·93	0·61	4,522,000
1917	201,000	32·25	6,482,300	34·80	0·80	5,185,800
1918	169,729	34·50	5,839,000	36·42	0·77	4,535,000
1919	174,937	34·00	6,038,000	36·00	0·85	5,132,000
1920	183,452	27·75	5,095,000	32·15	0·70	3,567,000
Averages, 1915–19	188,133	34·75	6,520,960	36·17	0·69	4,489,880

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
Prince Edward Island—con.	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Barley.....1915	3,700	28·88	106,800	48·83	0·71	75,800
1916	3,600	29·25	105,000	47·40	0·95	100,000
1917	3,500	28·50	99,750	46·45	1·22	121,700
1918	5,672	28·50	162,000	49·31	1·25	203,400
1919	5,636	29·00	164,000	50·00	1·40	229,700
1920	5,046	24·50	123,000	47·47	1·27	156,200
Averages, 1915–19	4,422	28·75	12,751	58·40	1·15	146,120
Peas.....1915	70	15·75	1,100	61·67	2·33	2,500
1916	60	22·25	1,300	59·71	2·19	2,800
1917	60	14·00	840	60·60	2·86	2,400
1918	460	16·00	7,300	60·66	2·90	21,200
1919	490	16·00	8,100	60·00	3·25	26,300
1920	164	16·50	2,700	60·00	3·00	8,100
Averages, 1915–19	228	16·25	3,728	60·53	2·96	11,040
Buckwheat.....1915	2,600	29·00	75,400	48·15	0·75	56,500
1916	2,500	27·25	68,000	49·10	1·00	68,000
1917	2,500	29·00	72,500	47·80	1·32	95,700
1918	5,592	21·75	122,000	48·77	1·44	175,500
1919	4,094	20·75	87,800	48·80	1·50	132,000
1920	4,035	23·50	95,000	46·67	1·30	123,500
Averages, 1915–19	3,457	24·50	85,140	48·52	1·24	105,540
Mixed grains...1915	8,000	38·65	309,200	43·00	0·55	170,000
1916	8,000	41·25	330,000	47·60	0·75	248,000
1917	7,800	38·25	298,400	42·61	0·98	292,400
1918	13,475	44·50	600,000	45·00	1·04	623,400
1919	18,900	44·00	843,400	44·00	1·22	1,039,400
1920	16,504	33·75	556,600	41·44	0·85	473,000
Averages, 1915–19	11,235	42·50	476,200	44·44	1·00	474,640
Potatoes.....1915	31,000	114·78	3,558,000	–	0·46	1,637,000
1916	31,000	206·00	6,386,000	–	0·52	3,321,000
1917	35,000	175·00	6,125,000	–	0·75	4,594,000
1918	31,543	170·00	5,362,300	–	0·63	3,378,000
1919	36,234	125·00	4,529,000	–	0·85	3,850,000
1920	36,322	170·00	6,174,700	–	0·65	4,013,600
Averages, 1915–19	32,955	157·50	5,192,060	–	0·65	3,356,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1915	7,900	449·46	3,551,000	–	0·26	923,000
1916	8,000	477·00	3,816,000	–	0·28	1,068,000
1917	8,100	505·39	4,094,000	–	0·31	1,269,000
1918	8,246	520·50	4,292,000	–	0·29	1,244,700
1919	12,337	518·00	6,396,000	–	0·26	1,638,800
1920	9,397	481·75	4,529,000	–	0·30	1,359,000
Averages, 1915–19	8,917	496·75	4,429,800	–	0·28	1,228,700
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.1915	198,000	1·77	351,000	–	12·18	4,275,000
1916	199,000	1·70	338,000	–	11·56	3,907,000
1917	197,000	1·55	305,400	–	12·67	3,869,000
1918	222,691	1·50	334,000	–	14·17	4,732,800
1919	238,883	1·80	428,000	–	20·00	8,564,000
1920	243,394	1·25	304,200	–	26·00	7,909,000
Averages, 1915–19	210,915	1·65	351,280	–	14·43	5,069,560
Fodder corn....1915	260	13·00	3,400	–	3·00	10,200
1916	250	13·00	3,300	–	2·50	8,300
1917	250	7·00	1,800	–	5·00	9,000
1918	420	5·25	2,200	–	9·00	19,800
1919	522	12·00	6,260	–	8·00	50,000
1920	190	8·00	1,500	–	10·00	15,000
Averages, 1915–19	340	9·95	3,391	–	5·74	19,460

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Nova Scotia—						
Spring wheat...1915	13,300	18·57	247,000	59·26	1·21	298,700
1916	13,400	19·50	261,000	59·95	1·70	444,000
1917	16,200	15·75	255,150	57·93	2·34	597,000
1918	32,737	22·25	728,000	59·43	2·36	1,718,000
1919	28,931	19·50	564,000	58·32	2·81	1,585,000
1920	26,116	19·50	511,900	59·00	2·15	1,098,000
Averages, 1915-19.	20,914	19·75	411,030	58·98	2·26	928,540
Oats.....1915	112,000	31·14	3,487,700	34·18	0·59	2,057,700
1916	116,000	34·75	4,031,000	34·19	0·71	2,862,000
1917	123,000	29·25	3,597,800	32·28	0·92	3,310,000
1918	145,036	37·25	5,403,000	34·69	1·06	5,727,000
1919	158,838	36·00	5,718,000	34·54	1·14	6,519,000
1920	152,976	30·25	4,636,800	33·45	1·00	4,614,000
Averages, 1915-19.	130,975	34·00	4,447,500	33·98	0·92	4,095,140
Barley.....1915	4,900	26·20	128,400	48·39	0·80	102,700
1916	4,700	26·25	123·000	48·58	0·99	122,000
1917	4,800	24·75	118,800	46·54	1·34	159,200
1918	11,571	30·00	347,000	48·19	1·62	562,000
1919	13,894	31·25	434,000	46·97	1·77	768,000
1920	11,487	26·00	298,400	46·76	1·51	452,000
Averages, 1915-19.	7,973	29·00	230,240	47·73	1·49	342,780
Rye.....1915	300	15·00	4,500	56·00	1·08	4,900
1916	320	17·00	5,400	56·00	1·25	6,800
1917	300	15·00	4,500	54·50	1·67	7,500
1918	531	14·50	7,700	55·67	1·85	14,200
1919	1,046	29·50	31,000	53·00	1·55	48,000
1920	470	15·00	7,100	56·00	1·50	10,650
Averages, 1915-19.	499	21·25	10,620	55·03	1·53	16,280
Peas.....1915	190	18·66	3,550	59·00	2·01	7,100
1916	180	17·75	3,200	59·80	2·73	8,700
1917	170	14·25	2,400	58·50	4·44	10,700
1918	1,753	18·75	33,000	59·50	3·20	106,000
1919	1,896	20·00	38,000	58·50	3·84	146,000
1920	1,046	20·50	21,400	56·81	3·67	78,500
Averages, 1915-19.	838	20·00	16,030	59·06	3·47	55,700
Beans.....1915	840	17·50	14,700	59·83	3·87	56,800
1916	850	16·25	13,800	60·00	5·62	78,000
1917	1,000	17·75	17,750	59·00	7·95	141,100
1918	8,829	16·25	143,000	59·14	7·34	1,050,000
1919	6,859	12·75	87,000	57·56	6·37	554,000
1920	4,617	18·50	85,900	58·50	6·00	515,400
Averages, 1915-19.	3,676	15·00	55,250	59·11	6·81	375,980
Buckwheat.....1915	10,200	21·72	221,500	47·45	0·72	159,500
1916	10,000	24·50	245,000	46·97	0·84	206,000
1917	10,900	21·00	228,900	46·56	1·14	261,000
1918	19,342	23·00	445,000	47·10	1·35	601,000
1919	17,384	25·25	439,000	47·23	1·55	680,000
1920	13,106	22·25	291,400	47·27	1·36	397,000
Averages, 1915-19.	13,565	23·25	315,880	47·06	1·21	381,500

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Nova Scotia—con.						
Mixed grains....1915	4,100	34·16	140,000	43·05	0·71	99,400
1916	4,100	34·00	139,000	44·07	0·92	128,000
1917	4,000	24·00	96,000	39·91	1·24	119,000
1918	5,407	36·00	195,000	42·24	1·30	254,000
1919	8,628	37·50	218,000	46·77	1·53	334,000
1920	6,171	32·50	200,600	39·20	1·32	265,000
Averages, 1915-19.	5,247	30·00	157,600	43·21	1·19	186,880
Potatoes.....1915	33,700	141·23	4,759,000	–	0·58	2,760,000
1916	34,500	201·00	6,935,000	–	0·69	4,785,000
1917	41,000	174·94	7,173,000	–	0·92	6,599,000
1918	51,250	190·75	9,776,000	–	0·93	9,092,000
1919	62,060	161·00	9,992,000	–	1·09	10,891,000
1920	50,092	203·75	10,209,000	–	0·98	9,966,000
Averages, 1915-19.	44,502	173·75	7,727,000	–	0·88	6,825,400
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1915	9,200	390·02	3,589,000	–	0·34	1,223,000
1916	9,000	404·00	3,636,000	–	0·42	1,527,000
1917	9,100	350·93	3,193,000	–	0·47	1,501,000
1918	23,823	391·25	9,320,700	–	0·58	5,406,000
1919	30,291	537·75	16,289,000	–	0·60	9,773,000
1920	19,946	431·75	8,611,000	–	0·62	5,368,000
Averages, 1915-19.	16,283	442·50	7,205,540	–	0·54	3,886,000
		tons.	tons.		per ton	
Hay and clover.1915	538,000	1·78	958,000	–	13·33	12,770,000
1916	553,000	1·80	995,000	–	12·25	12,189,000
1917	542,000	1·65	894,000	–	11·83	10,580,000
1918	605,464	1·45	878,000	–	20·00	17,560,000
1919	678,357	2·10	1,425,000	–	22·34	31,835,000
1920	632,069	1·50	948,000	–	35·00	24,966,000
Averages, 1915-19.	583,364	1·75	1,030,000	–	16·49	16,986,800
Alfalfa.....1915	30	2·30	70	–	13·00	900
1916	30	5·00	150	–	15·00	2,300
1917	30	3·50	100	–	15·00	1,500
Averages, 1915-17.	30	3·55	80	–	14·69	1,567
Fodder corn....1915	500	4·64	2,300	–	7·00	16,000
1916	500	8·75	4,400	–	2·50	11,000
1917	480	9·20	4,400	–	6·00	26,400
1918	4,644	9·50	44,000	–	9·00	396,000
1919	2,960	9·50	28,000	–	8·00	224,000
1920	1,451	8·00	11,600	–	10·00	116,000
Averages, 1915-19.	1,817	9·15	16,620	–	8·10	134,680
					per	
New Brunswick—		bush.	bush.		bush.	
Spring wheat...1915	14,000	19·09	267,000	59·59	1·26	335,000
1916	14,000	17·25	242,000	59·20	1·72	416,000
1917	16,000	12·00	192,000	58·43	2·25	432,000
1918	49,453	19·00	940,250	59·68	2·32	2,183,700
1919	35,641	17·50	623,000	59·61	2·80	1,744,400
1920	29,485	15·75	464,400	58·25	2·11	979,900
Averages, 1915-19.	25,819	17·50	452,850	59·30	2·26	1,022,220
Oats.....1915	201,000	27·66	5,559,600	36·33	0·55	3,058,000
1916	198,000	30·50	6,039,000	35·49	0·68	4,107,000
1917	190,000	22·50	4,275,000	33·33	0·94	4,018,500
1918	224,442	31·50	7,051,400	35·32	0·97	6,877,400
1919	305,484	30·25	9,261,000	35·10	0·98	9,086,000
1920	309,071	29·50	9,117,600	34·93	0·60	5,470,600
Averages, 1915-19.	223,785	28·75	6,437,200	35·11	0·84	5,429,380

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
New Brunswick—con.	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Barley.....1915	2,100	22·96	48,000	48·85	0·85	40,800
1916	1,900	23·75	45,000	46·70	1·00	45,000
1917	1,800	22·00	39,600	42·84	1·36	53,900
1918	6,601	24·75	163,140	47·87	1·55	253,270
1919	10,662	26·75	285,000	47·48	1·35	385,000
1920	8,177	23·75	194,200	46·50	1·41	273,800
Averages, 1915-19.	4,613	25·25	116,148	46·77	1·34	155,594
Rye.....1918	308	16·25	5,000	–	1·85	9,000
1919	353	20·00	7,000	56·00	2·00	14,000
1920	254	14·00	3,600	–	1·80	6,500
Averages, 1918-19.	330	18·25	6,000	–	1·92	11,500
Peas.....1915	420	17·08	6,700	60·27	2·52	16,900
1916	400	16·50	6,600	60·21	2·46	16,200
1917	400	15·00	6,000	60·45	2·83	17,000
1918	4,077	14·75	60,100	59·37	3·68	221,200
1919	4,697	14·75	69,000	59·85	3·03	209,000
1920	2,844	15·00	42,700	60·50	2·35	100,300
Averages, 1915-19.	1,999	14·75	29,680	60·03	3·24	96,060
Beans.....1915	270	21·37	5,700	60·71	4·03	23,000
1916	250	15·25	3,800	60·54	6·11	23,000
1917	300	19·50	5,850	59·00	8·75	51,200
1918	5,491	15·50	85,580	59·39	8·05	689,400
1919	6,409	16·50	106,000	58·58	5·25	556,000
1920	4,254	16·25	69,100	60·00	3·39	234,200
Averages, 1915-19.	2,544	16·25	41,386	59·64	6·49	268,520
Buckwheat.....1915	58,000	22·68	1,315,000	47·51	0·73	960,000
1916	53,000	22·75	1,206,000	46·51	0·84	1,013,000
1917	57,000	19·50	1,111,500	45·48	1·13	1,256,000
1918	72,483	20·75	1,499,500	47·38	1·65	2,477,000
1919	74,642	25·00	1,871,000	47·74	1·36	2,547,000
1920	66,366	22·75	1,509,800	46·69	1·45	2,189,200
Averages, 1915-19.	63,025	22·25	1,400,600	46·92	1·18	1,650,600
Mixed grains....1915	900	31·50	28,400	45·80	0·71	20,000
1916	870	34·25	30,000	43·25	0·78	23,000
1917	840	19·50	16,380	43·29	1·10	18,000
1918	4,292	32·50	139,900	42·97	1·25	175,200
1919	5,297	33·75	179,000	43·83	1·23	220,000
1920	3,395	29·75	101,000	41·00	1·17	118,200
Averages, 1915-19.	2,440	32·25	78,736	43·83	1·16	91,240
Potatoes.....1915	40,000	144·31	5,772,000	–	0·64	3,694,000
1916	39,000	192·00	7,488,000	–	0·84	6,290,000
1917	46,000	149·80	6,891,000	–	1·13	7,787,000
1918	57,272	158·50	9,077,600	–	1·00	9,077,600
1919	75,573	142·75	10,790,200	–	0·97	10,466,000
1920	78,335	198·00	15,510,300	–	0·70	10,857,200
Averages, 1915-19.	51,569	155·25	8,003,760	–	0·93	7,462,920
Turnips, mangolds, etc....1915	8,000	329·10	2,633,000	–	0·33	869,000
1916	7,700	411·00	3,165,000	–	0·45	1,424,000
1917	7,700	300·54	2,314,000	–	0·61	1,412,000
1918	18,507	350·00	6,477,500	–	0·58	3,757,000
1919	24,279	366·50	8,898,800	–	0·58	5,155,000
1920	20,030	353·00	7,070,600	–	0·20	1,414,100
Averages, 1915-19.	13,237	355·00	4,697,660		0·54	2,523,400

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per ton.	Total Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	lb.	$	$
New Brunswick—con.						
Hay and clover. 1915	569,000	1·39	791,000	–	14·00	11,074,000
1916	574,000	1·48	850,000	–	11·27	9,563,000
1917	568,000	1·60	909·000	–	10·29	9,354,000
1918	740,637	1·50	1,111,000	–	15·30	16,998,300
1919	786,175	1·40	1,111,000	–	20·26	22,512,000
1920	726,380	1·20	871·700	–	27·87	24,294,300
Averages, 1915-19.	647,562	1·45	954,400	–	14·56	13,900,260
Alfalfa.....1918	1,178	1·50	1,800	–	9·00	16,200
Fodder corn....1915	110	7·00	770	–	2·50	1,900
1916	100	10·00	1,000	–	4·00	4,000
1917	85	9·00	770	–	6·00	4,600
1918	3,459	4·50	15,600	–	10·00	156,000
1919	5,906	5·00	30,000	–	8·00	240,000
1920	5,243	8·00	41,900	–	10·00	419,000
Averages, 1915-19.	1,932	5·00	9,628	–	8·44	81,300
Quebec—		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Spring wheat...1915	71,000	19·88	1,411,000	59·62	1·34	1,891,000
1916	64,000	15·00	960,000	57·71	1·86	1,786,000
1917	277,400	14·00	3,883,600	57·94	2·46	9,553,700
1918	365,670	17·25	6,308,000	58·82	2·28	14,382,000
1919	251,089	16·75	4,206,000	59·12	2·86	12,029,000
1920	222,045	17·00	3,775,000	59·45	2·24	8,456,000
Averages, 1915-19.	205,832	16·25	3,353,720	58·64	2·36	7,928,340
Oats.....1915	1,400,000	30·13	42,182,000	36·92	0·55	23,200,000
1916	1,073,000	22·75	24,411,000	33·55	0·77	18,796,000
1917	1,492,700	21·75	32,466,200	34·34	0·92	29,868,900
1918	1,932,720	27·25	52,667,000	35·98	1·00	52,667,000
1919	2,141,107	26·75	57,275,000	35·47	1·06	60,712,000
1920	2,205,908	30·25	66,729,000	36·51	0·88	58,722,000
Averages, 1915-19.	1,607,905	26·00	41,800,240	35,25	0·87	37,048,780
Barley.....1915	85,000	26·53	2,255,000	48·79	0·86	1,939,000
1916	72,800	20·00	1,456,000	46·67	1·15	1,674,000
1917	165,000	18·50	3,063,600	48·14	1·58	4,840,500
1918	189,202	24·00	4,551,000	48·16	1·62	7,373,000
1919	234,892	22·75	5,344,000	47·63	1·64	8,764,000
1920	194,444	25·25	4,910,000	47·83	1·41	6,923,000
Averages, 1915-19.	149,499	22·25	3,339,920	47·87	1·47	4,918,000
Rye.....1915	8,700	16·71	145,000	55·90	1·12	162,000
1916	8,300	14·25	118,000	53·97	1·40	165,000
1917	22,450	16·75	376,000	53·36	1·78	669,300
1918	29,063	16.25	472,000	54·78	2·10	991,000
1919	33,481	17·25	578,000	55·87	2·00	1,156,000
1920	28,462	18·75	534,000	55·70	1·88	1,004,000
Averages, 1915-19.	20,399	16·50	337,800	54·77	1·86	628,660
Peas.....1915	24,400	16·56	404,000	61·14	2·47	998,000
1916	21,600	14·00	302,000	59·95	3·22	972,000
1917	66,457	12·00	797,500	59·75	4·51	3,596,700
1918	107,386	15·50	1,664,000	60·26	4·14	6,889,000
1919	81,642	15·00	1,225,000	60·14	3·62	4,435,000
1920	60,870	17·00	1,035,000	60·74	3·36	3,478,000
Averages, 1915-19.	60,297	14·50	878,500	60·25	3·85	3,378,140

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Quebec—con.						
Beans.....1915	4,700	21·89	103,000	59·38	3·17	327,000
1916	4,400	17·75	78,000	60·18	5·56	434,000
1917	55,157	15·00	827,400	59·90	7·77	6,428,900
1918	109,803	17·00	1,867,000	59·45	5·72	10,679,000
1919	43,202	19·75	853,000	59·81	4·52	3,856,000
1920	35,835	18·00	645,000	60·15	4·08	2,632,000
Averages, 1915-19	43,452	17·25	745,680	59·74	5·83	4,344,980
Buckwheat.....1915	104,000	24·69	2,568,000	48·17	0·84	2,157,000
1916	101,000	19·00	1,919,000	46·35	1·21	2,322,000
1917	163,577	16·50	2,699,000	46·55	1·73	4,669,300
1918	227,018	20·75	4,711,000	48·20	1·77	8,338,000
1919	170,043	24·00	4,081,000	47·72	1·70	6,938,000
1920	151,765	25·75	3,908,000	48·19	1·38	5,393,000
Averages, 1915-19	153,127	20·75	3,195,600	47·40	1·53	4,884,860
Mixed grains...1915	101,000	29·67	2,997,000	45·44	0·73	2,188,000
1916	91,000	20·25	1,843,000	44·04	0·99	1,825,000
1917	122,819	21·25	2,609,900	44·50	1·33	3,471,200
1918	194,288	27·00	5,246,000	45·49	1·46	7,659,000
1919	157,637	27·00	4,256,000	44·54	1·50	6,384,000
1920	143,423	29·25	4,195,000	46·10	1·26	5,286,000
Averages, 1915-19	133,348	25·50	3,390,380	44·80	1·27	4,305,440
Flaxseed.....1915	600	11·89	7,000	54·16	2·18	15,000
1916	500	10·50	5,300	54·50	2·50	13,300
1917	5,700	8·25	47,000	53·21	3·37	158,400
1918	7,357	11·25	83,000	54·66	3·74	310,000
1919	11,384	9·75	111,000	53·46	3·91	434,000
1920	16,035	11·50	184,000	55·79	3·57	657,000
Averages, 1915-19	5,108	10·00	50,660	54·00	3·67	186,140
Corn for husking.....1915	16,300	31·17	508,000	56·85	1·12	569,000
1916	13,000	24·75	322,000	56·18	1·52	489,000
1917	74,339	24·25	1,802,700	56·89	2·25	4,056,000
1918	54,690	21·75	1,190,000	56·41	2·10	2,518,000
1919	43,603	41·00	1,788,000	–	1·84	3,290,000
1920	47,741	29·75	1,420,000	55·97	1·59	2,258,000
Averages, 1915-19	40,386	27·75	1,122,140	56·58	1·95	2,184,400
Potatoes.....1915	117,000	149·66	17,510,000	–	0·55	9,631,000
1916	112,000	131·00	14,672,000	–	0·97	14,232,000
1917	226,917	80·00	18,158,000	–	1·38	25,058,000
1918	264,871	147·00	38,936,000	–	0·98	38,157,000
1919	315,590	181·50	57,280,000	–	0·85	48,688,000
1920	310,692	185·50	57,633,000	–	1·00	57,633,000
Averages, 1915-19	207,276	141·50	29,311,200	–	0·93	27,143,200
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1915	10,230	308·25	3,144,000	–	0·36	1,132,000
1916	10,000	265·00	2,650,000	–	0·48	1,272,000
1917	70,192	224·51	15,759,000	–	0·59	9,298,000
1918	95,526	295·50	28,228,000	–	0·53	14,960,800
1919	87,496	317·50	27,780,000	–	0·53	14,723,000
1920	83,613	329·25	27,530,000	–	0·50	13,765,000
Averages, 1915-19	54,683	283·75	15,512,200	–	0·53	8,277,160

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per ton.	Total Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	lb.	$	$
Quebec—con.						
Hay and clover.1915	2,922,000	1·26	3,682,000	–	15·89	58,507,000
1916	2,985,000	1·75	5,224,000	–	11·00	57,464,000
1917	2,961,983	1·71	5,065,000	–	9·58	48,523,000
1918	4,533,266	1·50	6,799,900	–	15·75	107,098,400
1919	4,299,360	1·50	6,449,000	–	20·54	132,462,000
1920	4,290,121	1·25	5,363,000	–	29·00	155,527,000
Averages, 1915–19	3,540,322	1·55	5,443,980	–	14·84	80,810,880
Alfalfa.....1915	2,860	2·84	8,100	–	11·78	95,000
1916	2,600	2·65	7,000	–	9·50	67,000
1917	3,818	2·26	8,600	–	8·37	72,000
1918	4,144	2·25	9,300	–	11·70	109,000
1919	28,488	2·35	67,000	–	14·22	953,000
1920	28,200	2·40	68,000	–	21·00	1,428,000
Averages, 1915–19	8,382	2·40	20,000	–	12·96	259,200
Fodder corn....1915	34,000	8·61	293,000	–	6·39	1,872,000
1916	31,000	8·00	248,000	–	5·75	1,426,000
1917	69,030	8·50	586,800	–	5·00	2,934,000
1918	86,358	7·25	626,100	–	7·42	4,645,700
1919	74,007	8·25	611,000	–	8·41	5,139,000
1920	86,833	8·00	695,000	–	10·20	7,089,000
Averages, 1915–19	58,879	8·05	472,980	–	6·77	3,203,340
Ontario—		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat.....1915	972,000	28·34	27,546,000	59·41	0·93	25,618,000
1916	774,800	21·25	16,465,000	59·42	1·55	25,521,000
1917	656,500	21·50	14,114,800	59·38	2·09	29,499,900
1918	262,616	19·50	7,054,800	59·80	2·09	14,763,000
1919	619,494	24·30	15,052·000	61·33	2·45	36,877,000
1920	762,371	24·30	18,492,000	60·20	1·89	34,890,500
Averages, 1915–19	677,082	23·75	16,046,520	59·87	1·65	26,455,780
Spring wheat...1915	121,000	22·36	2,706,000	59·41	0·96	2,598,000
1916	90,200	16·25	1,466,000	57·80	1·55	2,272,000
1917	113,000	19·50	2,203,500	59·32	2·08	4,583,300
1918	351,423	23·25	8,186,200	59·84	2·03	16,638,000
1919	361,150	15·60	5,646,500	58·27	2·46	13,890,400
1920	267,367	16·80	4,480,500	57·92	1·81	8,112,600
Averages, 1915–19	207,355	19·50	4,041,640	58·93	1·98	7,996,340
All wheat.....1915	1,093,000	27·67	30,252,000	59·41	0·93	28,216,000
1916	865,000	20·73	17,931,000	58·79	1·55	27,793,000
1917	769,500	21·25	16,318,300	59·36	2·09	34,083,200
1918	714,039	21·25	15,241,000	60·54	2·06	31,401,000
1919	980,644	21·20	20,698,500	59·76	2·45	50,767,400
1920	1,029,738	22·30	22,972,500	59·10	1·87	43,003,100
Averages, 1915–19	884,437	22·75	20,088,160	59·67	1·72	34,452,120
Oats.....1915	3,095,000	39·68	122,810,000	34·67	0·39	47,896,000
1916	1,991,000	25·50	50,771,000	30·30	0·64	32,493,000
1917	2,687,000	36·50	98,075,500	34·11	0·72	70,614,400
1918	2,924,468	45·00	131,752,600	35·58	0·78	102,212,000
1919	2,674,341	29·30	78,388,000	32·76	0·91	71,378,000
1920	2,880,053	44·90	129,171,300	35·95	0·58	74,670,300
Averages, 1915–19	2,674,362	36·00	96,359,420	33·48	0·67	64,918,680

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Ontario—con.							
Barley	1915	449,000	34·23	15,369,000	47·83	0·56	8,607,000
	1916	326,000	23·00	7,498,000	44·94	0·99	7,422,000
	1917	361,000	31·00	11,191,000	47·20	1·16	12,981,600
	1918	660,404	36·75	24,247,700	48·13	1·06	25,809,000
	1919	569,183	23·10	13,134,000	45·81	1·32	17,215,000
	1920	484,328	34·40	16,660,350	48·70	0·94	15,653,200
Averages, 1915-19.		473,117	30·25	14,287,940	46·78	1·00	14,406,920
Rye	1915	78,000	19·88	1,551,000	56·89	0·79	1,225,000
	1916	69,600	17·50	1,208,000	55·20	1·17	1,413,000
	1917	68,000	17·75	1,207,000	55·69	1·64	1,979,500
	1918	112,726	16·00	1,813,000	55·65	1·55	2,818,400
	1919	140,072	15·80	2,219,000	54·97	1·48	3,279,000
	1920	133,090	17·70	2,349,900	55·30	1·35	3,176,200
Averages, 1915-19.		93,560	17·00	1,599,600	55·68	1·34	2,142,980
Peas	1915	169,000	17·79	3,007,000	59·86	1·54	4,631,000
	1916	126,000	14·25	1,796,000	59·71	2·06	3,700,000
	1917	126,000	16·75	2,110,500	59·88	3·21	6,774,700
	1918	113,862	21·00	2,381,000	59·85	2·24	5,338,700
	1919	127,253	14·30	1,816,500	59·97	2·31	4,180,000
	1920	109,187	20·20	2,209,500	60·43	2·00	4,419,000
Averages, 1915-19.		132,423	16·75	2,222,200	59·85	2·22	4,924,880
Beans	1915	37,500	16·00	600,000	59·76	3·05	1,800,000
	1916	27,000	11·75	317,000	59·72	5·34	1,693,000
	1917	36,000	11·75	423,000	59·42	6·79	2,872,200
	1918	100,082	13·75	1,387,800	59·27	4·66	6,464,500
	1919	22,920	12·60	288,500	61·74	3·79	1,039,000
	1920	22,744	16·70	380,500	59·70	3·10	1,181,100
Averages, 1915-19.		44,760	13·50	603,260	59·98	4·60	2,773,740
Buckwheat	1915	169,000	21·81	3,686,000	48·21	0·70	2,580,000
	1916	175,000	14·50	2,538,000	45·80	1·09	2,766,000
	1917	162,000	18·75	3,037,500	46·69	1·37	4,161,400
	1918	223,662	20·50	4,598,600	46,96	1·40	6,426,600
	1919	178,569	22·80	4,072,000	46,71	1·36	5,534,000
	1920	143,204	22·30	3,190,500	48,10	1·07	3,409,800
Averages, 1915-19.		181,646	19·75	3,586,300	46·87	1·20	4,293,600
Mixed grains	1915	345,000	39·91	13,769,000	44·76	0·54	7,435,000
	1916	286,000	26·00	7,436,000	40·77	0·89	6,618,000
	1917	295,000	37·75	11,136,300	44·99	1·12	12,472,700
	1918	619,389	44·25	27,462,400	46·01	1·09	29,823,900
	1919	628,761	31·40	19,735,300	44·71	1·35	26,672,000
	1920	581,689	44·20	25,712,400	44·50	0·81	20,709,000
Averages, 1915-19.		434,830	36·50	15,907,800	44·25	1·04	16,604,320
Flaxseed	1915	5,000	12·38	62,000	50·78	1·72	107,000
	1916	4,500	9·25	42,000	57·17	2·78	117,000
	1917	4,000	13·00	52·000	55·00	3·70	192,400
	1918	15,925	12·25	196,200	56·72	3·41	670,000
	1919	13,717	9·40	129,500	59·86	3·48	450,500
	1920	21,053	10·70	224,900	56·50	2·43	545,500
Averages, 1915-19.		8,628	11·25	96,340	55·91	3·19	307,380

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
Ontario—con.	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Corn for husking...1915	237,000	58·48	13,860,000	55·75	0·69	9,674,000
1916	160,000	37·25	5,960,000	57·18	1·05	6,258,000
1917	160,000	37·25	5,960,000	54·58	1·72	10,251,200
1918	195,310	66·75	13,015,200	58·23	1·72	22,384,800
1919	221,004	68,60	15,152,500	–	1·24	18,790,000
1920	243,909	53·00	12,914,800	56·60	1·11	14,335,400
Averages, 1915-19.	194,663	55·50	10,789,540	56·43	1·25	13,471,600
Potatoes.....1915	155,000	92·66	14,362,000	–	0·76	10,915,000
1916	133,000	61·00	8,113,000	–	1·28	10,385,000
1917	142,000	133·67	18,981,000	–	1·00	19,981,000
1918	166,203	116·60	19,376,000	–	1·26	24,413,000
1919	157,286	96·30	15,145,000	–	1·37	20,820,000
1920	157,509	152·10	23,961,700	–	0·97	23,131,200
Averages, 1915-19.	150,698	100·75	15,195,400	–	1·13	17,102,800
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1915	112,000	394·42	44,175,000	–	0·21	9,277,000
1916	97,000	211·00	20,467,000	–	0·36	7,368,000
1917	94,000	340·93	32,047,000	–	0·35	11,216,000
1918	141,001	460·25	64,896,000	–	0·32	20,767,000
1919	123,029	348·00	42,756,000	–	0·35	14,027,000
1920	119,744	493·00	57,989,800	–	0·28	16,518,000
Averages, 1915-19.	113,406	360·25	40,868,200	–	0·31	12,531,000
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.1915	3,082,000	1·32	4,068,000	–	14·06	57,196,000
1916	3,059,000	2·00	6,118,000	–	11·90	72,804,000
1917	2,998,000	1·70	5,097,000	–	10·26	52,295,000
1918	3,470,036	1·32	4,596,900	–	16·50	75,848,000
1919	3,508,266	1·59	5,589,000	–	20·61	115,161,000
1920	3,533,740	1·26	4,459,000	–	24·30	108,356,000
Averages, 1915-19.	3,223,460	1·60	5,093,780	–	14·66	74,660,800
Alfalfa.....1915	60,000	2·72	163,000	–	13·41	2,186,000
1916	56,000	3·00	168,000	–	9·75	1,638,000
1917	52,000	2·74	142,500	–	10·08	1,436,000
1918	144,010	2·28	329,000	–	15·78	5,191,000
1919	146,790	2·14	314,400	–	20·20	6,351,000
1920	162,820	2·45	399,580	–	23·49	9,384,400
Averages, 1915-19.	91,760	2·45	223,300	–	15·05	3,360,400
Fodder corn....1915	287,000	10·63	3,051,000	–	4·76	14,523,000
1916	248,000	6·50	1,612,000	–	4·80	7,738,000
1917	265,000	7·54	1,998,000	–	5·00	9,990,000
1918	380,946	10·35	3,944,300	–	5·73	22,601,000
1919	399,549	10·05	4,014,000	–	6·30	25,304,000
1920	449,176	10·39	4,668,050	–	6·85	31,976,000
Averages, 1915-19.	316,099	9·30	2,933,860	–	5·46	16,031,200
Sugar beets.....1915	18,000	7·83	141,000	–	5·50	775,500
1916	15,000	4·75	71,000	–	6·20	440,000
1917	14,000	8·40	117,600	–	6·75	793,800
1918	18,000	10·00	180,000	–	10·25	1,845,000
1919	24,500	9·80	240,000	–	10,86	2,606,000
1920	36,288	11·37	412,400	–	12·80	5,278,700
Averages, 1915-19.	17,900	8·40	149,920	–	8·62	1,292,060

1.--Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20, and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
Manitoba—	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Fall wheat.....1915	2,705	23·29	63,000	61·33	0·90	56,400
1916	3,829	15·93	61,000	–	1·40	85,400
1917	3,860	22·25	85,900	62·33	2·20	189,000
1918	2,734	18·00	49,000	–	2·06	101,000
Averages, 1915-18	2,626	19·75	51,780	–	1·67	86,360
Spring wheat...1915	2,797,719	24·76	69,274,000	61·18	0·90	62,606,500
1916	2,721,896	10·88	29,606,000	51·23	1·23	36,415,400
1917	2,445,000	16·75	40,953,800	60·82	2·05	83,955,300
1918	2,980,968	16·25	48,142,100	60·16	2·06	99,173,000
1919	2,880,301	14·25	40,975,300	57·22	2·40	98,341,000
1920	2,705,622	13·90	37·542,000	59·56	1·83	68,769,000
Averages..1915-19	2,765,177	16·50	45,790,240	58·12	1·66	76,098,240
All wheat.....1915	2,800,424	24·76	69,337,000	61·18	0·90	62,662,900
1916	2,725,725	10·88	29,667,000	–	1·23	36,500,800
1917	2,448,860	16·75	41,039,700	60·86	2·05	84,144,300
1918	2,983,702	16·35	48,191,100	–	2·06	99,274,000
Averages, 1915-18	2,191,742	17·25	37,646,960	–	1·50	56,516,400
Oats.....1915	1,317,365	38·52	50,750,000	36·36	0·35	17,912,800
1916	1,443,599	33·55	48,439,000	33·05	0·49	23,735,100
1917	1,500,000	30·25	45,375,000	27·27	0·67	30,401,300
1918	1,714,894	31·75	54,473,500	35·21	0·71	38,676,000
1919	1,847,267	31·25	57,698,000	33·42	0·72	41,420,000
1920	1,873,954	30·75	57,657,000	34·89	0·56	32,007,000
Averages, 1915-19	1,564,625	32·75	51,347,100	33·06	0·59	30,429,040
Barley.....1915	567,080	29·38	16,658,000	47·70	0·51	8,420,400
1916	687,503	19·97	13,729,000	42·78	0·80	10,983,200
1917	708,000	22·50	15,930,000	46·27	1·07	17,045,100
1918	1,102,965	25·25	27,963,400	48·54	0·89	24,887,000
1919	893,947	19·25	17,149,400	43·90	1·17	20,137,000
1920	839,078	21·00	17,520,000	46·31	0·80	13,988,000
Averages, 1915-19	791,899	23·00	18,285,960	45·84	0·89	16,294,520
Rye.....1915	11,507	18·08	208,000	57·55	0·80	167,100
1916	30,050	18·54	557,000	56·50	1·06	590,400
1917	37,000	17·25	638,300	54·03	1·62	1,034,000
1918	240,469	16·25	3,935,700	73·66	1·41	5,549,000
1919	298,932	13·75	4,089,400	54·89	1·28	5,288,000
1920	148,602	15·50	2,318,600	54·91	1·35	3,140,100
Averages, 1915-19	123,591	15·25	1,885,080	59·35	1·33	2,513,700
Peas.....1919	5,666	14·25	81,400	60·00	2·08	170,000
1920	4,162	15·00	62,200	60·00	1·10	68,400
Mixed grains...1915	659	33·38	22,000	43·00	0·48	10,600
1916	1,400	32·25	45,000	42·00	0·45	20,300
1917	1,400	31·00	43,400	–	1·25	54,250
1918	30,309	28·25	856,000	43·50	1·03	882,000
1919	30,355	25·00	759,000	40·56	1·40	1,063,000
1920	28,800	21·25	612,000	43·50	1·87	1,144,000
Averages, 1915-19	12,825	27·00	345,080	42·26	1·18	406,030
Flaxseed.....1915	14,505	8·27	120,000	55·00	1·61	193,300
1916	15,684	13·38	210,000	–	2·13	447,300
1917	16,300	9·00	146,700	54·50	2·85	418,100
1918	107,961	10·00	1,091,000	54·72	3·15	3,437,000
1919	57,379	9·00	520,300	55·05	4·26	2,215,000
1920	146,455	7·90	1,157,800	54·66	2·25	2,587,700
Averages, 1915-19	42,366	9·75	417·600	54·82	3·21	1,342,140

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
Manitoba—con.	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Potatoes.....1915	29,878	85·85	2,565,000	–	0·64	1,636,100
1916	31,987	147·22	4,709,000	–	0·61	2,872,500
1917	34,400	105·90	3,643,000	–	0·76	2,769,000
1918	45,000	185·00	8,325,000	–	0·56	4,662,000
1919	42,000	126·00	5,287,500	–	0·81	4,266,000
1920	37,000	92·25	3,410,000	–	1·36	4,733,300
Averages, 1915–19	36,653	133·75	4,905,900	–	0·66	3,241,120
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1915	2,658	250·19	665,000	–	0·42	282,500
1916	3,118	145·00	452,000	–	0·49	221,500
1917	2,500	185·12	463,000	–	0·63	292,000
1918	9,910	251·75	2,494,800	–	0·44	1,097,700
1919	6·045	184·00	1,113,000	–	0·60	663,000
1920	7,404	145·25	1,076,000	–	0·93	1,005,100
Averages, 1915–19	4,846	214·00	1,037,560	–	0·49	511,340
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.1915	88,478	1·02	90,000	–	9·43	848,500
1916	77,642	1·83	142,000	–	7·80	1,107,600
1917	75,000	1·00	75,000	–	11·11	833,300
1918	74,000	1·00	74,000	–	16·00	1,184,000
1919	260,378	1·50	401,400	–	16·99	6,818,000
1920	208,512	1·50	311,900	–	16·00	4,968,900
Averages, 1915–19	115,100	1·35	156,480	–	13·79	2,158,280
Alfalfa.....1915	3,671	1·36	5,000	–	12·20	61,000
1916	4,422	2·75	12,200	–	11·83	144,300
1917	4,400	2·07	9,100	–	13·45	122,400
1918	3,600	2·25	8,100	–	18·00	145,800
1919	5,181	2·20	11,400	–	22·40	256,200
1920	3,679	2·00	7,410	–	22·45	166,400
Averages, 1915–19	4,255	2·15	9,160	–	15·93	145,940
Fodder corn....1915	7,591	2·63	20,000	–	6·18	123,600
1916	9,830	2·75	27,000	–	4·67	126,000
1917	9,800	4·86	47,600	–	7·50	357,000
1918	12,340	5·50	67,900	–	10·50	713,000
1919	16,867	6·80	114,500	–	13·28	1,520,000
1920	17,042	4·40	74,400	–	19·00	1,412,000
Averages, 1915–19	11,286	4·90	55,400	–	10·25	567,920
Saskatchewan—		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat.....1915	9,968	26·28	262,000	–	0·92	240,900
1916	15,258	21·24	324,000	59·50	1·41	456,800
1917	10,000	17·00	170,000	60·00	2·07	351,900
Averages, 1915–17	11,742	21·50	252,000	–	1·39	349,867
Spring wheat...1915	8,919,292	25·12	224,050,000	60·75	0·91	203,647,100
1916	9,016,851	16·33	147,235,000	55·18	1·28	188,460,800
1917	8,263,250	14·25	117,751,300	60·92	1·95	229,615,000
1918	9,249,260	10·00	92,493,000	60·97	1·99	184,061,000
1919	10,587,363	8·50	89,994,000	59·00	2·32	208,787,000
1920	10,061,069	11·25	113,135,300	59·95	1·55	175,360,000
Averages, 1915–19	9,207,203	14·50	134,304,660	59·36	1·51	202,914,180
All wheat.....1915	8,929,260	25·12	224,312,000	–	0·91	203,888,000
1916	9,032,109	16·34	147,559,000	55·27	1·28	188,917,600
1917	8,273,250	14·25	117,921,300	60·91	1·95	229,966,900
Averages, 1915–17	8,744,873	18·75	163,264,100	–	1·27	207,590,833

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Saskatchewan—con.						
Oats..... 1915	3,336,245	43·48	145,066,000	37·48	0·32	46,125,700
1916	3,791,807	43·06	163,278,000	35·76	0·46	75,107,900
1917	4,521,600	27·25	123,213,600	34·58	0·62	76,392,400
1918	4,988,499	21·50	107,253,000	34·38	0·70	75,077,000
1919	4,837,747	23·10	112,157,000	35·48	0·70	78,510,000
1920	5,106,822	27·70	141,549,000	35·00	0·41	58,035,000
Averages, 1915–19	4,295,180	30·25	130,193,400	35·54	0·54	70,242,600
Barley..... 1915	299,993	31·74	9,523,000	47·54	0·46	4,391,300
1916	367,207	27·00	9,916,000	46·02	0·77	7,635,300
1917	669,900	21·00	14,067,900	46·84	1·00	14,067,900
1918	699,296	17·00	11,888,000	46·10	0·88	10,461,000
1919	492,586	18·20	8,971,000	46·87	1·08	9,689,000
1920	519,014	20·25	10,501,500	46·75	0·66	6,931,000
Averages, 1915–19	505,796	21·50	10,873,180	46·67	0·85	9,248,900
Rye..... 1915	7,207	28·17	203,000	55·17	0·64	130,500
1916	22,759	24·08	548,000	55·91	1·10	602,800
1917	53,250	18·75	998,400	43·00	1·63	1,627,400
1918	123,500	11·50	1,420,000	55·19	1·50	2,130,000
1919	190,482	10·50	2,000,000	55·52	1·31	2,620,000
1920	172,449	14·70	2,535,000	56·14	1·26	3,194,000
Averages, 1915–19	79,440	13·00	1,033,880	52·96	1·37	1,422,140
Peas..... 1915	525	15·43	8,100	61·00	1·72	13,900
1916	1,600	32·50	52,000	60·00	2·25	117,000
1917	2,605	17·25	44,900	60·00	4·00	179,600
1918	4,251	20·00	85,000	60·00	1·50	128,000
1919	4,853	18·00	87,300	60·00	4·00	349,000
1920	2,519	14·50	36,500	–	2·00	73,000
Averages, 1915–19	2,767	20·00	55,460	60·20	2·83	157,500
Beans..... 1918	861	18·00	15,000	–	6·45	97,000
1919	1,820	10·00	18,200	60·00	4·00	72,800
1920	793	17·00	13,500	–	4·00	54,000
Averages, 1918–19	1,341	12·25	16,600	–	5·11	84,900
Mixed grains... 1915	2,372	25·30	60,000	48·33	0·69	41,600
1916	14,150	35·00	495,300	40·00	0·46	227,800
1917	39,500	32·00	1,264,000	50·00	1·25	1,580,000
1918	23,449	21·00	492,000	45·00	1·10	541,000
1919	22,017	35·00	771,000	–	1·40	1,079,000
1920	18,361	33·50	615,000	–	1·25	769,000
Averages, 1915–19	20,298	30·25	616,460	45·83	1·13	693,880
Flaxseed..... 1915	395,254	13·30	5,255,000	55·89	1·51	7,928,400
1916	542,034	12·35	6,692,000	55·29	2·23	14,923,200
1917	753,700	6·25	4,710,000	55·55	2·60	12,247,600
1918	840,957	5·00	4,205,000	54·43	3·10	13,036,000
1919	929,945	4·80	4,490,000	53,82	4·14	18,589,000
1920	1,140,921	5·00	5,705,000	53·95	1·82	10,383,000
Averages, 1915–19	692,378	7·25	5,070,520	55·00	2·63	13,344,840
Potatoes..... 1915	34,885	110·28	3,847,000	–	0·68	2,626,900
1916	46,989	155·76	7,319,000	–	0·62	4,537,800
1917	67,700	133·00	9,010,000	–	0·85	7,659,000
1918	59,783	116·25	6,950,900	–	0·96	6,672,900
1919	66,176	170·00	11,250,000	–	0·89	10,013,000
1920	53,814	127·50	6,861,000	–	1·25	8,576,000
Averages, 1915–19	55,109	139·25	7,675,380	–	0·82	6,301,920

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Saskatchewan—con.						
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1915	1,245	232·93	290,000	–	0·31	91,200
1916	1,621	252·93	410,000	–	0·57	233,700
1917	11,104	155·55	1,727,000	–	0·91	1,572,000
1918	9,760	225·75	2,203,300	–	0·91	2,005,000
1919	13,932	257·75	3,591,000	–	1·12	4,022,000
1920	10,449	301·00	3,145,000	–	0·94	2,956,000
Averages, 1915–19.	7,532	218·25	1,644,260	–	0·96	1,584,740
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.1915	25,113	1·39	35,000	–	8·39	293,500
1916	25,154	2·35	59,000	–	5·85	345,200
1917	260,275	1·42	369,600	–	10·12	3,740,000
1918	315,117	1·15	362,400	–	11·92	4,319,800
1919	265,417	1·05	279,000	–	17·00	4,743,000
1920	234,532	1·40	328,300	–	10·00	3,283,000
Averages, 1915–19	178,215	1·25	221,000	–	12·16	2,688,300
Alfalfa.....1915	2,620	1·83	4,800	–	9·48	45,500
1916	3,086	2·85	8,800	–	10·25	90,200
1917	9,500	1·61	15,300	–	13·40	205,000
1918	6,943	1·40	9,700	–	17·50	169,800
1919	11,526	1·60	18,400	–	27·50	506,000
1920	10,473	2·25	23,600	–	20·00	472,000
Averages, 1915–19	6,735	1·69	11,400	–	17·83	203,300
Fodder corn....1915	1,877	2·40	4,500	–	6·49	29,200
1916	2,253	2·60	5,900	–	6·00	35,400
1917	15,658	2·00	31,300	–	8·00	250,400
1918	11,186	5·65	63,200	–	10·50	663,600
1919	6,690	12·50	84,000	–	12·50	1,050,000
1920	16,685	3·75	62,600	–	18·00	1,127,000
Averages, 1915–19	75,33	5·02	37,780	–	10·74	405,720
					per bush.	
Alberta—		bush.	bush.			
Fall wheat.....1915	39,908	31·30	1,249,000	61·32	0·84	1,051,900
1916	18,177	30·20	549,000	61·19	1·39	763,100
1917	51,700	20·50	1,059,900	60·53	1·98	2,098,600
1918	44,065	15·00	661,000	60·00	1·92	1,269,000
1919	40,600	15·75	640,000	60·80	2·43	1,555,000
1920	38,000	18·75	713,000	61·00	1·52	1,084,000
Averages, 1915–19	38,890	21·50	831,780	60·77	1·62	1,347,520
Spring wheat...1915	2,098,123	31·12	65,289,000	61·57	0·88	57,2?3,?00
1916	2,586,798	24·95	64,539,000	58·00	1·33	85,836,900
1917	2,845,600	18·25	51,932,200	60·86	1·73	89,842,700
1918	3,848,424	6·00	23,091,000	59·94	1·92	44,335,000
1919	4,241,903	8·00	33,935,000	60·07	2·31	78,390,000
1920	4,036,483	20·50	82,748,000	61·32	1·52	125,777,000
Averages, 1915–19	3,124,170	15·25	47,757,240	60·09	1·49	71,135,660
All wheat.....1915	2,138,031	31·12	66,538,000	61·52	0·88	58,325,600
1916	2,604,975	24·99	65,088,000	58·45	1·33	86,600,000
1917	2,897,300	18·25	52,992,100	60·81	1·74	91,941,300
1918	3,892,489	6·00	23,752,000	59·97	1·92	45,604,000
1919	4,282,503	8·00	34,575,000	60·11	2·31	79,945,000
1920	4,074,483	20·50	83,461,000	61·30	1·52	126,861,000
Averages, 1915–19	3,163,060	15·25	48,589,020	60·17	1·49	72,483,180

.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Alberta—con.						
Oats.....1915	1,827,071	45·91	83,876,000	39·76	0·31	25,532,900
1916	2,124,081	48·11	102,199,000	37·36	0·46	47,011,500
1917	2,537,900	34·00	86,288,600	37·09	0·63	54,361,800
1918	2,651,548	22·75	60,323,000	35·94	0·73	44,036,000
1919	2,767,372	23·75	65,725,000	36·60	0·64	42,064,000
1920	3,089,700	37·25	115,091,000	38·09	0·36	41,433,000
Averages, 1915–19	2,381,594	33·50	79,682,320	37·35	0·53	42,601,240
Barley.....1915	304,009	32·31	9,822,000	49·57	0·44	4,340,400
1916	336,586	29·04	9,774,000	46·18	0·71	6,939,500
1917	472,100	22·00	10,386,200	45·16	0·98	10,178,500
1918	470,073	16·50	7,756,000	44·17	0·97	7,523,000
1919	414,212	25·50	10,562,000	47·00	1·09	11,512,600
1920	480,699	26·50	12,739,000	48·12	0·62	7,898,000
Averages, 1915–19	399,396	24·25	9,660,040	46·42	1·84	8,098,800
Rye.....1915	15,963	23·47	374,726	56·63	0·62	232,400
1916	17,975	24·49	440,000	53·71	0·95	418,000
1917	30,880	20·50	633,000	55·25	1·50	949,500
1918	47,877	17·25	826,000	54·90	1·41	1,165,000
1919	83,804	14·00	1,173,000	55·14	1·42	1,666,000
1920	160,960	21·25	3,420,000	56·85	1·25	4,275,000
Averages, 1915–19	39,300	17·50	689,345	55·13	1·29	886,140
Peas.....1915	160	20·00	3,200	62·00	2·09	6,700
1916	650	20·00	13,000	57·50	2·25	29,300
1917	1,851	17·50	32,400	60·00	2·00	64,800
1918	1,994	18·00	36,000	60·00	1·50	54,000
1919	1,603	18·00	29,000	60·00	3·00	87,000
1920	2,899	17·00	49,000	60·00	2·00	98,000
Averages, 1915–19	1,252	18·25	22,720	59·90	2·13	48,360
Beans.....1918	763	10·00	14,000	60·00	6·45	90,000
1919	690	10·00	6,900	60·00	4·00	28,000
1920	2,305	17·00	39,000	60·00	4·00	156,000
Averages, 1918–19	726	14·50	10,450	60·00	5·64	59,000
Mixed grains....1915	2,370	37·13	88,000	47·20	0·52	45,700
1916	4,550	30·00	136,500	36·00	0·35	47,800
1917	24,027	25·75	618,700	51·50	1·20	742,400
1918	27,989	21·50	602,000	40·00	1·15	692,000
1919	26,000	36·25	943,000	57·00	0·83	783,000
1920	8,398	30·00	252,000	43·00	1·00	252,000
Averages, 1915–19	16,987	28·00	477,640	46·32	0·97	462,180
Flaxseed.....1915	48,000	13·96	670,000	56·37	1·44	966,700
1916	95,063	13·79	1,310,500	55·91	1·06	1,389,100
1917	139,800	7·00	978,600	54·00	2·78	2,720,500
1918	95,920	5·00	480,000	55·25	3·12	1,498,000
1919	80,690	2·75	222,000	55·75	4·15	921,000
1920	103,700	7·00	726,000	55·40	1·83	1,329,000
Averages, 1915–19	91,895	8·00	732,220	55·46	2·03	1,499,060
Potatoes.....1915	28,314	142·12	4,024,000	–	0·44	1,779,800
1916	29,216	163·71	4,783,000	–	0·53	2,535,000
1917	48,917	151·46	7,409,000	–	0·76	5,631,000
1918	44,247	70·50	3,119,400	–	1·11	3,462,500
1919	45,848	179·75	8,241,200	–	0·83	6,840,200
1920	43,000	166·00	7,138,000	–	1·00	7,138,000
Averages, 1915–19	39,308	140·25	5,513,320	–	0·79	4,049,700

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
Alberta—con.	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Turnips, mangold, etc.....1915	1,688	235·19	397,000	–	0·29	116,000
1916	1,700	279·41	475,000	–	0·61	289,800
1917	10,947	207·56	2,272,000	–	0·74	1,681,000
1918	12,506	188·50	2,357,400	–	0·66	1,555,900
1919	12,500	221·50	2,768,800	–	1·06	2,934,900
1920	12,300	261·75	3,219,500	–	1·00	3,219,500
Averages, 1915–19	7,688	210·25	1,654,040	–	0·80	1,315,520
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.1915	187,404	1·31	246,000	–	7·60	1,870,600
1916	173,461	1·93	334,000	–	8·62	2,879,100
1917	493,522	1·48	730,400	–	10·92	7,976,000
1918	469,000	0·85	398,700	–	15·82	6,307,400
1919	433,296	1·10	476,600	–	20·89	9,956,200
1920	383,527	1·30	498,600	–	20·00	9,972,000
Averages, 1915–19	351,336	1·25	437,140	–	13·25	5,797,860
Alfalfa.....1915	17,207	2·15	37,000	–	7·64	282,700
1916	20,612	2·65	54,600	–	10·70	584,200
1917	31,396	2·05	64,400	–	10·73	691,000
1918	24,285	2·00	48,000	–	21·50	1,044,900
1919	21,553	2·00	43,000	–	29·16	1,254,000
1920	19,906	2·25	44,800	–	24·00	1,075,000
Averages, 1915–19	23,011	2·15	49,520	–	15·58	771,360
Fodder corn...1915	701	3·42	2,400	–	6·13	14,700
1916	685	2·56	1,700	–	9·00	15,300
1917	3,976	1·00	4,000	–	7·00	28,000
1918	700	5·50	3,800	–	10·50	40,000
1919	900	5·58	5,000	–	10·50	52,500
1920	7,644	4·25	32,500	–	18·00	585,000
Averages, 1915–19	1,390	2·45	3,380	–	8·90	30,100
British Columbia—		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat.....1915	6,000	33·44	200,600	60·46	0·91	182,500
1916	6,200	30·75	191,000	61·00	1·53	292,000
1917	3,240	31·75	102,850	60·67	1·92	197,500
1918	7,200	24·75	178,000	59·67	2·15	383,000
1919	12,699	24·75	314,000	59·50	2·88	904,000
1920	13,762	19·25	264,200	60·00	2·18	576,000
Averages, 1915–19	7,068	28·00	197,290	60·26	1·99	391,800
Spring wheat...1915	10,000	32·43	324,400	58·40	0·96	311,400
1916	9,800	31·00	304,000	59·55	1·54	468,000
1917	18,100	28·50	515,850	59·55	2·00	1,031,700
1918	29,000	22·00	638,000	60·25	2·08	1,327,000
1919	31,202	22·00	686,000	58·50	2·79	1,914,000
1920	32,453	18·75	610,100	60·00	2·21	1,348,300
Averages, 1915–19	19,620	25·25	493,650	59·25	2·05	1,010,420
All wheat.....1915	16,000	32·80	525,000	59·32	0·94	493,900
1916	16,000	30·94	495,000	60·16	1·54	760,000
1917	21,340	29·00	618,700	59·94	1·99	1,229,200
1918	36,200	22·50	816,000	59·96	2·09	1,710,000
1919	43,901	22·75	1,000,000	59·00	2·82	2,818,000
1920	46,215	19·00	874,300	60·00	2·20	1,924,300
Averages, 1915–19	26,688	26·00	690,940	59·68	2·03	1,402,220

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—con.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
British Columbia— con.	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	$	$
Oats.....1915	71,000	61·84	4,390,600	36·28	0·49	2,151,400
1916	60,000	60·50	3,630,000	37·15	0·64	2,323,000
1917	60,200	53·75	3,235,800	35·50	0·90	2,912,200
1918	39,000	39·75	1,550,000	34·17	1·00	1,550,000
1919	45,021	47·25	2,127,000	36·00	1·07	2,276,000
1920	47,992	34·75	1,663,600	36·00	0·96	1,596,500
Averages, 1915–19	55,044	54·25	2,986,680	35·82	0·75	2,242,520
Barley.....1915	2,650	40·36	106,900	49·89	0·64	68,400
1916	2,700	45·75	124,000	47·60	0·83	103,000
1917	5,500	29·25	160,900	48·67	1·28	206,000
1918	7,927	26·50	209,000	52·50	1·47	307,000
1919	10,497	33·00	346,000	47·75	1·82	630,000
1920	9,646	37·75	364,100	50·00	1·50	546,200
Averages, 1915–19	5,855	32·25	189,360	49·28	1·39	262,880
Rye.....1918	820	30·00	25,000	60·00	2·07	52,000
1919	4,911	22·50	110,000	54·75	2·08	229,000
1920	5,367	25·75	138,200	55·00	2·02	279,200
Averages, 1918–19	2,865	23·50	67,500	57·38	2·08	140,500
Peas.....1915	1,300	29·75	38,700	60·00	1·24	48,000
1916	1,300	33·75	44,000	61·20	1·67	73,000
1917	1,338	23·75	31,800	59·83	2·46	78,200
1918	2,193	21·50	47,000	60·00	3·00	141,000
1919	2,251	23·00	52,000	59·00	2·60	137,000
1920	2,657	26·00	69,100	59·00	3·05	211,000
Averages, 1915–19	1,676	25·50	42,700	60·01	2·24	95,440
Beans.....1918	2,748	18·50	51,000	–	4·20	214,000
1919	1,677	17·25	29,000	60·00	3·75	109,000
1920	1,615	20·00	32,300	60·00	4·50	145,400
Averages, 1918–19	2,213	18·00	40,000	–	4·04	161,500
Mixed grains...1915	2,600	40·00	104,000	–	0·50	52,000
1916	2,600	50·00	130,000	52·00	1·25	163,000
1917	1,850	40·00	74,000	–	0·70	51,800
1918	3,228	21·50	69,000	–	1·10	76,000
1919	4,017	36·50	147,000	50·00	1·37	201,000
1920	4,893	36·00	176,100	41·00	1·25	220,000
Averages, 1915–19	2,859	36·75	104,800	–	1·04	108,760
Potatoes.....1915	16,000	247·28	3,956,000	–	0·45	1,780,000
1916	15,300	189·00	2,892,000	–	0·70	2,024,000
1917	15,024	166·55	2,502,000	–	0·69	1,726,400
1918	15,013	228·00	3,423,000	–	0·97	3,320,300
1919	18,000	170·00	3,060,000	–	1·00	3,060,000
1920	17,780	165·00	2,933,700	–	1·28	3,755,000
Averages, 1915–19	15,867	199·50	3,166,600	–	0·75	2,382,140
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1915	3,800	455·61	1,731,000	–	0·39	675,000
1916	3,700	500·00	1,850,000	–	0·50	925,000
1917	4,500	344·58	1,582,000	–	0·64	1,012,000
1918	5,758	422·00	2,429,900	–	0·60	1,457,900
1919	7,387	365·00	2,696,000	–	0·75	2,022,000
1920	7,403	435·00	3,220,000	–	0·81	2,608,000
Averages, 1915–19	5,047	407·75	2,057,780	–	0·59	1,218,380

1.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1915-20 and Five Year Average, 1915-19—concluded.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per ton.	Total Value.
British Columbia—concluded.	acres.	tons.	tons.	lb.	$	$
Hay and clover.1915	167,000	2·34	391,000	–	14·57	5,697,000
1916	175,000	2·67	467,000	–	17·75	8,289,000
1917	129,254	1·85	239,000	–	17·60	4,206,400
1918	114,414	1·90	217,400	–	33·25	7,228,600
1919	126,251	1·50	189,000	–	35·25	6,662,000
1920	127,017	2·00	254,000	–	35·00	8,890,000
Averages, 1915–19	142,384	2·10	300,680	–	21·35	6,416,600
Grain hay.....1919	60,390	2·50	151,000	–	29·00	4,379,000
1920	60,612	2·25	130,400	–	33·12	4,518,000
Alfalfa.....1915	12,100	3,52	43,000	–	14·84	638,000
1916	12,600	2·88	36,000	–	15·00	540,000
1917	8,681	2·58	22,400	–	22·92	513,400
1918	12,268	3·25	39,900	–	32·25	1,286,800
1919	13,331	3·00	40,000	–	37·00	1,480,000
1920	13,478	3·00	40,400	–	33·71	1,361,900
Averages, 1915–19	11,796	3·07	36,260	–	24·60	891,640
Fodder corn....1915	430	12·62	5,400	–	4·00	22,000
1916	450	10·00	4,500	–	7·00	32,000
1917	2,239	7·00	15,700	–	15·00	235,500
1918	2,016	10·10	20,400	–	10·00	204,000
1919	4,368	11·50	50,000	–	12·00	600,000
1920	4,713	11·50	54,200	–	17·75	962,000
Averages, 1915–19	1,811	10·60	19,200	–	11·40	218,700

NOTE.—Price of potatoes are as returned October 31.

2.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1915 to 1920, with Decennial Averages for the years 1910–19.

Field Crops.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Averages 1910–19.
Canada—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	28·50	21·50	21·50	19·00	23·75	24·00	22·50
Spring wheat	25·75	16·75	15·50	10·75	9·50	14·00	16·50
All wheat	26·00	17·00	15·75	11·00	10·00	14·50	16·75
Oats	40·25	37·25	30·25	28·75	26·25	33·50	33·25
Barley	31·50	23·75	23·00	24·50	21·25	24·75	25·75
Rye	20·50	19·50	18·25	15·25	13·50	17·50	16·00
Peas	17·75	14·50	15·25	13·25	14·75	19·00	15·75
Beans	16·75	12·75	13·75	15·50	16·50	17·50	16·25
Buckwheat	23·00	17·50	18·00	20·75	23·50	23·75	23·00
Mixed grain	37·50	25·75	32·50	38·75	31·00	40·00	33·25
Flax	13·25	12·50	6·50	5·75	5·00	5·60	9·40
Corn for husking	56·75	36·25	33·00	56·75	64·00	49·25	53·75
Potatoes	124·25	133·75	121·50	142·00	153·50	170·50	146·00
Turnips, etc	384·00	264·25	290·75	377·50	354·00	401·00	352·25
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·36	1·86	1·66	1·40	1·55	1·30	1·50
Fodder corn	10·17	6·65	7·34	9·50	9·75	9·60	8·85
Sugar beets	7·83	4·75	8·40	10·00	9·80	11·37	9·10
Alfalfa	2·65	2·91	2·39	2·25	2·20	2·45	2·40

2.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1915 to 1920, with Decennial Averages for the years 1910-19—con.

Field Crops.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Averages 1910–19.
Prince Edward Island—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	19·00	16·75	14·50	20·00	17·00	12·00	18·75
Oats	34·75	37·25	32·25	34·50	34·00	27·75	34·75
Barley	29·00	29·25	28·50	28·50	29·00	24·50	28·00
Peas	15·75	22·25	14·00	16·00	16·00	16·50	18·50
Buckwheat	29·00	27·25	29·00	21·75	20·75	23·50	26·00
Mixed grain	38·75	41·25	38·25	44·50	44·00	33·75	41·75
Potatoes	114·75	206·00	175·00	170·00	125·00	170·00	171·75
Turnips, etc	449·50	477·00	505·50	520·50	518·00	481·75	483·50
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·77	1·70	1·55	1·50	1·80	1·25	1·55
Fodder corn	13·00	13·00	7·00	5·25	12·00	8·00	9·55
Nova Scotia—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	18·50	19·50	15·75	22·25	19·50	19·50	20·00
Oats	31·25	34·75	29·25	37·25	36·00	30·25	32·50
Barley	26·25	26·25	24·75	30·00	31·25	26·00	28·25
Rye	15·00	17·00	15·00	14·50	29·50	15·00	20·25
Peas	18·75	17·75	14·25	18·75	20·00	20·50	20·25
Beans	17·50	16·25	17·75	16·25	12·75	18·50	16·50
Buckwheat	21·75	24·50	21·00	23·00	25·25	22·25	23·75
Mixed grains	34·25	34·00	24·00	36·00	37·50	32·50	32·00
Potatoes	141·25	201·00	175·00	190·75	161·00	203·75	183·00
Turnips, etc	390·00	404·00	351·00	391·25	537·75	431·75	426·50
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·78	1·80	1·65	1·45	2·10	1·50	1·70
Fodder corn	4·64	8·75	9·20	9·50	9·50	8·00	8·80
Alfalfa	2·30	5·00	3·50	–	–	–	3·19[1]
New Brunswick—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	19·00	17·25	12·00	19·00	17·50	15·75	18·00
Oats	27·75	30·50	22·50	31·50	30·25	29·50	29·25
Barley	23·00	23·75	22·00	24·75	26·75	23·75	25·75
Peas	17·00	16·50	15·00	14·75	14·75	15·00	16·00
Beans	21·25	15·25	19·50	15·50	16·50	16·25	16·50
Buckwheat	22·75	22·75	19·50	20·75	25·00	22·75	23·75
Mixed grain	31·50	34·25	19·50	32·50	33·75	29·75	31·50
Potatoes	144·25	192·00	149·75	158·50	142·75	198·00	176·25
Turnips, etc	329·00	411·00	300·50	350·00	366·50	353·00	346·00
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·39	1·48	1·60	1·50	1·40	1·20	1·40
Fodder corn	7·00	10·00	9·00	4·50	5·00	8·00	5·20
Quebec—							
Spring wheat	20·00	15·00	14·00	17·25	16·75	17·00	16·50
Oats	30·25	22·75	21·75	27·25	26·75	30·25	26·75
Barley	26·50	20·00	18·50	24·00	22·75	25·25	23·00
Rye	16·75	14·25	16·75	16·25	17·25	18·75	15·50
Peas	16·50	14·00	12·00	15·50	15·00	17·00	15·00
Beans	22·00	17·75	15·00	17·00	19·75	18·00	17·25
Buckwheat	24·75	19·00	16·50	20·75	24·00	25·75	25·75
Mixed grain	29·75	20·25	21·25	27·00	27·00	29·25	26·00
Flax	12·00	10·50	8·25	11·25	9·75	11·50	10·50
Corn for husking	31·25	24·75	24·25	21·75	41·00	29·75	28·50
Potatoes	149·75	131·00	80·00	147·00	181·50	185·50	144·75
Turnips, etc	308·25	265·00	224·50	295·50	317·50	329·25	288·25
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·26	1·75	1·71	1·50	1·50	1·25	1·50
Fodder corn	8·61	8·00	8·50	7·25	8·25	8·00	5·95
Alfalfa	2·84	2·65	2·26	2·25	2·35	2·40	2·40

[1]Average of eight years, 1910–17.

2.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1915 to 1920, with Decennial Averages for the years 1910–19—con.

Crops.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Averages 1910–19.
Ontario—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	28·25	21·25	21·50	19·50	24·30	24·30	22·75
Spring wheat	22·25	16·25	19·50	23·25	15·60	16·80	19·00
All wheat	27·75	20·75	21·25	21·25	21·20	22·30	22·25
Oats	39·75	25·50	36·50	45·00	29·30	44·90	34·75
Barley	34·25	23·00	31·00	36·75	23·10	34·40	29·50
Rye	20·00	17·50	17·75	16·00	15·80	17·70	17·00
Peas	17·75	14·25	16·75	21·00	14·30	20·20	16·75
Beans	16·00	11·75	11·75	13·75	12·60	16·70	15·50
Buckwheat	21·75	14·50	18·75	20·50	22·80	22·30	21·00
Mixed grain	40·00	26·00	37·75	44·25	31·40	44·20	35·50
Flax	12·50	9·25	13·00	12·25	9·40	10·70	13·25
Corn for husking	58·50	37·25	37·25	66·75	68·60	53·00	57·00
Potatoes	92·75	61·00	138·75	116·50	96·30	152·10	114·75
Turnips, etc	394·50	211·00	341·00	460·25	348·00	493·00	368·00
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·32	2·00	1·70	1·32	1·59	1·26	1·45
Fodder corn	10·63	6·50	7·54	10·35	10·05	10·39	9·55
Sugar beets	7·83	4·75	8·40	10·00	9·80	11·37	9·10
Alfalfa	2·72	3·00	2·74	2·28	2·14	2·45	2·40
Manitoba—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	23·25	16·00	22·25	18·00	–	–	21·00[1]
Spring wheat	24·75	11·00	16·75	16·25	14·25	13·90	17·25
All wheat	24·75	11·00	16·75	16·25	14·25	13·90	17·50[1]
Oats	38·50	33·50	30·25	31·75	31·25	30·75	34·25
Barley	29·50	20·00	22·50	25·25	19·25	21·00	24·50
Rye	18·00	18·50	17·25	16·25	13·75	15·50	15·50
Mixed grain	33·50	32·25	31·00	28·25	25·00	21·25	27·25
Flax	8·25	13·75	9·00	10·00	9·00	7·90	10·75
Potatoes	85·75	147·25	106·00	185·00	126·00	92·25	150·00
Turnips, etc	250·25	145·00	185·00	251·75	184·00	145·25	249·25
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·02	1·83	1·00	1·00	1·50	1·50	1·40
Fodder corn	2·63	2·75	4·86	5·50	6·80	4·40	5·75
Alfalfa	1·36	2·75	2·07	2·25	2·20	2·00	2·25
Saskatchewan—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	25·00	16·25	14·25	10·00	8·50	11·25	16·00
Oats	43·50	43·00	27·25	21·50	23·10	27·70	33·25
Barley	31·75	27·00	21·00	17·00	18·20	20·25	23·75
Rye	28·25	24·00	18·75	11·50	10·50	14·70	13·25
Peas	15·50	32·50	17·25	20·00	18·00	14·50	20·00
Mixed grains	25·25	35·00	32·00	21·00	35·00	33·50	30·25
Flax	13·25	12·25	6·25	5·00	4·80	5·00	9·30
Potatoes	110·25	155·75	133·00	170·00	170·00	127·50	148·25
Turnips, etc	233·00	253·00	155·50	225·75	257·75	301·00	249·25
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·39	2·35	1·42	1·15	1·05	1·40	1·35
Fodder corn	2·40	2·60	2·00	5·65	12·50	3·75	4·95
Alfalfa	1·83	2·85	1·61	1·40	1·60	2·25	1·80
Alberta—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	31·25	30·25	20·50	15·00	15·75	18·75	20·75
Spring wheat	31·00	25·00	18·25	6·00	8·00	20·50	16·75
All wheat	31·00	25·00	18·25	6·00	8·00	20·50	17·00
Oats	46·00	48·00	34·00	22·75	23·75	37·25	36·25
Barley	32·25	29·00	22·00	16·50	25·50	26·50	25·50
Rye	23·50	24·50	20·50	17·25	14·00	21·25	19·25
Peas	20·00	20·00	17·50	18·00	18·00	17·00	18·00

[1]Average of nine years, 1910–18.

2.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1915 to 1920, with Decennial Averages for the years 1910-19—concluded.

Crops.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Averages 1910–19.
Alberta—concluded.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Mixed grains	37·25	30·00	25·75	21·50	36·25	30·00	28·50
Flax	14·00	13·75	7·00	5·00	2·75	7·00	9·10
Potatoes	142·00	163·75	151·50	70·50	179·75	166·00	151·50
Turnips, etc	235·25	279·50	207·50	188·50	221·50	261·75	227·25
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	1·31	1·93	1·48	0·85	1·10	1·30	1·35
Fodder corn	3·42	2·56	1·00	5·50	5·58	4·25	2·35
Alfalfa	2·15	2·65	2·05	2·00	2·00	2·25	2·25
British Columbia—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat	33·50	30·75	31·75	24·75	24·75	19·25	29·00
Spring wheat	32·50	31·00	28·50	22·00	22·00	18·75	25·50
All wheat	32·75	31·00	29·00	22·50	22·75	19·00	26·75
Oats	61·75	60·50	53·75	39·75	47·25	34·75	54·25
Barley	40·25	45·75	29·25	26·50	33·00	37·75	34·00
Peas	29·75	33·75	23·75	21·50	23·00	26·00	27·25
Mixed grains	40·00	50·00	40·00	21·50	36·50	36·00	40·25
Potatoes	247·25	189·00	166·50	228·00	170·00	165·00	204·25
Turnips, etc	455·50	500·00	344·50	422·00	365·00	435·00	435·50
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Hay and clover	2·34	2·67	1·85	1·90	1·50	2·00	2·10
Fodder corn	12·62	10·00	7·00	10·10	11·50	11·50	9·70
Alfalfa	3·52	2·88	2·58	3·25	3·00	3·00	3·40

3.—Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the three Prairie Provinces, 1918-20.

Provinces.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Prairie Provinces—	acres.	acres.	acres.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	16,125,451	17,750,167	16,841,174	164,436,100	185,544,300	234,138,300
Oats	9,354,941	9,452,386	10,070,476	222,049,500	235,580,000	314,297,000
Barley	2,272,334	1,800,745	1,838,791	47,607,400	36,682,400	40,760,500
Rye	411,826	573,218	482,011	6,181,700	7,262,400	8,273,600
Flax	1,044,838	1,068,014	1,391,076	5,776,000	5,232,300	7,588,800
Manitoba—						
Wheat	2,983,702	2,880,301	2,705,622	48,191,100	40,975,300	37,542,000
Oats	1,714,594	1,847,267	1,573,954	54,473,500	57,698,000	57,657,000
Barley	1,102,965	893,947	839,078	27,963,400	17,149,400	17,520,000
Rye	240,469	298,932	148,602	3,935,700	4,089,400	2,318,600
Flax	107,961	57,379	146,455	1,091,000	520,300	1,157,800
Saskatchewan—						
Wheat	9,249,260	10,587,363	10,061,069	92,493,000	89,994,000	113,135,300
Oats	4,988,499	4,837,747	5,106,522	107,253,000	112,157,000	141,349,000
Barley	699,296	492,586	519,014	11,885,000	8,971,000	10,501,500
Rye	128,500	190,482	172,449	1,420,000	2,000,000	2,335,000
Flax	840,957	929,945	1,140,921	4,205,000	4,490,000	5,705,000
Alberta—						
Wheat	3,892,489	4,282,503	4,074,483	23,752,000	34,575,000	83,461,000
Oats	2,651,548	2,767,372	3,089,700	60,323,000	65,725,000	115,091,000
Barley	470,073	414,212	480,699	7,758,000	10,562,000	12,739,000
Rye	47,877	83,804	160,960	826,000	1,173,000	3,420,000
Flax	95,920	80,690	103,700	480,000	222,000	726,000

4.—Total Areas and Values of Farm Crops in Canada, 1915-20.

AREAS.

Provinces.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Canada	**39,140,460**	**38,930,333**	**42,602,288**	**51,427,190**	**53,049,640**	**52,830,865**
P. E. Island	481,930	485,910	491,210	488,180	526,628	536,105
Nova Scotia	727,260	746,580	752,980	910,387	1,011,144	919,547
New Brunswick	893,800	889,220	888,125	1,188,200	1,335,118	1,253,834
Quebec	4,901,760	4,590,200	5,778,139	8,201,362	7,973,021	7,905,987
Ontario	9,391,500	7,637,500	8,233,500	10,000,063	9,915,884	10,108,272
Manitoba	4,843,816	5,030,960	4,837,660	6,325,150	6,344,318	6,020,310
Saskatchewan	13,036,596	13,850,769	14,678,042	16,332,872	17,430,554	17,347,901
Alberta	4,570,918	5,409,544	6,692,616	7,739,391	8,170,971	8,389,521
British Columbia	292,880	289,650	250,016	241,585	342,002	349,388

VALUES.

	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**825,370,600**	**886,494,900**	**1,144,636,450**	**1,372,935,970**	**1,537,170,100**	**1,455,244,650**
P. E. Island	10,930,400	14,124,100	16,530,000	16,277,800	22,367,400	18,530,400
Nova Scotia	19,566,700	22,369,800	23,313,400	42,486,200	63,357,000	47,846,550
New Brunswick	20,092,600	22,924,200	24,404,200	42,891,270	53,134,400	46,357,300
Quebec	104,683,000	102,937,300	153,197,900	276,776,900	309,963,000	330,251,000
Ontario	207,043,500	190,646,000	251,095,100	384,013,900	383,573,900	375,746,900
Manitoba	92,318,800	76,749,000	137,470,750	180,507,500	182,097,200	133,989,900
Saskatchewan	265,605,700	292,773,900	349,488,200	299,362,500	340,029,800	271,213,000
Alberta	93,514,200	148,738,600	176,965,800	113,072,700	158,044,400	204,291,500
British Columbia	11,625,700	15,232,000	12,171,100	17,547,600	24,603,000	27,017,500

Comparative Value of Field Crops, 1919 and 1920.—In Table 5 the field crops of Canada for the year 1920 are compared with those of 1919 in respect of quantity and value. For 1920 there is an increase in the total value of rye and all root and fodder crops, excepting turnips, etc. Wheat, oats, barley and other grain crops, excepting rye, show a decrease. The net decrease in value of 1920 as compared with 1919 is caused by lower prices offsetting higher yields in the case of wheat; for potatoes, fodder corn, sugar beets and alfalfa both yield and value in 1920 are higher than in 1919. For oats, barley, peas, mixed grains, flax and turnips, etc., the yields are higher, but the lower prices render the total values less. For beans, buckwheat and corn for husking, the reduction in value is caused by both lower values and lower yields. For hay and clover and grain hay higher values outweigh lower yields. Taking the field crops as a whole, the total value is less in 1920 by only 5·3 p.c., this decrease being caused by lower prices to the extent of 21·7 p.c., more than offsetting higher yields to the extent of 16·4 p.c.

5.—Field Crops of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1919 and 1920.

("000" omitted)

Field Crops.	Actual value, 1920.	Value at prices of 1919.	Actual value, 1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Due to higher (+) or lower (−) prices	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fall wheat	36,550	47,847	39,336	− 2,786	− 11,297	+ 8,511
Spring wheat	390,807	575,270	418,386	−27,579	−184,463	+156,884
All wheat	427,357	623,117	457,722	−30,365	−195,760	+165,395
Oats	280,115	426,705	317,097	−36,982	−146,590	+109,608
Barley	52,821	77,840	69,330	−16,509	− 25,019	+ 8,510
Rye	15,086	15,773	14,240	+ 846	− 687	+ 1,533
Peas	8,534	10,087	9,739	− 1,205	− 1,553	+ 348
Beans	4,918	5,663	6,215	− 1,297	− 745	− 552
Buckwheat	11,513	13,496	15,831	− 4,318	− 1,983	− 2,335
Mixed grains	29,236	43,972	37,775	− 8,539	− 14,736	+ 6,197
Flax	15,502	33,041	22,610	− 7,108	− 17,539	+ 10,431
Corn for husking	16,594	18,685	22,080	− 5,486	− 2,091	− 3,395
Potatoes	129,803	127,021	118,894	+10,909	+ 2,782	+ 8,127
Turnips, etc	48,213	56,966	54,959	− 6,746	− 8,753	+ 2,007
Hay and clover	348,166	276,367	338,713	+ 9,453	+ 71,799	− 62,346
Grain hay	4,518	3,955	4,379	+ 139	+ 563	− 424
Fodder corn	43,701	39,014	34,180	+ 9,521	+ 4,687	+ 4,834
Sugar beets	5,279	4,478	2,606	+ 2,673	+ 801	+ 1,872
Alfalfa	13,888	12,758	10,800	+ 3,088	+ 1,130	+ 1,958
Totals	**1,455,244**	**1,788,938**	**1,537,170**	**−81,926**	**− 333,694**	**+251,768**
Increase or decrease per cent	−	−	−	− 5·3	− 21·7	+ 16·4

Quality of Grain Crops, 1911-1920.—Table 6 gives the average weight per measured bushel for each of the principal grain crops from 1911 to 1920, with the ten-year average for the period 1910-19. It shows that for fall wheat the weight in 1918 and 1919 was about 61·20 lb., which is above the decennial average of 60·22 lb. For spring wheat the average, 59·11 lb., was exceeded in five years out of the ten and for all wheat six years out of the ten, the average being 59·38 lb. The average of 35·17 lb. for oats was exceeded for six years out of the ten and for barley (average 47·23 lb.) five years out of the ten. For the remaining crops the decennial averages are as follows, the number of times the average was exceeded being placed within brackets: Rye 55·22 lb. (5); peas 59·57 lb. (9); beans 59·50 lb. (7) buckwheat 47·68 lb. (4); mixed grains 44·90 (4); flax 55·03 lb. (4) corn for husking 56 lb. (6).

6.—Quality of Grain Crops as indicated by Average Weight per measured bushel, 1911-20.

Crop.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Ten year average 1910-19.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Fall wheat	61·12	60·21	60·25	59·61	59·71	59·52	59·37	61·19	61·20	60·14	60·22
Spring wheat	59·21	58·90	60·37	59·46	60·31	56.51	59·48	58.69	58·53	59·07	59·11
All wheat	59·65	59·23	60·34	59·49	60·19	57·10	59·46	59·44	59·12	59·35	59·38
Oats	34·65	35·40	36·48	35·31	36·61	33·86	33·55	35·61	34·16	35·62	35·17
Barley	46·97	47·59	48·41	47·22	48·26	45·66	46·97	47·24	46·32	47·62	47·23
Rye	55·11	54·84	55·66	55·47	56·32	54·95	53·44	55·60	55·09	55·44	55·22
Peas	59·58	56·88	60·00	60·53	60·74	59·88	59·81	59·93	59·60	60·44	59·57
Beans	58·30	59·05	59·70	60·21	59·61	60·00	59·70	58·67	59·99	59·73	59·50
Buckwheat	47·32	47·62	50·32	48·20	48·02	46·35	46·49	47·41	47·23	47·95	47·68
Mixed grains	45·10	44·48	44·74	45·51	44·98	43·13	44·41	46·39	44·83	44·65	44·90
Flax	58·29	54·88	55·79	52·49	55·28	54·99	54·73	53·72	55·14	54·79	55·03
Corn for husking	55·29	55·67	56·27	56·62	56·32	56·51	56.18	53·97	–	56·45	56·00

Average Values of Farm Land.—Table 7 shows that in 1920 the average value of the occupied farm lands of Canada, which includes both improved and unimproved land, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, was $48 per acre, as compared with $46 in 1919, $41 in 1918, $38 in 1917, $36 in 1916 and $35 in 1915. By provinces, the value in 1920 was highest in British Columbia, viz., $175, as against $174 in 1919, land in this province having a special value due to orcharding and fruit growing. In the other provinces, the average values of farm lands per acre were as follows: Ontario and Quebec, $70; Prince Edward Island $49; Nova Scotia $43; Manitoba $39; New Brunswick $35; Saskatchewan and Alberta $32. The Canadian average values of land per acre for the years before 1920 are slightly lower than those previously published in the similar table appearing in the Year Book.[1] This is owing to the adoption of the principle of "weighting," by which the Canadian averages for all the years have been recalculated according

[1]See edition of 1919, page 200.

to the proportion of occupied land in each province, as returned by the Censuses of 1911 and 1916. The result is a somewhat truer indication of the average than the unweighted figure previously given.

7.—Average Values per acre of Occupied Farm Lands in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1908-10, 1914-20.

Provinces.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**31**	**32**	**33**	**37**	**35**	**36**	**38**	**41**	**46**	**48**
P. E. Island	34	32	31	39	38	39	44	44	51	49
Nova Scotia	25	31	25	28	28	34	34	36	41	43
New Brunswick	21	24	19	26	22	29	29	35	32	35
Quebec	42	43	43	47	51	52	53	57	72	70
Ontario	47	50	48	54	52	53	55	57	66	70
Manitoba	27	29	29	32	30	32	31	32	35	39
Saskatchewan	20	22	22	24	24	23	26	29	32	32
Alberta	18	20	24	21	23	22	27	28	29	32
British Columbia	76	73	74	150	125	119	149	149	174	175

Average Wages of Farm Help.—A further advance is recorded in the average wages paid for farm help in 1920, as compared with the previous year, and the averages for 1920 were again the highest yet reached. For the whole of Canada the average wages paid per month to farm helpers during the summer season of 1920 were for men $86 and for women $47, including board; the average value of which was $26 per month for men and $20 per month for women. In 1919 the corresponding averages were: $78 for men, including board value $24, and $43 for women, including board value $19. For the complete year the average value of wages and board was $821 for men and $492 for women, as compared with $764 for men and $465 for women in 1919. By provinces, the average wages per month for male and female helpers, respectively, in the summer season and including board were, in 1920, as follows, the figures for 1919 being given within brackets for comparison: Prince Edward Island $60 and $32 ($51 and $28); Nova Scotia $73 and $38 ($69 and $34); New Brunswick $79 and $35 ($79 and $35); Quebec $86 and $40 ($76 and $37); Ontario $75 and $44 ($70 and $40); Manitoba $98 and $58 ($89 and $52); Saskatchewan $102 and $60 ($94 and $55); Alberta $107 and $62 ($95 and $58); British Columbia $95 and $63 ($96 and $64).

In Table 8 the total value of wages and board is given for 1920, as compared with previous years, and in Table 9 the value of the yearly board for 1920 is given separately. As a general rule, the value of the board per month in the summer months is higher than the monthly value for the whole year, the difference by provinces ranging from $11 to $45 per annum for men and from $8 to $41 per annum for women.

8.—Average Wages of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914-20.

Provinces.		Males per month in summer season.			Females per month in summer season.			Males per year.	Females per year.
		Wages.	Board.	Wages and board.	Wages.	Board.	Wages and board.	Wages and board.	Wages and board.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	1914	22	14	36	8	11	19	323	189
	1915	22	15	37	9	11	20	341	200
	1916	26	17	43	9	13	22	397	228
	1917	45	19	64	19	15	34	611	364
	1918	49	21	70	21	17	38	681	416
	1919	54	24	78	24	19	43	764	465
	1920	60	26	86	27	20	47	821	492
Prince Edward Island	1914	15	10	25	5	8	13	221	136
	1915	17	10	27	6	9	15	238	137
	1916	18	13	31	9	9	18	301	167
	1917	26	14	40	13	10	23	407	254
	1918	31	15	46	14	11	25	469	289
	1919	33	18	51	15	13	28	504	318
	1920	42	18	60	18	14	32	572	372
Nova Scotia	1914	20	11	31	7	8	15	301	155
	1915	21	12	33	8	8	16	310	169
	1916	23	16	39	8	11	19	365	195
	1917	37	17	54	14	12	26	543	296
	1918	41	19	60	16	14	30	590	326
	1919	47	22	69	18	16	34	628	346
	1920	49	24	73	21	17	38	735	408
New Brunswick	1914	21	11	32	7	8	15	302	165
	1915	20	14	34	8	8	16	308	153
	1916	22	14	36	7	10	17	328	164
	1917	39	18	57	15	13	28	572	306
	1918	49	20	69	17	14	31	725	335
	1919	56	23	79	20	15	35	604	401
	1920	56	23	79	19	16	35	785	391
Quebec	1914	21	13	34	7	9	16	296	175
	1915	20	13	33	6	10	16	301	159
	1916	25	16	41	9	11	20	371	196
	1917	42	17	59	17	12	29	523	287
	1918	45	20	65	20	13	33	575	317
	1919	53	23	76	22	15	37	695	372
	1920	62	24	86	24	16	40	767	407
Ontario	1914	19	13	32	7	10	17	297	172
	1915	18	13	31	6	11	17	304	179
	1916	23	16	39	19	13	32	360	206
	1917	41	18	59	18	14	32	561	344
	1918	42	20	62	19	16	35	607	382
	1919	48	22	70	22	18	40	691	431
	1920	52	23	75	25	19	44	736	470
Manitoba	1914	24	15	39	9	13	22	364	226
	1915	30	15	45	14	13	27	390	245
	1916	30	18	48	12	15	27	454	283
	1917	47	21	68	23	17	40	689	452
	1918	55	23	78	26	19	45	791	494
	1919	63	26	89	32	20	52	889	557
	1920	70	28	98	34	24	58	975	559
Saskatchewan	1914	24	17	41	9	14	23	366	235
	1915	25	17	42	10	14	24	386	241
	1916	31	18	49	11	15	26	434	278
	1917	50	23	73	23	18	41	734	470
	1918	61	25	86	29	20	49	849	545
	1919	66	28	49	32	23	55	912	598
	1920	72	30	102	35	25	60	1,003	653
Alberta	1914	24	16	40	10	14	24	365	236
	1915	27	17	44	10	14	24	404	253
	1916	32	20	52	13	16	29	501	299
	1917	53	23	76	25	19	44	784	476
	1918	60	26	86	28	22	50	863	569
	1919	67	28	95	34	24	58	976	648
	1920	76	31	107	36	26	62	1,038	638
British Columbia	1914	27	21	48	13	18	31	460	324
	1915	30	19	49	15	16	31	463	287
	1916	28	22	50	11	18	29	543	325
	1917	53	25	78	27	21	48	303	481
	1918	61	28	89	34	23	57	903	589
	1919	65	31	96	37	27	64	1,065	715
	1920	64	31	95	36	27	36	1,033	762

9.—Average Wages per year of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1920.

Provinces.	Males.			Females.		
	Wages.	Board.	Wages and board.	Wages.	Board	Wages and board.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**543**	**278**	**821**	**275**	**217**	**492**
P. E. Island	371	201	572	212	160	372
Nova Scotia	472	263	735	218	190	408
New Brunswick	531	254	785	213	178	391
Quebec	524	243	767	235	172	407
Ontario	474	262	736	259	211	470
Manitoba	650	325	975	312	247	559
Saskatchewan	667	336	1,003	364	289	653
Alberta	697	341	1,038	360	278	738
British Columbia	684	349	1,033	431	311	742

STATISTICS OF FARM LIVE STOCK.

Numbers of Farm Animals.—In Table **10** are given by provinces the number of each description of farm live stock in Canada, for the year 1920, as compared with 1919, according to estimates jointly made by the statistical authorities of the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The total number of horses in Canada on June 15, 1920, was estimated at 3,400,352, as compared with 3,667,369 in 1919. Mules numbered 9,055, as against 15,102 last year. Cattle numbered 9,477,380, as compared with 10,085,011 in 1919, including milch cows 3,530,238, as compared with 3,548,437; sheep 3,720,783, as compared with 3,421,958, and swine 3,516,678, as compared with 4,040,070. The total head of poultry was 30,505,819, as compared with 34,645,238 in 1919, the different descriptions in 1920 being hens 25,942,105, turkeys 791,766, geese 754,455, and ducks 617,638. Rabbits, all in British Columbia, numbered 82,146, as against 83,050 in 1919. For all descriptions of farm live stock, excepting sheep, the numbers in 1920 were less than in 1919. Sheep, which for so many years before 1917 were declining in numbers, showed a further satisfactory increase, the number, 3,720,783, constituting an advance of 298,825 over the record total of 3,421,958 in 1919. By provinces, Prince Edward Island showed an increase over the numbers of 1919 for all descriptions. In the other provinces, horses showed a decrease, as compared with 1919, in all provinces except British Columbia, where the number was 44,070, as compared with 43,717. Cattle showed a decrease in all provinces. Sheep increased in all provinces excepting Manitoba, and swine decreased in all provinces excepting Prince Edward Island. Poultry, including all descriptions, increased in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia, but declined in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

10.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada by Provinces, 1919 and 1920.

CLASSIFICATION.—Horses: Stallions, Mares and Geldings 2 years old and over: Colts and fillies, under 2 years. Cattle: Bulls for breeding; Milch cows; Calves, under 1 year; Steers, 2 years old and over. All other cattle.

Province.	1919.	1920.
Canada—		
Horses—	No.	No.
Stallions	49,084[1]	44,401[1]
Mares	1,634,724	1,504,462
Geldings	1,366,677[2]	1,315,968[2]
Colts and fillies	616,884	535,521
Total	3,667,369	3,400,352
Mules	15,102	9,055
Cattle—		
Bulls	300,471	279,659
Milch cows	3,548,437	3,530,238
Calves	2,424,229	2,141,954
Steers	840,319	782,132
Other cattle	2,971,555	2,743,397[3]
Total	10,085,011	9,477,380
Sheep	3,421,958	3,720,783
Swine	4,040,070	3,516,678
Poultry—		
Hens	31,785,722	25,942,105
Turkeys	839,711[4]	791,766[4]
Geese	802,869[4]	754,455[4]
Ducks	777,692[4]	617,638[4]
Total	34,645,238[5]	30,505,819[6]
Rabbits (British Columbia only)	83,050	82,146
P. E. Island—		
Horses—		
Stallions	75	80
Mares	17,851	18,630
Geldings	12,455	13,427
Colts and fillies	4,195	3,432
Total	34,576	35,569
Cattle—		
Bulls	3,708	4,958
Milch cows	45,662	49,932
Calves	32,589	36,297
Steers	4,299	5,277
Other cattle	39,219	42,679
Total	125,477	139,143
Sheep	114,955	128,529
Swine	49,510	49,917
Poultry—		
Hens	575,647	611,399
Turkeys	9,388	6,482
Geese	26,544	22,654
Ducks	13,134	9,282
Total	624,713	649,817
Nova Scotia—		
Horses—		
Stallions	1,718	1,226
Mares	35,972	36,244
Geldings	27,056	26,635
Colts and fillies	4,843	3,748
Total	69,589	67,853

Province.	1919.	1920.
Nova Scotia—concluded.	No.	No.
Cattle—		
Bulls	6,806	5,979
Milch cows	162,230	170,308
Calves	82,481	79,379
Steers	50,643	43,936
Other cattle	103,901	98,859
Total	406,061	398,461
Sheep	261,529	403,567
Swine	69,982	57,950
Poultry—		
Hens	813,715	805,328
Turkeys	7,903	6,283
Geese	15,796	16,532
Ducks	17,545	10,543
Total	854,959	838,686
New Brunswick—		
Horses—		
Stallions and geldings	32,027	32,894
Mares	38,685	38,242
Colts and fillies	7,116	5,601
Total	77,828	76,737
Cattle—		
Bulls	12,370	11,226
Milch cows	153,058	147,760
Calves	83,857	70,737
Steers	25,163	26,049
Other cattle	90,574	77,216
Total	365,022	332,988
Sheep	212,745	280,090
Swine	104,939	92,925
Poultry—		
Hens	729,619	701,987
Turkeys	30,627	22,192
Geese	24,396	20,142
Ducks	12,056	8,913
Total	796,698	753,234
Quebec—		
Horses—		
Stallions	14,068	9,040
Mares	213,192	196,043
Geldings	184,132	170,793
Colts and fillies	52,510	57,323
Total	463,902	433,199
Cattle—		
Bulls	122,232	119,394
Milch cows	1,056,347	1,030,809
Calves	494,060	449,394
Steers	92,296	75,431
Other cattle	504,709	457,184
Total	2,269,644	2,132,212
Sheep	1,007,425	1,031,982
Swine	935,425	836,431

[1]Excluding stallions in New Brunswick. [2]Including stallions in New Brunswick. [3]Including 145,659 cows suckling calves in Alberta. [4]Not including Alberta. [5]Including 439,244 other than hens in Alberta. [6]Including 2,399,855 poultry of all kinds in Alberta.

10.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada by Provinces, 1919 and 1920—con.

Province.	1919.	1920.
Quebec—concluded.		
Poultry—		
Hens	3,457,480	3,177,402
Turkeys	118,904	114,377
Geese	124,380	130,384
Ducks	108,206	115,697
Total	3,808,970	3,537,860
Ontario—		
Horses—		
Stallions	4,087	3,902
Mares	354,677	351,517
Geldings	269,390	266,477
Colts and fillies	91,415	82,744
Total	719,569	704,640
Cattle—		
Bulls	63,189	65,757
Milch cows	1,141,016	1,170,010
Calves	688,550	655,316
Steers	260,204	245,706
Other cattle	773,932	745,038
Total	2,927,191	2,881,827
Sheep	1,101,740	1,129,084
Swine	1,695,487	1,614,356
Poultry—		
Hens	10,573,506	10,030,872
Turkeys	327,802	267,883
Geese	426,653	395,238
Ducks	377,838	311,652
Total	11,705,809	11,005,645
Manitoba—		
Horses—		
Stallions	1,500	1,500
Mares	161,274	158,114
Geldings	144,470	141,246
Colts and fillies	72,112	55,768
Total	379,356	356,628
Cattle—		
Bulls	19,021	16,734
Milch cows	227,872	221,785
Calves	207,577	177,272
Steers	94,065	85,769
Other cattle	236,236	258,414
Total	781,771	757,974
Sheep	167,170	156,716
Swine	261,542	212,542
Poultry—		
Hens	2,429,908	3,100,000
Turkeys	157,518	145,000
Geese	61,025	64,500
Ducks	82,715	64,000
Total	2,731,166	3,373,500

Province.	1919.	1920.
Saskatchewan—		
Horses—		
Stallions	15,002	12,018
Mares	476,289	383,300
Geldings	393,802	369,518
Colts and fillies	193,359	174,969
Total	1,078,452	939,805
Mules	14,522	8,475
Cattle—		
Bulls	30,714	27,534
Milch cows	374,062	354,507
Calves	364,336	326,308
Steers	135,915	130,748
Other cattle	474,536	484,965
Total	1,379,563	1,324,062
Sheep	146,911	100,918
Swine	432,367	321,900
Poultry—		
Hens	8,079,351	6,217,518
Turkeys	179,852	221,691
Geese	112,103	92,743
Ducks	144,221	75,188
Total	8,515,527	6,607,140
Alberta—		
Horses—		
Stallions	11,806	15,810
Mares	318,050	303,531
Geldings	286,191	277,250
Colts and fillies	184,333	145,260
Total	800,380	741,851
Cattle—		
Bulls	38,274	26,384
Milch cows	336,596	305,607
Calves	428,888	321,547
Steers	180,734	171,216
Other cattle	599,552	531,187
Total	1,584,044	1,355,941
Sheep	364,498	383,424
Swine	445,858	286,556
Poultry—		
Hens	3,987,131	
Turkeys		
Geese	439,244	2,399,855
Ducks		
Total	4,426,375	2,399,855

10.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada by Provinces, 1919 and 1920—concluded.

Province.	1919.	1920.	Province.	1919.	1920.
British Columbia—			**British Columbia—con.**		
Horses—			Other cattle	148,896	47,855
Stallions	828	825	Total	246,238	154,772
Mares	18,734	18,841			
Geldings	17,154	17,728	Sheep	44,985	46,473
Colts and fillies	7,001	6,676	Swine	44,960	44,101
Total	43,717	44,070	Poultry—		
Mules	580	580	Hens	1,139,365	1,297,599
			Turkeys	7,717	7,858
Cattle—			Geese	11,962	12,262
Bulls	4,157	1,693	Ducks	21,977	22,363
Milch cows	51,594	79,520	Total	1,181,021	1,340,082
Calves	41,591	25,704			
Steers	–	–	Rabbits	83,050	82,146

11.—Estimated Numbers of Farm Live Stock, 1915-1920.

Live Stock.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Canada—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses	2,996,099	3,258,342	3,412,749	3,609,257	3,667,369	3,400,352
Milch cows	2,666,846	2,833,433	3,202,283	3,538,600	3,548,437	3,530,238
Other cattle	3,399,155	3,760,718	4,218,657	6,507,267	6,536,574	5,947,142
Total cattle	6,066,001	6,594,151	7,920,940	10,045,867	10,085,011	9,477,380
Sheep	2,038,662	2,022,941	2,369,358	3,052,748	3,421,958	3,720,783
Swine	3,111,900	3,474,840	3,619,382	4,289,682	4,040,070	3,516,678
Prince Edward Island—						
Horses	36,898	38,562	38,948	32,620	34,576	35,569
Milch cows	47,043	46,032	46,032	41,429	45,662	49,932
Other cattle	59,503	57,260	54,970	69,092	79,815	89,211
Total cattle	106,546	103,292	101,002	110,521	125,477	139,143
Sheep	86,640	88,797	90,573	73,046	114,955	128,529
Swine	40,792	38,300	35,236	40,814	49,510	49,917
Nova Scotia—						
Horses	63,244	64,193	64,193	70,101	69,589	67,853
Milch cows	128,814	130,141	131,442	157,829	162,230	170,308
Other cattle	144,458	140,673	135,046	249,422	243,831	228,153
Total cattle	273,272	270,814	266,488	407,251	406,061	398,461
Sheep	205,542	200,979	200,979	259,847	261,529	403,567
Swine	53,402	51,928	49,850	68,238	69,982	57,950
New Brunswick—						
Horses	65,827	65,169	65,169	66,590	77,828	76,737
Milch cows	101,665	100,221	100,221	120,123	153,058	147,760
Other cattle	96,437	92,223	89,456	166,624	211,964	185,228
Total cattle	198,102	192,444	189,677	286,747	365,022	332,988
Sheep	111,026	105,997	103,877	140,015	212,745	280,090
Swine	72,533	70,683	69,269	79,814	104,939	92,925
Quebec—						
Horses	372,567	332,628	379,276	496,811	463,902	433,199
Milch cows	720,420	639,805	911,023	1,163,865	1,056,347	1,030,809
Other cattle	612,500	535,693	958,010	1,245,819	1,213,297	1,101,403
Total cattle	1,332,920	1,175,498	1,869,033	2,409,684	2,269,644	2,132,212
Sheep	554,491	497,711	849,148	959,070	1,007,425	1,031,982
Swine	632,729	531,303	712,087	997,255	935,425	836,431
Ontario—						
Horses	903,527	896,208	887,246	732,977	719,569	704,640
Milch cows	1,077,808	1,082,119	1,082,119	1,097,039	1,141,016	1,170,010
Other cattle	935,606	901,924	865,947	1,770,683	1,786,175	1,711,817
Total cattle	2,013,414	1,984,043	1,947,966	2,867,722	2,927,191	2,881,827
Sheep	611,789	589,581	595,477	972,341	1,101,740	1,129,084
Swine	1,469,573	1,404,618	1,236,064	1,656,386	1,695,487	1,614,356

11.—Estimated Numbers of Farm Live Stock, 1915-1920—concluded.

Live Stock.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Manitoba—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses	317,847	324,175	324,175	384,772	379,356	356,628
Milch cows	157,494	196,288	202,177	225,659	227,872	221,785
Other cattle	246,663	357,870	357,870	521,240	553,899	536,189
Total cattle	404,097	554,158	560,047	746,899	781,771	757,974
Sheep	50,880	76,750	80,588	136,782	167,170	156,716
Swine	163,308	205,898	175,013	284,596	261,542	212,542
Saskatchewan—						
Horses	630,062	841,907	880,301	990,009	1,078,452	939,805
Milch cows	211,684	322,185	354,430	352,989	374,062	354,507
Other cattle	543,609	689,208	856,687	926,342	1,005,501	969,555
Total cattle	755,293	1,011,393	1,211,090	1,279,331	1,379,563	1,324,062
Sheep	133,311	124,237	127,892	134,177	146,911	160,918
Swine	411,324	530,727	573,938	521,240	432,367	321,900
Alberta—						
Horses	544,772	634,188	718,317	791,246	800,380	741,851
Milch cows	183,974	277,324	325,861	328,702	336,596	305,607
Other cattle	660,000	882,766	1,209,433	1,362,880	1,247,448	1,050,334[1]
Total cattle	843,974	1,160,090	1,535,294	1,691,582	1,584,044	1,355,941
Sheep	238,579	292,620	276,966	332,179	364,498	383,424
Swine	229,696	603,554	730,237	601,534	445,858	286,556
British Columbia—						
Horses	61,355	61,312	55,124	44,131	43,717	44,070
Milch cows	37,944	39,318	49,005	50,965	51,594	79,520
Other cattle	100,439	103,101	191,338	195,165	194,644	75,252
Total cattle	138,383	142,419	240,343	246,130	246,238	154,972
Sheep	46,404	46,269	43,858	45,291	44,985	46,473
Swine	38,543	37,829	37,688	39,805	44,960	44,101

[1]Including 145,659 cows suckling calves (Alberta).

Values of Farm Live Stock and of Wool.—As compared with 1919, the values of farm live stock in Table **12** show a considerable decrease. For Canada as a whole, horses under one year averaged $49, as against $55 in 1919, horses one year to under three years $102, as against $108, and horses three years old and over $151, as against $161; cattle under one year $20, as against $25, cattle one year to under three years $45, as against $56, cattle three years and over $67, as against $83. For all descriptions, the average value per head for Canada was for horses $106, as against $119 in 1919; for milch cows $80, as against $92; for other cattle $47, as against $58; for all cattle $59, as against $70; for sheep $10, as against $15; and for swine $23, as against $25. For swine per 100 lb. live weight the average was $15, as against $16 in 1919. The average price per lb. of wool in 1920 for Canada was 22 cents for unwashed and 32 cents for washed, as against last year's records of 55 cents and 70 cents per lb.

By application of the average values per head as in Table **13** to the numbers of farm live stock, as returned in June, 1920, it is possible to calculate approximately as in Table **14** the total value of farm live stock in Canada for the year 1920, with the corresponding values for 1919 in brackets, as follows: Horses $361,328,000 ($435,070,000); cattle $561,500,000 ($708,821,000); sheep $37,263,000 ($50,402,000); swine $81,155,000 ($102,309,000). Thus, the total value of these descriptions of farm live stock amounts to $1,041,246,000, as compared with $1,296,602,000 in 1919.

Farm Poultry.—Table **15** gives the numbers and values of farm poultry in 1920, the values being obtained by application to the numbers of average values per head reported for the first time by crop correspondents.

12.—Average Values of Farm Animals and of Wool, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914-20.

Province.		Horses.			Milch cows.	Other horned cattle.			Swine per 100 lb live weight.	Sheep.	Wool per lb.	
		under 1 year.	1 year to under 3 years.	3 years and over.		Under 1 year.	1 year to under 3 years.	3 years and over.			Unwashed.	Washed.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	$ c.
Canada	1914	55	114	165	57	16	37	54	7	7	0 19	0·26
	1915	54	111	160	62	17	38	55	9	8	0 28	0 38
	1916	54	109	160	70	20	43	63	12	10	0 37	0 59
	1917	57	116	167	84	24	52	77	17	15	0 59	0 75
	1918	56	112	162	87	25	57	88	16	16	0 62	0 80
	1919	55	108	161	92	25	56	83	16	15	0 55	0 70
	1920	49	102	151	80	20	45	67	15	10	0 22	0 32
P. E. Island	1914	46	95	143	39	11	23	35	7	6	0 21	0 27
	1915	42	92	136	42	11	25	37	8	7	0 32	0 40
	1916	37	76	112	52	14	31	46	12	9	0 37	0 47
	1917	41	79	118	63	17	37	54	17	14	0 60	0 76
	1918	43	86	131	71	17	38	60	16	15	0 65	0 83
	1919	53	97	146	83	20	48	72	16	14	0 46	0 59
	1920	45	93	141	60	14	31	47	13	8	0 19	0 26
Nova Scotia	1914	53	116	166	40	10	25	42	8	5	0 21	0 26
	1915	53	108	167	45	11	28	44	8	5	0 31	0 40
	1916	50	99	150	53	13	33	54	11	7	0 39	0 49
	1917	49	101	149	63	18	41	63	17	9	0 61	0 74
	1918	51	100	152	65	15	40	62	17	10	0 71	0 88
	1919	55	109	167	76	17	46	75	18	11	0 62	0 76
	1920	51	107	157	71	16	40	66	16	8	0 21	0 29
New Brunswick	1914	54	123	183	40	11	24	39	8	5	0 22	0 22
	1915	59	127	182	40	11	25	37	8	5	0 30	0 40
	1916	55	113	169	48	13	28	44	12	6	0 36	0 48
	1917	54	118	165	63	16	37	55	16	10	0 59	0 74
	1918	60	125	175	65	18	38	58	17	12	0 71	0 89
	1919	62	125	204	70	17	41	58	17	11	0 57	0 73
	1920	58	120	176	61	15	35	53	15	8	0 21	0 32
Quebec	1914	49	107	164	47	11	27	41	9	7	0 23	0 30
	1915	48	104	159	51	12	28	42	10	7	0 33	0 43
	1916	49	105	155	62	16	35	52	14	11	0 44	0 58
	1917	53	117	171	81	19	43	67	20	15	0 65	0 83
	1918	53	114	171	79	18	40	62	17	14	0 63	0 83
	1919	55	120	179	84	19	42	64	17	13	0 57	0 76
	1920	50	111	169	75	16	35	54	17	10	0 29	0 42
Ontario	1914	54	111	152	64	20	43	62	8	9	0 19	0 25
	1915	51	102	142	70	20	45	64	9	10	0 26	0 33
	1916	52	105	151	76	23	51	71	12	13	0 34	0 44
	1917	55	105	147	92	29	63	90	17	18	0 55	0 66
	1918	54	105	146	96	29	65	94	17	20	0 61	0 76
	1919	53	101	144	107	29	64	95	17	18	0 54	0 67
	1920	52	100	143	92	25	55	82	16	12	0 18	0 25
Manitoba	1914	61	126	176	62	17	38	56	6	9	0 14	0 18
	1915	63	124	178	65	18	41	60	8	9	0 21	0 29
	1916	61	123	171	74	21	47	67	11	12	0 31	0 37
	1917	63	127	178	88	27	55	83	16	16	0 51	0 55
	1918	65	126	182	91	28	65	93	16	17	0 56	0 67
	1919	59	117	172	90	26	59	85	16	15	0 54	0 61
	1920	50	104	154	71	18	43	65	14	9	0 17	0 23
Saskatchewan	1914	63	133	187	66	18	41	61	6	7	0 15	0 20
	1915	64	132	150	69	20	44	62	8	8	0 20	0 24
	1916	65	133	188	73	22	47	67	10	10	0 28	0 38
	1917	69	137	194	85	27	58	83	15	14	0 50	0 54
	1918	64	134	190	91	30	64	92	15	17	0 56	0 71
	1919	56	108	162	91	27	60	86	16	15	0 51	0 62
	1920	46	97	149	73	19	45	66	13	8	0 19	0 28
Alberta	1914	45	91	137	66	21	42	61	6	7	0 14	0 18
	1915	47	97	142	69	22	45	64	8	8	0 23	0 25
	1916	51	102	151	77	27	51	73	11	10	0 28	0 37
	1917	55	109	161	89	33	62	87	16	15	0 51	0 55
	1918	48	96	142	93	32	64	95	15	15	0 57	0 69
	1919	40	82	125	89	26	57	83	16	14	0 52	0 64
	1920	32	72	114	71	20	45	64	14	10	0 18	0 22
British Columbia	1914	46	93	162	89	22	48	73	8	8	0 15	0 16
	1915	42	93	136	91	21	48	67	9	8	0 19	0 20
	1916	48	87	144	90	24	48	72	13	11	0 29	0 45
	1917	50	101	155	103	29	62	89	17	14	0 46	0 52
	1918	52	98	150	106	29	65	93	15	15	0 54	0 64
	1919	63	110	167	118	35	70	102	19	16	0 49	0 58
	1920	50	103	162	125	30	68	95	19	11	0 17	0 32

13.—Average Values per head of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1915-1920.

Farm Animals.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
Canada—	$	$	$	$	$	$
Horses	125	129	126	127	119	106
Milch cows	62	70	86	87	92	80
Other cattle	45	54	57	61	58	47
Total cattle	52	61	69	70	70	59
Sheep	8	10	15	16	15	10
Swine	14	18	26	26	25	23
Prince Edward Island—						
Horses	106	87	88	103	114	109
Milch cows	42	52	64	71	83	60
Other cattle	28	35	38	44	53	34
Total cattle	34	42	50	54	64	43
Sheep	7	9	14	15	14	8
Swine	13	20	27	29	27	24
Nova Scotia—						
Horses	121	108	111	117	127	119
Milch cows	45	53	63	65	76	71
Other cattle	32	38	45	44	54	43
Total cattle	38	45	54	53	63	55
Sheep	6	7	9	10	11	8
Swine	18	18	29	30	29	24
New Brunswick—						
Horses	137	127	127	141	138	139
Milch cows	40	49	63	65	70	61
Other cattle	28	33	40	41	42	39
Total cattle	34	41	52	51	53	49
Sheep	5	7	10	12	11	8
Swine	18	17	27	28	31	22
Quebec—						
Horses	112	115	132	131	134	126
Milch cows	51	62	82	79	84	75
Other cattle	41	51	46	45	44	38
Total cattle	46	57	63	61	61	56
Sheep	8	11	15	14	13	10
Swine	15	17	29	26	24	26
Ontario—						
Horses	120	125	113	111	110	108
Milch cows	70	76	93	96	107	92
Other cattle	48	65	63	67	68	57
Total cattle	59	71	79	78	83	71
Sheep	10	13	19	20	18	12
Swine	14	18	25	27	25	23
Manitoba—						
Horses	133	128	138	141	131	114
Milch cows	65	74	88	91	90	71
Other cattle	44	51	57	64	58	44
Total cattle	52	59	69	73	67	52
Sheep	9	12	16	17	15	9
Swine	15	17	24	26	27	22
Saskatchewan—						
Horses	147	149	138	149	125	108
Milch cows	69	73	85	91	91	73
Other cattle	48	51	59	66	62	45
Total cattle	54	58	66	73	70	59
Sheep	8	10	14	17	15	8
Swine	13	17	25	28	26	20
Alberta—						
Horses	113	121	122	107	94	80
Milch cows	69	77	89	93	89	71
Other cattle	49	56	64	70	60	45
Total cattle	53	61	70	74	66	51
Sheep	8	10	15	15	14	10
Swine	13	17	24	24	25	18
British Columbia—						
Horses	102	108	118	123	129	126
Milch cows	91	94	103	106	118	126
Other cattle	50	55	65	67	71	72
Total cattle	61	66	73	75	81	99
Sheep	8	11	14	15	16	11
Swine	15	19	21	24	28	21

14.—Estimated Total Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1915-1920.

Province and Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada.....1915	373,381,000	316,380,000	16,226,000	43,653,000	749,640,000
1916	380,884,000	360,874,000	20,312,000	49,477,000	811,547,000
1917	429,123,000	544,676,000	35,576,000	92,886,000	1,102,261,000
1918	459,155,000	706,058,000	48,802,000	112,751,000	1,326,766,000
1919	435,070,000	708,821,000	50,402,000	102,309,000	1,296,602,000
1920	361,328,000	561,500,000	37,263,000	81,155,000	1,041,246,000
P. E. Island.....1915	3,911,000	3,588,000	606,000	510,000	8,615,000
1916	3,355,000	4,369,000	799,000	766,000	9,289,000
1917	3,408,000	4,998,000	1,245,000	947,000	10,598,000
1918	3,353,000	5,930,000	1,081,000	1,183,000	11,547,000
1919	3,935,000	8,024,000	1,603,000	1,320,000	14,882,000
1920	3,880,000	5,991,000	1,073,000	1,205,000	12,149,000
Nova Scotia.....1915	7,621,000	10,354,000	1,130,000	961,000	20,066,000
1916	6,933,000	12,172,000	1,306,000	935,000	21,346,000
1917	7,141,000	14,391,000	1,809,000	2,626,000	25,967,000
1918	8,194,000	21,383,000	1,433,000	2,020,000	33,030,000
1919	8,838,000	25,496,000	2,877,000	2,099,000	39,240,000
1920	8,066,000	21,927,000	3,260,000	1,395,000	34,648,000
New Brunswick.....1915	9,018,000	6,767,000	555,000	1,269,000	17,609,000
1916	8,244,000	7,904,000	689,000	1,202,000	18,039,000
1917	8,244,000	9,848,000	1,039,000	1,853,000	20,984,000
1918	9,385,000	14,580,000	1,642,000	2,219,000	27,826,000
1919	10,776,000	19,510,000	2,449,000	3,291,000	36,026,000
1920	10,666,000	16,237,000	2,241,000	2,044,000	31,188,000
Quebec.....1915	41,728,000	61,187,000	4,159,000	9,175,000	116,249,000
1916	38,252,000	66,720,000	5,226,000	9,032,000	119,230,000
1917	49,875,000	118,078,000	12,737,000	20,294,000	200,984,000
1918	65,082,000	148,007,000	13,427,000	25,929,000	252,445,000
1919	62,163,000	139,119,000	13,097,000	22,450,000	236,829,000
1920	55,583,000	119,164,000	10,320,000	21,747,000	206,814,000
Ontario.....1915	108,423,000	119,349,000	6,118,000	20,574,000	254,464,000
1916	112,026,000	140,866,000	7,370,000	25,283,000	285,545,000
1917	100,259,000	154,428,000	11,016,000	31,211,000	296,914,000
1918	81,169,000	224,280,000	19,766,000	43,896,000	369,111,000
1919	79,153,000	242,895,000	19,831,000	42,387,000	384,266,000
1920	76,197,000	205,007,000	13,349,000	37,641,000	332,194,000
Manitoba.....1915	42,274,000	21,088,000	432,000	2,368,000	66,162,000
1916	40,754,000	22,313,000	597,000	2,215,000	65,879,000
1917	44,574,000	38,330,000	1,289,000	4,157,000	88,350,000
1918	54,371,000	54,168,000	2,317,000	7,517,000	118,373,000
1919	49,523,000	52,684,000	2,518,000	7,185,000	111,910,000
1920	40,536,000	39,344,000	1,389,000	4,601,000	85,870,000
Saskatchewan.....1915	92,619,000	40,699,000	1,066,000	5,347,000	139,731,000
1916	96,025,000	44,214,000	1,384,000	5,686,000	147,309,000
1917	121,482,000	80,329,000	1,822,000	14,492,000	218,125,000
1918	147,511,000	93,261,000	2,281,000	14,595,000	257,648,000
1919	139,807,000	96,381,000	2,204,000	11,242,000	239,634,000
1920	101,499,000	69,509,000	1,287,000	6,438,000	178,733,000
A berta.....1915	61,559,000	44,942,000	1,789,000	2,871,000	111,161,000
1916	68,673,000	52,949,000	2,455,000	3,658,000	127,735,000
1917	87,635,000	106,789,000	4,016,000	17,708,000	216,148,000
1918	84,662,000	125,971,000	4,983,000	14,437,000	230,053,000
1919	75,236,000	104,804,000	5,103,000	11,146,000	196,289,000
1920	59,348,000	68,963,000	3,833,000	5,158,000	137,302,000

14.—Estimated Total Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1915-1920 —concluded.

Province and Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Columbia... 1915	6,228,000	8,406,000	371,000	578,000	15,583,000
1916	6,622,000	9,367,000	486,000	700,000	17,174,000
1917	6,505,000	17,485,000	603,000	791,000	25,384,000
1918	5,428,000	18,478,000	679,000	955,000	25,540,000
1919	5,639,000	19,908,000	720,000	1,259,000	27,526,000
1920	5,553,000	15,358,000	511,000	926,000	22,348,000

15.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, 1920.

Description.	Number.	Average price per head.	Total value.	Description.	Number.	Average price per head.	Total value.
		$ cts.	$			$ cts.	$
Canada—				**Ontario—**			
Turkeys	806,166	4 00	3,225,000	Turkeys	267,883	5 00	1,339,400
Geese	761,655	2 80	2,131,100	Geese	395,238	2 88	1,138,300
Ducks	651,235	1 50	976,900	Ducks	311,652	1 58	492,900
Other fowls	28,286,763	1 08	30,683,000	Other fowls	10,030,872	1 19	11,936,700
Totals	**30,505,819**	**1 21**	**37,016,000**	**Totals**	**11,005,645**	**1 35**	**14,907,300**
Prince Edward Island—				**Manitoba—**			
Turkeys	6,482	3 72	24,100	Turkeys	145,000	3 31	480,000
Geese	22,654	2 85	64,600	Geese	64,500	2 55	164,500
Ducks	9,282	1 46	13,600	Ducks	64,000	1 25	80,000
Other fowls	611,319	1 00	612,000	Other fowls	3,100,000	0 90	2,790,000
Totals	**649,817**	**1 10**	**714,300**	**Totals**	**3,373,500**	**1 04**	**3,514,500**
Nova Scotia—				**Saskatchewan—**			
Turkeys	6,283	4 24	26,600	Turkeys	221,691	3 00	665,100
Geese	16,532	3 05	50,400	Geese	92,743	2 50	231,900
Ducks	10,543	1 50	15,800	Ducks	75,188	1 25	94,000
Other fowls	805,328	1 00	805,300	Other fowls	6,217,518	0 92	5,720,100
Totals	**838,686**	**1 07**	**898,100**	**Totals**	**6,607,140**	**1 02**	**6,711,100**
				Alberta—			
New Brunswick—				Turkeys	14,400	3 07	44,200
Turkeys	22,192	4 00	88,800	Geese	7,200	2 55	18,400
Geese	20,142	3 07	61,800	Ducks	33,597	1 22	41,000
Ducks	8,913	1 59	14,200	Other fowls	2,344,658	0 92	2,157,000
Other fowls	701,987	1 15	807,300	**Totals**	**2,399,855**	**0 94**	**2,260,600**
Totals	**753,234**	**1 29**	**972,100**				
				British Columbia			
Quebec—				Turkeys	7,858	7 50	58,900
Turkeys	114,377	4 35	497,900	Geese	12,262	3 58	43,900
Geese	130,384	2 74	357,300	Ducks	22,363	1 85	41,400
Ducks	115,697	1 59	184,000	Other fowls	1,297,599	1 50	1,946,400
Other fowls	3,177,402	1 23	3,908,200	**Totals**	**1,340,082**	**1 56**	**2,090,600**
Totals	**3,537,860**	**1 40**	**4,947,400**				

Fur-Farming in Canada.—According to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total value in 1919 of the fur-farming industry in Canada, which includes ranches and fur-bearing animals other than those of the silver fox in Prince Edward Island, was $3,978,026, which comprises $3,099,458, the value of fur-bearing animals and $878,568, the value of land and pens. Altogether there were in 1919, 414 fox farms in operation, including 249 in Prince Edward Island, 49 in Nova Scotia, 20 in New Brunswick, 52 in Quebec, ten in Ontario, one in Manitoba, one in Saskatchewan, 11 in Alberta, eight in British Columbia and 13 in the

Yukon. There were also three mink farms in Nova Scotia and two small raccoon farms in Quebec, with property valued at $1,875 and $765 respectively. The number of silver foxes on farms at date of December 31, 1919, was 6,878, with a total value of $3,012,965. Patch or cross foxes numbered 831, valued at $75,458, and red foxes 255, valued at $10,345. Of the total number of silver foxes, Prince Edward Island possessed 5,149, Nova Scotia 375, New Brunswick 458, Quebec 318, Ontario 120, the Prairie Provinces 280, British Columbia 65, and the Yukon 113. Silver foxes born on fur farms in 1919 numbered 4,877, patch or cross foxes 495, red foxes 162, mink 40 and raccoons 2.

A total of 2,028 silver fox pelts of the value of $481,864 were sold from fur farms in 1919, distributed by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 1,570, value $368,654; Nova Scotia 116, value $28,843; New Brunswick 100, value $22,855; Quebec 84, value $30,525; Ontario 44, value $6,417; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 63, value $13,180; British Columbia 8, value $1,330; and the Yukon 43, value $10,020. There were also sold from fur farms 305 patch or cross fox pelts, value $20,914; 156 red fox pelts, value $4,216; one blue fox pelt, value $65; 56 mink pelts, value $1,030, and two raccoon, value $30.

In all, therefore, during the year 1919, the total number of pelts produced by Canadian fur farms was 2,548 of the value of $508,079.

DAIRYING.

Creameries and Cheese Factories, 1917, 1918 and 1919.—The total number of dairy factories making returns in Canada in 1919 was 3,282, as compared with 3,373 in 1918 and 3,418 in 1917. Of the total in 1919, 1,018 were creameries, 1,787 were cheese factories, 453 were combined factories making butter and cheese, and 24 were condensed milk factories. The great majority both of creameries and cheese factories were in Quebec and Ontario. In Quebec there were 631 creameries, 833 cheese factories, 403 combined factories and one condensed milk factory. In Ontario, creameries numbered 179, cheese factories 888, combined factories 37 and condensed milk factories 17. The total number of patrons (i.e., farmers supplying milk and cream) was 275,060, as compared with 252,416 in 1918 and 248,683 in 1917. In 1919 the patrons numbered 79,015 in Quebec and 99,771 in Ontario. The total value of the capital invested in the dairy factories of Canada in 1919 was $28,388,026, as compared with $23,131,620 in 1918, and $19,628,001 in 1917. The number of employees was 10,716 in 1919, and their salaries and wages amounted to $7,629,997. The amount paid to patrons was $107,412,542, as compared with $83,637,391 in 1918 and $73,863,391 in 1917. The total expenditure was $128,556,744 and the value of products was $135,196,602, comprising butter $56,371,985; cheese $44,586,168;

condensed products $13,930,513; whole milk and cream $15,488,752 and miscellaneous $4,819,184. For 1918, the expenses totalled $101,364,912 and the products were valued at $107,340,850.

Production and Value of Creamery Butter.—The total production of creamery butter in 1919 (Table **16**) was 103,899,707 lb., value $56,371,985, as compared with 93,298,348 lb., value $41,859,156 in 1918, and 87,526,939 lb., value $34,274,218 in 1917. Quebec and Ontario together produced about 69 p.c. of the total creamery butter in Canada. The production of Quebec in 1919 was 39,681,366 lb., value $20,857,523, as compared with 36,761,057 lb., value $16,364,950 in 1918 and with 34,392,562, value $13,689,310 in 1917. Ontario in 1919 produced 33,903,562 lb., value $18,340,951, as compared with 29,452,422, value $13,163,938 in 1918, and 28,756,758, value $11,236,839 in 1917. For all Canada the average wholesale price of creamery butter worked out at 54 cents per lb. in 1919, as compared with 45 cents per lb. in 1918 and 39 cents per lb. in 1917.

Production and Value of Factory Cheese.—The total production of factory cheese in 1919 (Table **17**) was 166,421,871 lb., value $44,586,168, as compared with 174,878,313 lb., value $39,456,532 in 1918 and 194,904,336 lb., value $41,180,623 in 1917. Ontario and Quebec together produced 97 p.c. of the total factory-made cheese in Canada. In Ontario the quantity produced in 1919 was 103,320,041 lb., value $27,920,477, as compared with 107,886,724 lb., value $24,356,019 in 1918 and 121,173,086 lb., value $25,771,944 in 1917. In Quebec the quantity produced in 1919 was 58,044,719 lb., value $15,305,488, as compared with 62,070,162 lb., value $13,976,866 in 1918 and 67,835,017 lb., value $14,172,273 in 1917. The average wholesale price of factory-made cheese for Canada was, for 1919, 27 cents per lb. as compared with 22 cents per lb. in 1918 and 21 cents per lb. in 1917. For 1919 the highest price per lb. was in Saskatchewan, 32 cents per lb. In the other provinces the price ranged from 26 cents to 29 cents per lb.

Miscellaneous Dairy Factory Products.—The production of condensed milk in 1919 was 62,216,383 lb., valued at $9,456,016; of evaporated milk, 16,107,934 lb., valued at $1,789,089; and of milk powder, 6,788,770 lb., valued at $1,617,046. The value of the cream and whole milk sold by dairy factories was $15,488,752. The largest proportion of the milk and cream sold is contributed by city dairies, which are classified as dairy factories when producing butter or cheese. Table **18** shows the quantities and values of products other than butter and cheese in the years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

16.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter, by Provinces, 1917, 1918, 1919.

CREAMERIES.

Province.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	513,520	548,924	747,825	205,368	249,039	400,693
Nova Scotia	1,746,662	1,756,905	2,102,419	711,652	808,755	1,183,762
New Brunswick	498,173	633,316	910,504	206,564	290,539	503,714
Quebec	28,726,628	30,839,505	30,680,200	11,404,337	13,722,990	16,957,549
Ontario	26,288,841	26,969,588	31,921,635	10,241,545	12,003,063	17,243,316
Manitoba	7,050,921	8,431,962	8,268,342	2,595,472	3,895,041	4,350,693
Saskatchewan	4,220,758	5,009,014	6,622,572	1,575,965	2,221,403	3,495,172
Alberta	4,998,096	6,597,319	8,771,137	1,887,262	2,934,705	4,538,993
British Columbia	1,201,646	1,560,478	1,646,820	555,747	797,782	1,005,686
Canada	**75,245,251**	**82,347,011**	**91,671,514**	**29,383,912**	**36,923,317**	**49,679,578**

COMBINED FACTORIES.

Province.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	41,345	37,893	83,939	16,762	17,065	44,494
Nova Scotia	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Brunswick	67,526	26,694	–	27,122	12,279	–
Quebec	5,665,934	5,921,552	7,001,166	2,284,973	2,641,960	3,899,974
Ontario	1,694,509	1,160,095	881,258	664,523	546,935	492,351
Manitoba	–	5,000	–	–	2,435	–
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alberta	3,945,875	2,455,918	3,051,752	1,527,279	1,091,146	1,593,740
British Columbia	93,097	21,446	21,470	38,876	10,079	13,311
Canada	**11,508,286**	**9,628,598**	**11,039,583**	**4,559,535**	**4,321,899**	**6,043,870**

CONDENSED FACTORIES.

Province.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	42,406	54,937	73,988	17,810	27,468	40,693
Nova Scotia	–	–	5,010	–	–	2,560
Ontario	730,996	1,267,802	1,100,612	312,961	586,472	605,284
Canada	**773,402**	**1,322,739**	**1,179,610**	**330,771**	**613,940**	**648,537**

TOTAL.

Province.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	597,271	641,754	905,752	239,940	293,572	485,880
Nova Scotia	1,746,662	1,756,905	2,107,429	711,652	808,755	1,186,322
New Brunswick	565,699	660,010	910,504	233,686	302,818	503,714
Quebec	34,392,562	36,761,057	37,681,366	13,689,310	16,364,950	20,857,523
Ontario	28,714,352	29,397,485	33,903,562	11,219,029	13,136,470	18,340,951
Manitoba	7,050,921	8,436,962	8,268,342	2,595,472	3,897,476	4,350,693
Saskatchewan	4,220,758	5,009,014	6,622,572	1,575,965	2,221,403	3,495,172
Alberta	8,943,971	9,053,237	11,822,890	3,414,541	4,025,851	6,132,733
British Columbia	1,294,743	1,581,924	1,668,290	594,623	807,861	1,018,997
Canada	**87,526,939**	**93,298,348**	**103,890,707**	**34,274,218**	**41,859,156**	**56,371,985**

7.—Production and Value of Factory Cheese, by Provinces, 1917, 1918 and 1919.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

Province.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,599,885	1,535,871	1,677,431	333,723	350,606	432,502
Nova Scotia	67,497	61,195	47,360	14,269	13,897	12,952
New Brunswick	1,188,296	1,149,367	1,252,849	245,629	259,431	349,794
Quebec	40,024,037	39,117,406	37,938,878	8,361,081	8,776,902	10,001,712
Ontario	114,319,617	102,874,662	99,046,731	24,518,420	23,213,520	26,744,016
Manitoba	1,003,646	657,085	423,855	199,036	143,696	111,898
Saskatchewan	–	13,573	35,452	–	3,257	11,527
Alberta	104,649	184,908	305,598	22,692	43,431	80,195
British Columbia	35,000	230,347	289,502	10,655	56,076	83,805
Total	**158,342,627**	**145,824,414**	**141,017,656**	**33,505,505**	**32,860,816**	**37,828,401**

COMBINED FACTORIES.

Province.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	635,100	665,497	795,132	132,594	152,677	208,067
New Brunswick	55,810	35,858	–	12,016	8,146	–
Quebec	27,810,980	22,952,756	20,105,841	5,811,192	5,199,964	5,303,776
Ontario	6,853,469	4,839,669	4,209,092	1,453,524	1,099,436	1,156,470
Manitoba	–	500	–	–	125	–
Alberta	1,170,256	367,926	214,932	257,493	87,480	64,963
British Columbia	36,094	19,300	15,000	8,299	4,825	4,500
Canada	**36,561,709**	**28,881,496**	**25,330,997**	**7,675,118**	**6,552,653**	**6,737,776**

CONDENSED FACTORIES.

Province.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Ontario	–	172,493	73,218	–	43,063	19,991

TOTAL.

Province.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	2,234,985	2,201,368	2,472,563	466,317	503,283	640,569
Nova Scotia	67,497	61,195	47,360	14,269	13,897	12,952
New Brunswick	1,244,106	1,185,225	1,252,849	257,645	267,577	349,794
Quebec	67,835,017	62,070,162	58,044,719	14,172,273	13,976,866	15,305,488
Ontario	121,173,086	107,886,724	103,329,041	25,771,944	24,356,019	27,920,477
Manitoba	1,003,646	657,585	423,855	199,036	143,821	111,898
Saskatchewan	–	13,573	35,452	–	3,257	11,527
Alberta	1,274,905	552,834	520,530	280,185	130,911	145,158
British Columbia	71,094	249,647	304,502	18,954	60,901	88,305
Canada	**194,904,336**	**174,878,313**	**166,421,871**	**41,180,623**	**39,456,532**	**44,586,168**

18.—Miscellaneous Products of Dairy Factories, 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Products.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
Condensed milk..... lb.	32,105,799	3,811,281	40,700,209	5,711,174	62,216,383	9,456,016
Evaporated milk..... lb.	29,415,012	2,635,952	38,612,367	4,048,055	16,107,934	1,789,089
Milk powder..... lb.	3,979,514	817,287	5,530,915	1,388,248	6,788,770	1,617,046
Sterilized milk..... lb.	–	–	–	–	7,460,400	852,080
Modified milk..... gal.	8,044	8,794	–	–	–	–
Skim condensed milk... lb.	127,820	6,391	495,395	29,724	494,973	32,921
Condensed coffee and cocoa..... lb.	–	–	–	–	743,984	150,668
Whey butter..... lb.	727,075	247,757	891,543	354,675	1,404,491	661,014
Casein..... lb.	180,023	28,337	243,763	40,854	199,703	32,693
Ice cream..... gal.	2,000,761	2,200,360	2,033,190	2,517,435	2,854,070	3,634,686
Whole milk sold..... gal.	15,062,945	5,917,544	18,986,646	8,568,966	23,017,800	10,662,526
Cream sold.. (lb. butterfat)	4,613,834	2,545,327	4,616,449	2,943,790	6,505,394	4,826,226
Buttermilk sold.....	–	205,455	–	235,529	–	256,491
Miscellaneous, including curd cheese, skim-milk, whey and whey cream.....	–	–	–	186,712	–	266,993
Total.....	–	**18,424,485**	–	**26,025,162**	–	**34,238,449**

Comparative Statistics of Dairy Factories.—In Table **19** the production and value of creamery butter and factory cheese for all Canada is compared for the years 1900, 1907 and 1910 and for the years 1915 to 1919. For 1900 and 1910 the figures shown are those of the decennial census; for 1907 they are those of the special postal census of that year, and for 1915 to 1919, they are as collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Provincial Governments. Including the miscellaneous products set out in Table **18**, the total value of the production of dairy factories in Canada for 1919 was $135,196,602, as compared with $107,340,850 in 1918 and $93,879,326 in 1917.

19.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Factory Cheese, 1900, 1907, 1910 and 1915-1919.

Year.	Establishments.	Creamery Butter.		Factory Cheese.	
	No.	lb.	$	lb.	$
1900.....	3,576	36,066,739	7,240,972	220,833,269	22,221,430
1907.....	3,515	45,930,294	10,949,062	204,788,583	23,597,639
1910.....	3,625	64,698,165	15,645,845	199,903,205	21,587,124
1915.....	3,513	83,991,453	24,385,052	183,887,837	27,097,177
1916.....	3,446	82,564,130	26,966,352	192,968,597	35,512,622
1917.....	3,418	87,526,939	34,227,218	194,904,336	41,180,623
1918.....	3,373	93,298,348	41,859,156	174,878,313	39,456,532
1919.....	3,282	103,890,707	56,371,985	166,421,871	44,586,168

FRUIT STATISTICS OF CANADA, 1919.[1]

Commercial Production and Value of Apples.—According to information collected jointly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the commercial production of apples in Canada for the year 1919 was 3,334,660 barrels, value $24,396,210, distributed by provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 1,600,000 barrels, value $9,989,680; New Brunswick, 40,000 barrels, value $307,400; Quebec, 70,500 barrels, value $527,950; Ontario, 878,860 barrels, value $7,030,880; British Columbia, 2,236,000 boxes, equivalent to 745,300 barrels, value $6,540,300. These figures represent average wholesale prices per barrel of $6.24 for Nova Scotia; $7.68 for New Brunswick; $7.50 for Quebec; $8 for Ontario; $8.78 for British Columbia, and $7.31 for all Canada. In the case of apples exported to the United Kingdom the value includes ocean freight rates, which varied from $2.50 to $3 per barrel. For the province of Ontario, the total production of 878,860 barrels consists of 24,432 barrels of early apples, 124,201 barrels of fall apples and 730,227 barrels of winter apples.

Table **20** shows for the year 1919 the production and value of commercial apples in Canada, and Table **21** shows for the year 1919 the production of apples in Ontario by Fruit Inspection Districts.

20.—Production and Value of Commercial Apples in Canada, 1919.

Province.	Quantity.	Total Value.	Value per barrel.
	Barrels.	$	$
Nova Scotia	1,600,000	9,989,680	6·24
New Brunswick	40,000	307,400	7·68
Quebec	70,500	527,950	7·50
Ontario	878,860	7,030,880	8·00
British Columbia	745,300[2]	6,540,300	8·78
Total	**3,334,660**	**24,396,210**	**7·31**

[1]Abridged from the complete Report in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, August, 1920 (Vol. 13, No. 144, p. 211), and also published separately.

21.—Production of Apples in Ontario by Fruit Inspection Districts, 1919.

No.	Inspection District.	Early Apples.	Fall Apples.	Winter Apples.	Total Apples.
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.
1	Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valley	2,297	5,148	4,775	12,220
2	Picton, South Bay and Lakes District	207	2,389	39,205	41,801
3	Wellington, Rednerville	78	7,115	12,248	19,441
4	Trenton	–	2,088	29,004	31,092
5	Brighton	341	1,441	21,781	23,563
6	Cobourg, Colborne and Port Hope	581	3,994	37,876	42,451
7	Bowmanville, Newcastle and Oshawa	159	1,195	25,663	27,017
8	Clarkson, Oakville, etc	7,880	12,240	61,233	81,353
9	St. Catharines	235	109	11,236	11,580
10	Fruitland—Beamsville	2,741	732	24,777	28,250
11	Simcoe—Thamesville	738	320	126,617	127,675
12	Middlesex	54	124	19,841	20,019
13	Essex and Lambton	1,455	14,398	57,555	73,408
14	Lake Huron	5,210	60,512	188,532	254,254
15	Georgian Bay	2,456	12,396	69,884	84,736
	Totals	**24,432**	**124,201**	**730,227**	**878,860**

Nursery Trees, Bushes and Plants.—During the year ended September 30, 1919, the total value of the nursery fruit stock reported as sold in Canada amounted to $270,818. Of apple trees 306,419 were sold to the value of $85,561, comprising 42,327 Early apples, value $11,741; 53,865 Fall apples, value $14,371, and 210,227 Winter apples, value $59,448.

The number and value of other descriptions of fruit trees, bushes and plants were as follows: TREES: pears, 63,149, value $22,056; plums, 75,284, value $24,980; peaches, 68,453, value $11,842; cherries, 70,557, value $24,240. BUSHES: currants, 180,040, value $28,057; grapes, 82,345, value $8,014; gooseberries, 62,440, value $14,328. PLANTS: raspberries, 495,331, value $27,786; strawberries, 1,638,538, value $23,431; blackberries, 14,000, value $490, and loganberries, 330, value $33.

The average wholesale price per tree, bush or plant works out as follows: Apples, from 27 to 28 cents; pears, 35 cents; plums, 33 cents; peaches, 17 cents; cherries, 34 cents; currants, 16 cents; grapes, 10 cents; gooseberries, 23 cents; raspberries, 6 cents; strawberries, $1.43 per 100; blackberries, 4 cents; and loganberries, 10 cents.

Table 22 summarizes for Canada and for each of the provinces the number and value of trees, bushes or plants reported as sold by nurserymen in Canada in 1919, for each description of fruit.

22.– Total Quantities and Values of Fruit Trees, Bushes and Plants sold by Nurserymen in Canada, by provinces, year ended September 30, 1919.

Description of Tree, Bush and Plant.	Varieties.	Sold.	Average price per unit.	Total Value.
	No.	No.	cents.	$
Canada—				
Apples–Early	21	42,327	.28	11,741.28
Fall	19	53,865	.27	14,370.99
Winter	53	210,227	.27	59,448.49
Total	93	306,419	28	85,560.76
Pears	11	63,149	.35	22,056.28
Plums	34	75,284	.33	24,980.40
Peaches	10	68,453	.17	11,841.82
Cherries	26	70,557	.34	24,239.78
Small Fruits—				
Blackberries	1	14,000	.04	490.00
Currants	15	180,040	.16	28,057.05
Grapes	13	82,345	.10	8,014.22
Gooseberries	10	62,440	23	14,325.00
Raspberries	17	495,331	.06	27,785.60
			per 100	
Strawberries	28	1,638,538	1.43	23,430.81
Loganberries	1	330	10.00	33.00
Total Value	–	–	–	270,817.75
Nova Scotia—				
Apples–Early	12	1,850	.35	653.80
Fall	8	825	.48	396.45
Winter	28	7,019	.30	2,124.29
Total	48	9,694	.33	3,174.54
Pears	6	253	.71	178.95
Plums	15	921	.70	642.95
Peaches	1	35	.29	10.25
Cherries	10	474	.72	342.10
Small Fruits—				
Currants	7	1,556	.17	264.25
Grapes	4	14	.50	7.00
Gooseberries	3	458	.21	100.00
Raspberries	7	9,052	.04	339.70
			per 100	
Strawberries	4	855,525	.45	3,825.62
Total Value	–	–	–	8,885.36
Quebec				
Apples–Early	6	6,739	.32	2,129.90
Fall	8	3,506	.31	1,055.35
Winter	17	8,038	.28	2,293.05
Total	31	18,283	.30	5,478.30
Pears	3	584	.25	144.00
Plums	10	1,586	.44	693.00
Cherries	4	362	.49	176.00
Small Fruits—				
Currants	6	665	.18	116.50
Grapes	4	103	.35	35.75
Gooseberries	4	800	.28	220.70
Raspberries	7	6,925	.03	216.88
			per 100	
Strawberries	4	7,100	1.53	219.00
Total Value	–	–	–	7,300.13
Ontario—				
Apples–Early	11	21,659	.20	4,368.46
Fall	9	28,880	.21	6,187.39
Winter	40	105,632	.22	23,762.20
Total	60	156,171	.22	34,318.05
Pears	11	39,850	.30	11,833.58
Plums	16	60,005	.26	15,701.30
Peaches	8	89,745	.09	8,275.67
Cherries	11	58,024	.30	17,170.53
Small Fruits—				
Currants	9	135,806	.08	10,872.02
Grapes	10	76,921	.07	5,720.47
Gooseberries	4	37,235	.12	4,408.70
Raspberries	12	303,900	.04	14,625.67
			per 100	
Strawberries	18	384,306	1.10	42,042.29
Blackberries	1	14,000	.04	490.00
Total Value	–	–	–	127,658.48
British Columbia—				
Apples–Early	7	11,467	.35	4,092.75
Fall	6	20,644	.33	6,721.80
Winter	22	89,156	.33	30,950.65
Total	35	121,267	.34	41,765.20
Pears	5	22,462	.45	9,899.75
Plums	9	10,064	.49	4,931.00
Peaches	1	8,673	.41	3,555.90
Cherries	8	10,185	.50	5,057.90
Small Fruits—				
Currants	9	22,161	.30	6,684.40
Grapes	6	5,507	.41	2,251.00
Gooseberries	5	13,369	.24	3,155.35
Raspberries	5	54,979	.07	4,083.40
			per 100	
Strawberries	8	219,679	1.25	2,727.50
Loganberries	1	330	10.00	33.00
Total Value	–	–	–	84,144.40
Prairie Provinces—				
Apples–Early	4	612	.81	496.37
Fall	1	10	1.00	10.00
Winter	1	382	.83	318.30
Total	6	1,004	.82	824.67
Plums	7	2,708	1.15	3,012.15
Cherries	5	1,512	.99	1,493.25
Small Fruits—				
Currants	6	19,852	.51	10,119.91
Gooseberries	3	10,578	.61	6,443.25
Raspberries	5	30,475	.28	8,519.95
			per 100	
Strawberries	3	164,728	8.00	12,416.40
Total Value	–	–	–	42,829.58

The varieties of which most numbers were sold were as follows: Early apples: Duchess of Oldenburg, 18,663; Yellow Transparent, 10,793; Fall apples: Wealthy, 23,938; Winter apples: McIntosh Red, 42,832; Northern Spy, 13,599; Delicious, 13,252; King of Tompkins, 10,789; Fameuse, 7,015; Pears: Bartlett, 8,143. Plums: European 9,159; Japanese, 4,269; Peaches: Elberta, 4,330; Early Crawford, 3,852; St. John, 3,145; Cherries: Sours, 8,520; Montmorency, 6,344 Sweets, 5,312. Currants: Champion, 20,372; Naples, 10,680; Grapes: Concord, 15,946; Gooseberries: Downing, 5,483; Raspberries, Cuthbert, 54,530; Red, 21,000; Columbia, 11,160; St. Regis, 12,593; Black, 10,675. Strawberries: Senator Dunlop, 965,980; Williams, 41,000; Everbearing, 183,351.

Fruit Production in Quebec.—According to information collected by the Horticultural Division of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and communicated to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total production of fruit by the province of Quebec in 1919 was as follows: Apples, 110,406 barrels; strawberries, 591,605 lb.; raspberries, 56,446 lb.; gooseberries, 28,560 lb.; and currants, 1,246 lb. The estimated value of these fruits was: Apples, at $5 per barrel, $552,030; strawberries at 17 cents per lb., $100,573; raspberries, at 17 cents per lb., $9,031; gooseberries, at 10 cents per lb., $2,856; and currants, at 15 cents per lb., $187. The total value of the fruits named was therefore $664,677.

Cold Storage of Perishable Products.—Under the Cold Storage Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 6), subsidies have been granted by the Dominion Government towards the construction and equipment of cold storage warehouses open to the public, the Act and regulations made thereunder being administered by the Department of Agriculture. Table **23** shows for 1920 the number of cold storage warehouses in Canada, with the refrigerated space. This amounts to 33,247,774 cubic feet, of which 4,928,304 cubic feet apply to warehouses subsidized under the Act and 28,319,470 cubic feet apply to non-subsidized warehouses.

23.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1920.

SUBSIDIZED PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.

Province.	Number.	Refrigerated Space.	Cost.	Total Subsidy.
		Cubic feet.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1	150,000	50,000	15,000
Nova Scotia	3	473,490	287,237	86,171
New Brunswick	2	781,161	192,577	57,773
Quebec	2	248,394	245,287	73,586
Ontario	16	1,626,196	632,547	184,514
Manitoba	1	27,500	32,000	9,600
Saskatchewan	4	441,868	160,707	48,212
Alberta	2	302,531	242,000	72,600
British Columbia	3	877,164	458,000	137,400
Total subsidized	**34**	**4,928,304**	**2,300,355**	**684,856**

SUBSIDIZED AND NON-SUBSIDIZED WAREHOUSES.

Province.	No.	Refrigerated Space.	Principal Articles Stored.
		Cubic feet.	
Prince Edward Island	4	234,000	1 Meat and General, 1 Eggs, 1 Bait and Fish, 1 Fox Meat and Meat.
Nova Scotia	18	1,097,976	1 Butter and Ice Cream, 1 Eggs, 1 General, 3 Fish and Meat, 1 Butter, 3 Fish, 7 Bait and Fish, 1 Meat, Fish, Farm and Dairy Products.
New Brunswick	22	969,541	1 Meat and Poultry, 1 Cured Meats, 1 Eggs, 2 General, 18 Bait and Fish.
Quebec	56	6,298,104	19 General, 10 Meats, 2 Dairy Products and Meats, 1 Eggs, Meat and Butter, 3 Meats and Poultry, 2 Butter and Ice Cream, 2 Fresh and Cured Meats, 1 Meat, Poultry and Fish, 3 Dairy Products, 3 Fish, 2 Cured Meats, 4 Meats and General, 1 Meats, Poultry and General, 1 Meat and Butter, 1 Dairy Products, Meats and Eggs, 1 Butter.
Ontario	99	11,100,757	12 General, 9 Meat, 7 Butter and Ice Cream, 6 Eggs and General, 1 Butter, Poultry and Eggs, 2 Meat and General, 1 Butter and General, 1 Eggs, 9 Butter, 14 Meat, Poultry, Eggs and Dairy Products, 4 Meat, Fish, Poultry, Eggs and Dairy Products, 1 Meat and Fruit, 2 Meat, Butter and Fruit, 12 Fish, 1 Meat and Dairy Products, 2 Fruit, 1 Fruit and Fish, 1 Fresh and Cured Meats, 1 Fish and Meat, 2 Dairy and Farm Products, 2 Fish and General, 1 Meat and Cheese, 2 Eggs and Butter, 1 Meat and Butter, 1 Meat and Provisions, 1 Meat and General, 2 Packing House Products.

SUBSIDIZED AND NON-SUBSIDIZED WAREHOUSES—*concluded.*

Province.	No.	Refrigerated Space.	Principal Articles Stored.
		Cubic feet.	
Manitoba	42	4,006,147	6 General, 5 Butter and Ice Cream, 6 Meat, 1 Meat and General, 15 Fish, 2 Butter, 3 Meat and Dairy Products, 1 Packing House Products, 1 Meat and General, 1 Fish and Poultry, 1 Dairy and Vegetables.
Saskatchewan	22	1,560,306	3 Butter, 5 Butter and Ice Cream, 5 General, 6 Meat, Fish and General, 1 Eggs and General, 1 Meat, 1 Eggs, Butter and Meat.
Alberta	20	3,806,835	3 General, 4 Meat, 5 Meat, Poultry, Eggs, and Butter, 5 Butter and Ice Cream, 1 Meat, Fish and General, 1 Eggs and Fruit, 1 Butter.
British Columbia	38	4,129,208	9 Fish, 3 Butter, 1 Fish and Meat, 2 Meat, 2 Butter and Ice Cream, 4 Meat, Fish and General, 4 General, 1 Fish and General, 2 Meat and General, 1 Meat, Butter and Eggs, 1 Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Cheese, 1 Butter, Eggs, Meat and Cider, 2 Packing House Products, 1 Fruit, Butter and General, 1 Meat and Butter, 1 Butter and General, 1 Meat, Fish, Butter, Eggs and Poultry, 1 Meat, Butter, Eggs and Poultry.
Yukon	1	44,900	1 Fish.
Totals	**322**	**33,247,774**	

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Tables **24-29** record the average prices of Canadian agricultural produce and (Table **30**) the yearly average prices from 1901 of British-grown wheat, barley and oats. Tables **24-28** record the average prices of Canadian grain at Winnipeg and Fort William, weekly, for the weeks ended Saturday during the year 1920 (Tables **24, 26-27**) and in monthly averages over a series of years (Tables **25** and **28**). Table **29** gives the monthly range of average prices in British markets of Canadian wheat and oats for the years 1913 to 1920, the English currency, weights and measures having been converted into Canadian equivalent denominations at the par of exchange. Table **31** gives the monthly average prices of flour, bran and shorts at principal markets in 1920, Table **32** the average prices of Canadian live stock at principal markets for the three years 1918 to 1920 and Table **33** the average monthly prices of selected descriptions of Canadian live stock at principal markets in 1920. The last-named table is an abridgment of the more detailed classification appearing in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. Tables **34** and **35** give the average prices paid to and paid by farmers in Canada for clover and grass seed in 1920.

24. Weekly Range of Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1920.

(Per bushel of 60 lb.).

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Date.	No. 1 Northern.		No. 2 Northern.		No. 3 Northern.		No. 4.		No. 5.		No. 6.		Feed	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Jan. to Aug. 15[1]	2.15	–	2.12	–	2.08	–	2.02	–	1.91	–	1.81	–	1.71	–
Aug. 7	2.15	–	2.12	–	2.08	–	2.02	–	1.91	–	1.81	–	1.71	–
" 14	2.15	–	2.12	–	2.08	–	2.02	–	1.91	–	1.81	–	1.71	–
" 21	2.69¼	–2.74	2.66¼	–2.71	2.62½	–2.67	2.52	–	2.42	–	2.32	–	2.22	–
" 28	2.70¼	–2.79½	2.66¼	–2.77¼	2.63½	–2.72½	2.46¼	–2.58½	2.36¼	–2.47½	2.26¼	–2.30¼	2.16¼	–2.20¼
Average	**2.42½**	**–2.45¼**	**2.39¼**	**–2.42½**	**2.35½**	**–2.38¼**	**2.25¼**	**–2.28¼**	**2.15¼**	**–2.17½**	**2.05½**	**–2.06**	**1.95¼**	**–1.96**
Sept. 4	2.76	–2.82½	2.73	–2.79½	2.69	–2.75½	2.55	–2.61¼	2.44	–2.50½	–	–	–	–
" 11	2.77¼	–2.83¼	2.74¼	–2.82½	2.70½	–2.77½	2.56¼	–2.62¼	2.44¼	–2.54½	–	–	–	–
" 18	2.78½	–2.85½	2.75¼	–2.80½	2.71¼	–2.76½	2.56¼	–2.63¼	2.46¼	–2.53½	–	–	–	–
" 25	2.54¼	–2.78¼	2.50¼	–2.75¼	2.45¼	–2.71¼	2.32¼	–2.55¼	2.22¼	–2.45¼	–	–	–	–
Average	**2.71¼**	**–2.82½**	**2.68¼**	**–2.72½**	**2.64¼**	**–2.75½**	**2.50**	**–2.61½**	**2.32½**	**–2.51**	–	–	–	–
Oct. 2	2.38	–2.58	2.35	–2.55½	2.27	–2.48½	2.10	–2.27¼	2.10	–2.27½	–	–	–	–
" 9	2.17½	–2.37¼	2.15¼	–2.32½	2.07¼	–2.14¼	2.00½	–2.06½	1.90¼	1.98½	1.88½	–	1.78½	–
" 16	2.34½	–2.45	2.31	–2.44	2.23	–2.34½	2.10½	–2.28½	2.05¼	–2.18½	1.97½	–2.08½	1.87½	–1.98½
" 23	2.29½	–2.35½	2.25½	–2.36	2.22½	–2.27½	2.11½	–2.21½	2.01½	–2.11½	1.91½	–2.01½	1.81½	–1.91½
" 30	2.27	–2.32½	2.25	–2.33½	2.20	–2.28½	2.12	–2.20½	2.02½	–2.09½	1.94½	–1.98½	–	–
Average	**2.29½**	**–2.40½**	**2.27**	**–2.38½**	**2.19½**	**–2.29½**	**2.12**	**–2.23½**	**2.02¼**	**–2.13**	**1.92½**	**–1.99**	**1.82½**	**–1.89½**
Nov. 6	2.15½	–2.31	2.14½	2.30¾	2.10¾	–2.25½	2.03	–2.17½	1.92	–2.06¾	1.82	–1.96¾	–	–
" 13	2.00½	–2.15	1.99½	–2.11	1.95½	–2.08½	1.89½	–2.01½	1.78½	–1.90½	1.68½	–1.80½	–	–
" 20	1.98	–2.11½	1.97	–2.10½	1.97	–2.07½	1.84	–2.00½	1.79	–1.92¾	1.69	–1.82½	–	–
" 27	1.79½	–1.95½	1.77	–1.94½	1.74	–1.91	1.74½	–1.86	1.64	–1.76	1.49	–1.66	–	–
Average	**1.98½**	**–2.13½**	**1.97½**	**–2.11½**	**1.93½**	**–2.08**	**1.89**	**–2.02**	**1.78½**	**–1.81½**	**1.67½**	**–1.81½**	–	–
Dec. 4	1.76½	–2.02½	1.76½	–2.00½	1.72½	–1.93½	1.68½	–1.85½	1.51½	–1.72½	1.41½	–1.47½	–	–
" 11	1.92½	–2.07½	1.90½	–2.05½	1.85½	–2.00½	1.64½	–1.76½	–	–	–	–	–	–
" 18	1.85½	–1.94	1.81½	–1.90	1.74½	–1.83	1.56½	–1.69¾	1.46¾	–1.52½	1.38	–1.42½	–	–
" 25	1.88½	–2.00½	1.85½	–1.97½	1.81½	–1.90½	1.59½	–1.68	1.44½	–1.53	1.34½	–1.43	–	–
" 31	1.88½	–1.96½	1.85½	–1.93½	1.81½	–1.89½	1.62	–1.69½	1.47	–1.53½	1.37	–1.43½	1.27	–1.33½
Average	**1.86½**	**–2.00½**	**1.84**	**–1.97½**	**1.78½**	**–1.93**	**1.60½**	**–1.73½**	**1.47½**	**–1.58**	**1.37½**	**–1.44½**	**1.27**	**–1.33½**

[1]Fixed prices to August 15, 1920, not including value of Participation Certificates of the Canadian Wheat Board. (See foot note on page 199)

25.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1920.

(Per bushel of 60 lb.)

SOURCE: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Month.	Year.	No. 1 Northern.		No. 2 Northern.		No. 3 Northern.		No. 4.		No. 5.		No. 6		Feed.	
Averages for—		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January	1914	0.84 7/8	-0.85 3/4	0.82 3/4	-0.83 3/4	0.80	-0.81 1/8	0.74 7/8	-0.76	0.68 4/5	-0.69 1/8	0.64 2/5	-0.64 3/4	0.58 1/4	-0.59 1/2
"	1915	1.32 3/4	-1.39	1.30 1/2	-1.36	1.26 1/2	-1.33 1/2	1.23 1/2	-1.29 1/2	1.19 1/16	-1.25 1/2	1.14 1/2	-1.21 3/8	1.10 1/2	-1.16 1/2
"	1916	1.17 7/8	-1.21 3/16	1.51 1/4	-1.19 1/8	1.11 5/8	-1.16 1/8	1.07 3/4	-1.12	0.99 3/4	-1.04 3/8	0.90 1/16	-0.95 3/8	0.81 1/4	-0.86 7/8
"	1917	1.77	-1.83 7/8	1.73 1/8	-1.80 3/8	1.69 3/8	-1.76 7/8	1.55 5/8	-1.63 3/8	1.35 3/8	-1.41 1/4	1.04 7/8	-1.09 3/8	0.88 3/4	-0.93 1/2
"	1918	2.21	–	2.18	–	2.15	–	2.08	–	1.96	–	1.87	–	1.70 1/4	-1.71 1/2
"	1919	2.24 1/2	–	2.21 1/2	–	2.17 1/2	–	2.11 1/2	–	1.99 1/2	–	1.90 1/2	–	–	–
"	1920	2.15	–	2.12	–	2.08	–	2.02	–	1.91	–	1.81	–	1.71	–
February	1914	0.88 1/8	-0.89 1/2	0.86 1/2	-0.87 3/4	0.84 3/4	-0.86	0.80 5/8	-0.81 7/8	0.73	-0.74 3/8	0.68	-0.69 1/8	0.62 5/8	-0.63 3/4
"	1915	1.45	-1.55 1/8	1.47 7/8	-1.53 1/32	1.45	-1.50	1.41	-1.45 1/4	1.37	-1.41 1/2	1.32 3/4	-1.37 1/2	1.31 1/8	-1.32 3/8
"	1916	1.20 1/8	-1.25 1/2	1.17 3/8	-1.22 7/8	1.15	-1.20 1/4	1.11 1/8	-1.16 3/8	1.03 7/8	-1.08 7/8	0.97 5/16	-1.03 1/8	0.91	-0.96 1/8
"	1917	1.65 3/8	-1.71 1/2	1.62 1/2	-1.68 1/2	1.57 1/2	1.63 1/2	1.48 1/8	-1.53 1/2	1.28 1/8	-1.34	1.02	-1.07 1/4	0.89 3/4	-0.94 1/4
"	1918	2.21	–	2.18	–	2.15	–	2.08	–	1.96	–	1.87	–	1.71 1/4	-1.72
"	1919	2.24 1/2	–	2.21 1/2	–	2.17 1/2	–	2.11 1/2	–	1.99 1/2	–	1.90 1/2	–	1.58 1/2	-1.62 1/2
"	1920	2.15	–	2.12	–	2.08	–	2.02	–	1.91	–	1.81	–	1.71	–
March	1914	0.90	-0.90 3/4	0.88 1/2	-0.89 1/8	0.86 3/4	-0.87 7/8	0.82 7/8	-0.83 3/4	0.79 1/2	-0.80 1/4	0.74 5/8	-0.75 1/8	0.69 1/4	-0.70 1/2
"	1915	1.44 1/2	-1.51 1/8	1.43 1/2	-1.49 7/8	1.40 1/2	1.46 3/4	1.35 1/2	-1.41 3/8	1.30 7/8	-1.37 1/2	1.26 7/8	-1.33 1/2	1.21 1/2	-1.28 3/8
"	1916	1.06 3/4	-1.10 3/4	1.04 1/8	-1.07 7/8	1.01 7/8	1.05 7/8	0.99 1/2	-1.02 3/4	0.90 1/4	-0.93 3/4	0.80 1/4	-1.03 3/4	–	–
"	1917	1.83 5/8	-1.88 1/2	1.80	-1.85 1/2	1.74 1/4	1.79 1/2	1.63 3/4	-1.68 3/4	1.45 1/2	-1.49 3/4	1.14	-1.18 1/4	0.97 1/2	-0.99 1/2
"	1918	2.21	–	2.18	–	2.15	–	2.08	–	1.96	–	1.87	–	1.73	-1.76 1/2
"	1919	2.24 1/2	–	2.21 1/2	–	2.17 1/2	–	2.11 1/2	–	1.99 1/2	–	1.90 1/2	–	1.66 4/5	-1.68 3/4
"	1920	2.15	–	2.12	–	2.08	–	2.02	–	1.91	–	1.81	–	1.71	–
April	1914	0.88 3/4	-0.90 3/8	0.87 1/4	-0.88 1/2	0.85 1/2	-0.86 5/8	0.82 3/8	-0.83 3/8	0.78 1/2	-0.79 5/8	0.73 1/2	-0.74 5/8	0.68 1/2	-0.69 5/8
"	1915	1.51 3/8	-1.56 1/4	1.45 3/8	-1.55 1/4	1.45 5/8	-1.52 1/4	1.39 1/2	-1.49 1/2	1.40	-1.43 1/4	1.35 3/8	-1.39 1/2	1.27 1/8	-1.29
"	1916	1.12 1/2	-1.16 3/4	1.10 1/4	-1.14 3/16	1.06 7/16	-1.10 3/5	1.04 1/4	-1.08 1/8	0.95 1/2	-0.99 1/2	0.87 1/2	-0.91 3/4	0.82 1/2	-0.86 1/2
"	1917	2.17 7/8	-2.36 1/8	2.13 1/2	-2.31 3/4	2.08	-2.28 1/4	1.97 3/4	-2.14 3/8	1.78 1/2	-1.95 3/8	1.47 3/4	-1.64 1/8	1.13 1/4	-1.20 3/4
"	1918	2.21	–	2.18	–	2.15	–	2.08	–	1.96	–	1.87	–	1.77	-1.78
"	1919	2.24 1/2	–	2.21 1/2	–	2.17 1/2	–	2.11 1/2	–	1.99 1/2	–	1.90 1/2	–	1.72 3/4	-1.76 1/4
"	1920	2.15	–	2.12	–	2.08	–	2.02	–	1.91	–	1.81	–	1.71	–

25.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1920—continued.

(Per bushel of 60 lb.)

SOURCE: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Month.	Year.	No. 1 Northern.		No. 2 Northern.		No. 3 Northern.		No. 4.		No. 5.		No. 6.		Feed.	
Averages for—		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
May	1914	0 93	-0 94⅜	0 91½	-0 93½	0 89⅞	-0 91½	0 85⅞	-0 87⅜	0 79½	-0 79½	0 74½	-0 74½	0 69½	-0 69½
"	1915	1 57⅜	-1 62	1 54½	-1 59½	1 50½	-1 56½	1 41½	-1 52½	1 41⅜	-1 47⅞	1 36⅜	-1 42⅜	1 30½	-1 36⅜
"	1916	1 15 9/16	-1 19 3/16	1 13⅜	-1 17½	1 09⅞	-1 12⅝	1 05¼	-1 08⅝	0 98½	-1 01⅜	0 91⅞	-0 95½	0 86⅛	-0 90½
"	1917	2 67	-2 89¼	2 63½	-2 86¼	2 58½	-2 81¼	2 48	-2 66½	2 21½	-1 82	1 79¼	-1 93¼	1 31½	-1 09¼
"	1918	2 21	-	2 18	-	2 15	-	2 08	-	1 96	-	1 87	-	1 78½	-1 79
"	1919	2 24½	-	2 21½	-	2 17½	-	2 11½	-	1 99½	-	1 90½	-	1 80	-1 81
"	1920	2 15	-	2 12	-	2 08	-	2 02	-	1 91	-	1 81	-	1 71	-
June	1914	0 91½	-0 93⅞	0 90½	-0 92¼	0 89	-0 90⅝	0 84⅝	-0 86⅝	0 80½	-0 82½	0 75¼	-0 75½	0 70½	-0 70½
"	1915	1 21½	-1 31½	1 21⅜	-1 32	1 18¼	-1 24¼	1 13½	-1 19½	1 06⅜	-1 16½	1 01½	-1 09⅜	1 14½	-1 23½
"	1916	1 09½	-1 12½	1 08¼	-1 11 1/16	1 04½	-1 06¼	0 99½	-1 01½	0 93	-0 95½	0 88¼	-0 91½	0 82⅜	-0 86½
"	1917	2 38¼	-2 52½	2 35½	-2 57½	2 30½	-2 45	2 18¼	-2 33	1 94½	-2 08¼	1 67½	-1 81	1 22½	-0 79½
"	1918	2 21	-	2 18	-	2 15	-	2 08	-	1 96	-	1 87	-	1 78½	-
"	1919	2 24½	-	2 21½	-	2 17½	-	2 11½	-	1 99½	-	1 90½	-	1 83	-
"	1920	2 15	-	2 12	-	2 08	-	2 02	-	1 91	-	1 81	-	1 71	-
July	1914	0 89	-0 90¼	0 87⅛	-0 89	0 85½	-0 86⅝	0 80⅞	-0 83½	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	1915	1 30⅜	-1 37⅜	1 27⅝	1 34½	1 23½	-1 30	1 14½	-1 22½	-	-1 18	-	-1 10	-	-
"	1916	1 14⅜	-1 17⅝	1 12½	-1 16	1 09⅛	-1 12½	1 04¼	-1 07⅜	0 98¼	-0 99½	0 95	-0 94½	0 88⅛	-0 89⅛
"	1917	2 30½	-2 39½	2 27½	-2 36½	2 22½	-2 32½	2 10½	-2 20½	1 85¼	-1 96¼	1 66¾	-1 79½	1 33½	1 42
"	1918	2 21	-	2 18	-	2 15	-	2 08	-	1 96	-	1 87	-	1 81½	-1 83½
"	1919	2 24½	-	2 21½	-	2 17½	-	2 11½	-	1 99½	-	1 90½	-	1 72½	-
"	1920	2 15	-	2 12	-	2 08	-	2 02	-	1 91	-	1 81	-	1 71	-
August	1914	1 01¼	-1 10½	0 99½	-1 08¼	0 94⅜	-1 03⅞	0 90⅞	-0 93½	0 91¼	-0 93½	-	-	-	-
"	1915	1 14½	-1 18¼	1 11¼	-1 21½	1 18	-1 27	1 13⅜	-1 18½	1 04½	-1 10	1 00	-1 00	-	-
"	1916	1 41¼	-1 42	1 39⅜	-1 49½	1 34½	-1 45¼	1 29¼	-1 39½	1 23⅜	-1 34½	1 15	-1 23¼	1 09½	-1 17½
"	1917	2 39½	-2 60	2 38¼	-1 19¼	2 34¾	-2 37⅜	2 26	-2 31½	2 05¼	-2 36¼	1 79	-1 86	1 65¼	-1 27
"	1918	2 21 7/16	-	2 18 7/16	-	2 15¼	-	2 08 7/16	-	1 96 7/16	-	1 87 7/16	-	1 80¾	-
"	1919	2 21 7/16	-	2 17 7/16	-	2 13 7/16	-	2 11½	-	1 99½	-	1 90½	-	1 77½	-1 81
"	1920	2 42½	-2 45⅞	2 39¾	2 42⅞	2 35½	-2 38⅝	2 25¾	-2 28⅜	2 15⅝	-2 17⅝	2 05¼	-2 06	1 95⅝	-1 96

25.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Wheat at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1920.—concluded.

(Per bushel of 60 lb.)

SOURCE: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Month.	Year.	No. 1 Northern.		No. 2 Northern.		No. 3 Northern.		No. 4.		No. 5.		No. 6.		Feed.	
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Averages for—															
September	1914	1.09 7/8	-1.15 1/8	1.06 3/4	-1.12 1/8	1.03	-1.08 1/2	0.97 1/2	-1.02 1/8	0.90 3/8	-0.95 1/2	0.87 1/2	-0.84 3/8	0.78 1/4	-0.79 3/8
"	1915	0.91 7/8	-0.95 3/4	0.90	-0.93 5/8	0.87 1/2	-0.90 3/4	0.81 1/2	-0.84 1/2	0.77 1/2	-0.79 1/2	–	–	–	–
"	1916	1.57 3/8	-1.62 1/4	1.55 2/5	-1.60 1/10	1.52	-1.56 3/8	1.44 7/10	-1.50 4/5	1.37 3/8	-1.42 3/10	1.21 1/4	-1.26 1/2	1.05	-1.12 1/4
"	1917	2.21	-1.37 1/4	2.18 1/2	-1.36 1/2	2.14 1/2	-1.33 1/4	2.06 3/4	-2.12	1.84 3/4	-1.91 1/4	1.70 3/4	-1.77 1/2	1.62 1/4	-1.01 1/2
"	1918	2.24 1/2	–	2.21 1/2	-	2.17 1/2	–	2.11 1/2	–	1.99 1/2	–	1.90 1/2	-	1.86	–
"	1919	2.15	–	2.12	–	2.08	–	2.02	–	1.91	–	1.81	–	1.71	–
"	1920	2.71 3/4	-2.82 1/2	2.68 1/2	-2.79 1/2	2.64 1/4	-2.75 1/2	2.50	-2.61 1/2	2.39 1/2	-2.51	–	–	–	–
October	1914	1.10	-1.13 1/2	1.06 1/2	-1.09 7/8	1.01 7/8	-1.04 7/8	0.95 3/4	0.99	0.91	-0.94 1/3	0.86 1/2	-0.89 4/5	0.81 7/8	-0.85 1/2
"	1915	0.94 1/2	-0.99 3/5	0.92 1/4	-0.96 1/2	0.89 1/4	-0.94 1/2	0.85 1/2	-0.89	0.79 1/4	-0.85 1/4	0.74 3/4	-0.79 1/2	0.69 3/4	0.74 2/3
"	1916	1.68 3/4	-1.76 1/2	1.65 3/4	-1.76 1/2	1.60 7/8	-1.68 1/2	1.51	-1.58 3/5	1.41 7/8	-1.48 2/5	1.31 1/2	-1.37 5/8	1.08 3/4	1.17 1/2
"	1917	2.21	–	2.18	–	2.15	–	2.07 1/2	-2.09 1/3	1.93	-1.95	1.83	-1.87 1/2	1.77 1/2	1.77
"	1918	2.24 1/2	–	2.21 1/2	–	2.17 1/2	–	2.11 1/2	–	1.99 1/2	–	1.90 1/2	–	1.87 1/2	-1.88 1/2
"	1919	2.15	–	2.12	–	2.08	–	2.02	–	1.91	–	1.81	–	1.71	–
"	1920	2.29 1/8	-2.40 1/8	2.27	-2.38 1/8	2.19 1/2	-2.30 3/4	2.12	-2.23 1/4	2.02 5/8	-2.13	1.92 3/4	1.99	1.82 3/8	-1.89 1/2
November	1914	1.17 2/5	-1.20 2/5	1.14 3/8	-1.17 1/2	1.09 3/4	-1.12 5/8	1.04 3/4	1.07 3/4	1.00 1/8	-1.02 3/4	0.95	-0.98 1/8	0.90 3/4	-0.94
"	1915	1.01 1/4	-1.04 1/2	0.98 1/4	-1.01 3/4	0.94 1/8	-0.97 1/3	0.89 1/4	-0.92 5/8	0.83	-0.84 1/4	0.77 3/4	-0.79 1/8	0.73	-0.74 5/6
"	1916	1.89 3/8	-1.98 2/5	1.85 1/2	-1.93 3/5	1.80 3/4	-1.89 1/5	1.68	-1.75 1/2	1.52 1/8	-1.62 5/8	1.39 3/4	-1.39 1/2	1.12 1/2	-1.14 5/12
"	1917	2.21	–	2.18	–	2.15	–	2.07 3/4	-2.08	1.95	-1.96	1.87	–	1.77	-1.31 1/4
"	1918	2.24 1/2	–	2.21 1/2	–	2.17 1/2	–	2.11 1/2	–	1.99 1/2	–	1.90 1/2	–	1.83 3/4	-1.86 1/6
"	1919	2.15	–	2.12	–	2.08	–	2.02	–	1.91	–	1.81	–	1.71	–
"	1920	1.98 1/4	-2.12 3/4	1.97 1/8	-2.11 3/4	1.93 7/8	2.08	1.89	2.02	1.78 1/2	-1.91 1/2	1.67 1/8	-1.81 1/2	–	–
December	1914	1.17 1/2	-1.19 1/2	1.14 1/2	-1.16 1/2	1.09 5/8	-1.11 7/8	1.05 7/8	-1.07 5/8	1.00 1/4	-1.03 3/4	0.96 3/4	-0.98 1/8	0.92	-0.94
"	1915	1.06 7/8	-1.12	1.04 1/3	-1.09	1.00 1/8	-1.05 1/4	0.96	-1.02 1/4	0.90 3/4	-0.96 3/4	0.84 7/8	–	0.75 1/2	–
"	1916	1.70 5/8	-1.82	1.67 3/8	-1.79 1/10	1.62 3/10	-1.73 7/10	1.48 1/8	-1.61 1/8	1.24 1/8	-1.35 3/4	0.93 3/8	-1.02 3/4	0.82 3/8	-0.90 3/5
"	1917	2.21	–	2.18	–	2.15	–	2.08	–	1.96	–	1.87	–	1.71	-1.73 1/4
"	1918	2.24 1/2	–	2.21 1/2	–	2.17 1/2	–	2.11 1/2	–	1.99 1/2	–	1.90 1/2	–	1.65 3/4	-1.67 1/2
"	1919	2.15	–	2.12	–	2.08	–	2.02	–	1.91	–	1.81	–	1.71	–
"	1920	1.86 3/4	-2.00 1/8	1.84	-1.97 3/8	1.78 1/4	1.93	1.60 3/4	-1.73 3/8	1.47 1/2	-1.58	1.37 3/4	-1.44 1/4	1.27	1.33 5/8

NOTE:—The prices to August 15, 1920, do not include the value of the participation certificates of the Canadian Wheat Board (see foot note on page 190).

26.—Weekly Range of Prices of Oats at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1920.

(Per bushel of 34 lb.) SOURCE: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Date.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed Ex	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.
1920	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 3	0·92½–0·94½	0·88½–0·90½	0·88½–0·90½	0·86½–0·88½	0·82½–0·85
" 10	0·92½–0·95½	0·88½–0·91½	0·89 –0·91½	0·87½–0·89½	0·82½–0·85½
" 17	0·90½–0·92½	0·86½–0·88½	0·87½–0·89	0·84½–0·86½	0·81½–0·82½
" 24	0·92 –0·96	0·88½–0·93	0·88½–0·93	0·86½–0·91	0·82½–0·87
" 31	0·94½–0·95½	0·91½–0·93	0·91½–0·93	0·89 –0·89¼	0·86½–0·87½
Average	**0·92½–0·94½**	**0·88½–0·91½**	**0·89 –0·91½**	**0·86½–0·89**	**0·83½–0·85½**
February 7	0·90½–0·95½	0·87½–0·93½	0·87½–0·98½	0·82½–0·89½	0·82½–0·87½
" 14	0·91 –0·99½	0·88½–0·93½	0·88½–0·93½	0·84½–0·91½	0·82½–0·88½
" 21	0·96½–0·98	0·93½–0·94½	0·93½–0·94½	0·91½–0·93½	0·89½–0·91½
" 28	0·94½–0·97½	0·90½–0·93½	0·90½–0·93½	0·89½–0·92½	0·88½–0·91½
Average	**0·93 –0·96½**	**0·89½–0·93½**	**0·74½–0·93½**	**0·87½–0·91½**	**0·85½–0·89½**
March 6	0·96½–0·98½	0·92½–0·94½	0·92½–0·94½	0·91½–0·93½	0·90½–0·93
" 13	0·97 –0·98	0·94½–0·95	0·94½–0·95	0·96½–0·94½	0·92½–0·93
" 20	0·99 –1·01½	0·96 –0·98½	0·96 –0·98½	0·95 –0·96½	0·93½–0·95½
" 27	0·98 –1·01½	0·94 –0·97½	0·94 –0·97½	0·93 –0·96½	0·92 –0·95½
Average	**0·97½–0·99½**	**0·94½–0·96½**	**0·94½–0·96½**	**0·94½–0·95½**	**0·92½–0·94½**
April 3	0·97 –1·01½	0·93 –0·97½	0·93 –0·97½	0·92 –0·96½	0·91 –0·93½
" 10	0·96½–0·98	0·92½–0·95	0·92½–0·95	0·92½–0·94½	0·90½–0·93
" 17	0·97½–1·00½	0·94½–0·97½	0·94½–0·97½	0·93½–0·96½	0·92½–0·95½
" 24	0·99½–1·01½	0·96½–0·98½	0·96½–0·98½	0·95½–0·96½	0·94½–0·95½
Average	**0·97½–1·00½**	**0·94½–0·97**	**0·94 –0·97**	**0·93½–0·96**	**0·92½–0·94½**
May 1	1·09½–1·13	1·06½–1·10	1·06½–1·10	1·06½–1·09½	1·05½–1·08½
" 8	1·16½–1·20½	1·13½–1·17½	1·13½–1·17½	1·11½–1·16½	1·08½–1·13½
" 15	1·17½–1·18	1·14½–1·15½	1·14½–1·15	1·12½–1·13½	1·09½–1·10½
" 22	1·16½–1·19½	1·14½–1·17½	1·14½–1·17½	1·13½–1·16½	1·11½–1·14½
" 29	1·23 –1·29	1·29½–1·27½	1·20 –1·26	1·18 –1·24	1·15 –1·21
Average	**1·16½–1·20½**	**1·15½–1·17½**	**1·13½ 1·11½**	**1·12½–1·15½**	**1·10 1·13½**
June 5	1·17½–1·28½	1·15½–1·28½	1·15½–1·28½	1·14½–1·26½	– –
" 12	1·26 –1·34	1·26 –1·34	1·26 –1·34	1·25 –1·33	– –
" 19	1·32 –1·38½	1·32 –1·38½	1·32 –1·38½	1·31½–1·37½	– –
" 26	1·26 –1·32½	1·26 –1·32½	1·26 –1·32½	1·25½–1·31½	– –
Average	**1·25½–1·33½**	**1·25 –1·33½**	**1·25 –1·33½**	**1·24½–1·32½**	– –
July 3	1·25½–1·31½	1·25½–1·31½	1·25½–1·31½	1·25 –1·31	– –
" 10	1·18½–1·29½	1·16½–1·28½	1·16 –1·28½	1·15 –1·25½	– –
" 17	1·13½–1·18	1·10½–1·16	1·10½–1·16	1·08½–1·12½	– –
" 24	1·13½–1·20½	1·10½–1·17½	1·10½–1·17½	1·08½–1·15½	– –
" 31	0·93 –1·11	0·90 –1·08½	0·90 –1·08½	0·88 –1·06½	– –
Average	**1·12½–1·22**	**1·10½–1·20½**	**1·10½–1·20½**	**1·09 –1·18½**	– –
August 7	0·91½–0·96½	0·92 –0·93½	0·90½–0·92½	0·88½–0·89½	0·86½–0·87½
" 14	0·94½–1·04½	0·92½–1·01½	0·92½–0·96½	0·88½–0·97½	0·86½–0·94½
" 21	0·95½–0·97½	0·93½–0·95½	0·93½–0·94½	0·89½–0·91½	0·85½–0·88½
" 28	0·96½–0·97½	0·93½–0·94½	0·93½–0·94½	0·88½–0·89½	0·84½–0·85½
Average	**0·94½–0·98½**	**0·93 –0·96½**	**0·92½–0·94½**	**0·82½–0·91½**	**0·85½–0·88½**

26.—Weekly Range of Prices of Oats at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1920—concluded.

(Per bushel of 34 lb.) SOURCE: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Date.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed Ex.	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.
1920	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
September 4	0·84⅜–0·93¼	0·81⅜–0·90¼	0·81⅜–0·90¼	0·79¾–0·88¾	0·77¾–0·85¾
" 11	0·83¾–0·88¼	0·80¾–0·87¼	0·80¾–0·87¼	0·79¾–0·86¼	0·79¾–0·86¼
" 18	0·79⅜–0·87⅝	0·76¼–0·86⅛	0·76 –0·86⅛	0·74⅜–0·85⅛	0·71⅜–0·85⅛
" 25	6 0·73½–0·79	0·70½–0·76⅜	0·74 –0·75⅜	0·73 –0·75⅜	0·66½–0·71
Average	**0·85¼–0·86½**	**0·77⅛–0·85**	**0·78⅛–0·84¾**	**0·76½–0·83⅞**	**0·67½–0·82**
October 2	0·71⅝–0·75¼	0·68⅝–0·71¼	0·67⅞–0·71	0·65⅝–0·69	0·63⅝–0·67¼
" 9	0·69⅞–0·74⅜	0·66⅞–0·69⅛	0·65⅞–0·68⅛	0·63⅞–0·68⅛	0·61⅞–0·64⅜
" 16	0·71¼–0·76¼	0·65⅞–0·70¼	0·65⅜–0·69½	0·65½–0·69½	0·60⅞–0·65¼
" 23	0·72 –0·73¼	0·65¾–0·67⅜	0·65½–0·67¼	0·63½–0·66¼	0·60½–0·62¾
" 30	0·69 –0·71¾	0·64 –0·65	0·63 –0·65	0·61 –0·63	0·58 –0·60
Average	**0·70½–0·74⅝**	**0·66¼–0·68½**	**0·65½–0·68⅛**	**0·63½–0·67⅛**	**0·61–0·64**
November 6	0·66¾–0·69½	0·60¾–0·62⅞	0·60½–0·62¾	0·58¼–0·60½	0·57½–0·55½
" 13	0·62⅝–0·661	0·56½–0·60½	0·55⅞–0·60½	0·53⅜–0·57¾	0·50⅛–0·54¾
" 20	0·54⅜–0·64¾	0·51⅜–0·59	0·50⅜–0·58	0·47⅞–0·55½	0·44⅜–0·52
" 27	0·53⅝–0·57⅛	0·50⅛–0·53⅝	0·49¼–0·52⅛	0·46⅛–0·49⅛	0·43⅛–0·46⅛
Average	0·59½–0·64¼	0·54½–0·59	0·54 –0·58¼	0·51¼–0·55½	0·48½–0·52.
December 4	0·52⅝–0·58⅝	0·49⅝–0·54⅝	0·47⅞–0·52⅝	0·45⅝–0·50⅛	0·42⅝–0·46⅝
" 11	0·52⅜–0·59½	0·50¼–0·55¾	0·49⅜–0·51½	0·47⅜–0·49⅛	0·44⅜–0·46
" 18	0·51⅜–0·53⅝	0·48⅞–0·51⅛	0·48⅜–0·50⅛	0·45⅞–0·48⅜	0·42⅞–0·45½
" 25	0·52½–0·53¼	0·49⅛–0·50¼	0·49¼–0·50¼	0·47⅛–0·48¼	0·44⅛–0·45¼
" 31	0·25⅜–0·55¼	0·49⅛–0·52¼	0·49⅛–0·52¼	0·47⅛–0·50¼	0·44⅛–0·47¼
Average	**0·52¼–0·56**	**0·49⅜–0·52⅘**	**0·48½–0·51⅜**	**0·46½–0·49¼**	**0·43½–0·46**

27.—Weekly Range of Prices of Barley and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1920.

SOURCE: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Date.	BARLEY (per bushel of 48 lb.)				FLAX (per bushel of 56 lb.)		
	No. 3 C.W.	No. 4 C.W.	Rejected.	Feed.	No. 1 N.W.C.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
1920	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 3	1·61⅝–1·67⅞	1·52⅝–1·62¼	1·31½–1·34⅜	1·31½–1·34⅜	4·72 –4·80	4·68 –4·76	4·32 –4·43
" 10	1·65¼–1·71½	1·45½–1·49⅜	1·31¼–1·37½	1·31¼–1·36⅜	4·74 –4·04½	4·68 –4·81½	4·39 –4·52½
" 17	1·71½–1·72½	1·47¼–1·50⅜	1·34⅜–1·37⅝	1·32½–1·37⅜	4·91½–5·11½	4·80½–4·95½	4·49½–4·66½
" 24	1·78⅜–1·80⅞	1·46⅜–1·49	1·34⅜–1·37½	1·34½–1·36	4·91 –5·10½	4·79 –4·92½	4·47 –4·60½
" 31	1·82½–1·83½	1·47½–1·49½	1·35½–1·35⅞	1·35½–1·35⅞	5·09½–5·19¾	4·91½–5·01	4·59 –4·67
Average	**1·72 –1·75⅓**	**1·47⅛–1·52½**	**1·33¾–1·36½**	**1·32⅞–1·36⅛**	**4·87⅜–4·85½**	**4·77⅞–4·89⅜**	**4·45⅜–4·57⅘**
February 7	1·65 –1·82⅜	1·36½–1·49⅜	1·24 –1·24⅜	1·24 –1·24⅜	4·95 –5·20	4·69 –4·98	4·35 –4·64
" 14	1·64⅜–1·75½	1·34⅜–1·45½	1·23⅜–1·35½	1·23⅜–1·35½	5·02 –5·21⅜	4·76 –4·95⅜	4·42 –4·61⅜
" 21	1·70⅛–1·77½	1·44⅛–1·48	1·33½–1·37½	1·33½–1·37½	5·18 –5·25½	4·86 –5·00⅛	4·51 –4·65½
" 28	1·68 –1·71½	1·42 –1·45½	1·30⅜–1·31⅞	1·30⅜–1·31⅞	5·16½–5·40	4·91½–5·05	4·56½–4·70
Average	**1·67 –1·76⅜**	**1·39⅜–1·47⅛**	**1·27⅞–1·32⅝**	**1·27⅞–1·32⅜**	**5·07⅞–5·26⅜**	**4·80⅝–4·99⅞**	**4·46⅜–4·65¼**
March 6	1·71 –1·74	1·45 –1·49⅛	1·33 –1·36½	1·33 –1·36½	5·19 –5·36⅜	5·08⅜–5·21	4·73⅛–4·81
" 13	1·65⅜–1·70½	1·47⅜–1·50⅜	1·34⅜–1·37¼	1·34⅜–1·37¼	5·31½–5·50	5·21½–5·42	4·86½–5·07
" 20	1·73⅛–1·75⅜	1·54¼–1·56⅛	1·40½–1·42	1·40½–1·41⅜	5·53 –5·70½	5·43 –5·65½	5·08 –5·30½
" 27	1·63 –1·73	1·42 –1·53½	1·29 –1·40	1·29 –1·40	5·05 –5·56	4·98 –5·48	4·38 –4·98
Average	**1·68¼–1·73¼**	**1·47¼–1·52⅜**	**1·34¼–1·39**	**1·34 –1·38½**	**5·27 –5·53¼**	**5·17¾–5·44⅛**	**4·76½–5·04¼**
April 3	1·64 –1·71½	1·43¼–1·51	1·32 –1·39½	1·32 –1·39½	5·12½–5·26	5·05½–5·19	4·45½–4·59
" 10	1·65⅜–1·73⅜	1·47 –1·50⅜	1·33½–1·36⅜	1·33½–1·36⅜	5·19 –5·36	5·09 –5·23	4·74 –4·88
" 17	1·69⅛–1·75⅜	1·50⅜–1·56¼	1·37⅛–1·42	1·37⅛–1·40⅜	5·39 –5·70½	5·29 –5·65½	4·94 –5·30½
" 24	1·70⅜–1·75	1·50½–1·55½	1·37⅝–1·42	1·37½–1·41⅜	5·37 –5·66	5·30 –5·56	4·70 –5·26
Average	**1·67⅛–1·73⅞**	**1·47⅜–1·53⅛**	**1·35 –1·40**	**1·35 –1·39⅜**	**5·26⅞–5·49⅝**	**5·18¾–5·40⅞**	**4·70⅞–5·00⅝**

27.—Weekly Range of Prices of Barley and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1920 —concluded.

SOURCE:—Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Date.	BARLEY (per bushel of 48 lb.).						FLAX (per bushel of 56 lb.).		
	No. 3 C.W.	No. 4 C.W.	Rejected.	Feed.	No. 1 N.W.C.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
1920.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
May 1	1·77½–1·80½	1·60 –1·62½	1·54 –1·56½	1·54 –1·56½	5·04 –5·15	4·99 –5·10	4·34 –4·45
" 8	1·80½–1·82½	1·62½–1·67½	1·57½–1·63½	1·57½–1·63½	5·07 –5·17	5·03 –5·13	4·37 –4·47
" 15	1·79½–1·82½	1·64½–1·67	1·60½–1·63	1·59½–1·62½	5·10 –5·17½	5·06 –5·13½	4·40 –4·47½
" 22	1·76½–1·82	1·59½–1·65	1·54½–1·60½	1·54½–1·60½	4·56–5·05	4·52 –5·01	3·86 –4·35
" 29	1·80½ 1·85	1·58½–1·63	1·54½–1·59	1·54½–1·60	4·55 –4·75	4·51 –4·71	3·90 –4·05
Average	**1·78½–1·82½**	**1·60½ 1·65**	**1·56½–1·60½**	**1·56 –1·60½**	**4·84½–5·05½**	**4·82½ 5·01½**	**4·17½–4·35½**
June 5	1·80 –1·90½	1·60 –1·66½	1·56 –1·62	1·56 –1·62	4·46 –4·62	4·42 –4·57½	3·85 –4·05½
" 12	1·87 –1·92½	1·62 –1·67½	1·57½–1·62½	1·57½–1·62½	4·26 –4·42½	4·22 –4·38	3·69 –3·86
" 19	1·96 –1·99	1·66 –1·70½	1·63 –1·66½	1·63 –1·66½	4·12½–4·30½	4·08½–4·26½	3·67½–3·73
" 26	1·97½–	1·59 –1·66½	1·56½–1·61½	1·56½–1·61½	4·10 –4·24	4·06 –4·20	3·57 –3·71½
Average	**1·90½ 1·93½**	**1·61½ 1·67½**	**1·58½–1·63**	**1·58½–1·63**	**4·23½ 4·39½**	**4·19½–4·35½**	**3·69½–3·84½**
July 3	1·76 –1·92½	1·46 –1·62½	– –	– –	3·93½–4·10½	3·89½–4·06½	3·41½–3·55
" 10	1·62 –1·80½	1·32 –1·47½	1·36 – –	1·36 –	3·73½–3·86	3·69½–3·82	3·20 –3·35½
" 17	1·70 –1·75	1·38 –1·43	1·33 –1·38	1·33 –1·38	3·63½–3·85	3·59 –3·81	3·14 –3·35½
" 24	1·75 –1·78½	1·45 –1·53	1·34 –1·41½	1·34 –1·41½	3·51½–3·85	3·47 –3·78	2·96 –3·32
" 31	1·34½–1·45	1·24½–1·48	99½–1·35	0·99½–1·35	3·36 –3·49	3·32 –3·45	2·77 –2·89
Average	**1·63½–1·74½**	**1·37 –1·50½**	**1·25½–1·37½**	**1·25½ 1·37½**	**3·63½–3·82½**	**3·59½–3·78½**	**3·09½–3·29½**
August 7	1·37½–1·43½	1·27½–1·33½	1·02½–1·10½	1·02½–1·10½	3·45 –3·53½	3·39 –3·47½	2·88 –2·98½
" 14	1·43½–1·46	1·33½–1·36½	1·11½–1·18	1·11½–1·18	3·49 –3·57½	3·43 –3·51½	2·94 –3·07½
" 21	1·41½–1·45½	1·33½–1·36½	1·14½–1·18½	1·14½–1·18½	3·47½ 3·53½	3·40½–3·47½	2·96½ 3·03½
" 28	1·29½–1·39	1·24½–1·33	1·11½–1·17	1·11½–1·17	3·41½ 3·50	3·35½–3·44	3·06 –3·14
Average	**1·37½–1·43½**	**1·29½–1·34½**	**1·09½ 1·16**	**1·09½ 1·16**	**3·70½–3·53½**	**3·39½ 3·47½**	**2·96 –3·05½**
September 4	1·25½–1·29	1·20½–1·24	1·09½–1·13½	1·09½–1·13½	3·41 –3·47½	3·35 –3·41	3·13 –3·17
" 11	1·25½–1·31½	1·20½–1·25½	1·09½–1·16½	1·09½–1·16½	3·45½–3·56	3·38½ 3·59	3·09½–3·30
" 18	1·18 –1·29½	1·09 –1·22½	1·02 –1·14	1·09 –1·14	3·42 –3·55½	3·36 –3·48½	3·05 –3·19½
" 25	1·11½–1·16½	1·05½–1·07½	0·96½–0·99	0·94½ 0·97	3·30 –3·40½	3·24 –3·32½	2·85 –3·03½
Average	**1·20½–1·26½**	**1·13½–1·19½**	**1·04½–1·10½**	**1·03½–1·10**	**3·39½ 3·52½**	**3·33½–3·45½**	**3·03½ 3·17½**
October 2	1·09 –1·13½	1·03 –1·08	0·94 –0·98	0·92 –0·96	3·17 –3·30	3·13 –3·24	2·77 –2·85
" 9	1·05½–1·08½	1·00½ 1·03	0·89½–0·93½	0·87½–0·91½	2·90 –3·10	2·86 –3·06	2·50 –2·70
" 16	1·11½–1·22	1·06 –1·18	0·93 –0·95	0·91 –0·95	3·02 –3·10	2·98 –3·06	2·62 –2·70
" 23	1·13½–1·20	1·08 –1·16	0·84½–0·86	0·84½–0·86	2·78½–2·97	2·74½ 2·93	2·38½–2·57
" 30	1·17 –1·22	1·11 –1·17	0·83½–0·87½	0·83½–0·87½	2·76 –2·85½	2·72 –2·81½	2·36 –2·45½
Average	**1·11½–1·17½**	**1·05½–1·12½**	**0·90½–0·92**	**0·87½–0·91½**	**2·92½–3·06½**	**2·88½–3·02½**	**2·52½ 2·65½**
November 6	1·16½–1·21	1·05½–1·11½	0·84½–0·91½	0·84½–0·91½	2·59 –2·80½	2·55 –2·76½	2·19 –2·40½
" 13	1·07 –1·18½	1·02 –1·07½	0·81 –0·87½	0·81 –0·87½	2·32 –2·52	2·28 –2·48	1·95 –2·12
" 20	0·85 –1·12	0·75 –1·04	0·67½–0·82½	0·67½–0·82½	2·00½–2·34½	1·96 –2·30½	1·65 –1·99½
" 27	0·83½–0·92½	0·73½–0·78½	0·66½–0·70½	0·66½–0·70½	1·85 –2·03	1·81 –1·98	1·50 –1·67
Average	**0·98 –1·11**	**0·89 –1·00½**	**0·75 –0·83**	**0·75 0·83**	**2·19½–2·42½**	**2·15 –2·38½**	**1·82½–2·04½**
December 4	0·91½–1·09	0·78 –0·84½	0·71½–0·80½	0·71½ 0·80½	1·92 –2·12	1·86 –2·07	1·55 –1·76
" 11	0·93 –1·10½	0·76 –0·83½	0·65½–0·76½	0·65½–0·76½	2·08 –2·18	2·04 –2·14	1·73 –1·83
" 18	0·94½–1·02	0·77½–0·83	0·66 –0·67½	0·66 –0·67½	1·96 –2·08	1·92– 2·04	1·61 –1·73
" 25	0·90 –0·94½	0·80 –0·86½	0·67 –0·69½	0·67 –0·69½	1·96 –1·98	1·92 –1·94	1·61 –1·63
" 31	0·87½–0·89½	0·78 –0·84	0·62½–0·67½	0·62½–0·67½	1·91 –1·99	1·87 –1·95	1·56 –1·67½
Average	**0·91½–1·01**	**0·77½–0·85½**	**0·66½–0·72½**	**0·66½–0·72½**	**1·96½–2·07**	**1·92½–2·02½**	**1·61½–1·72½**

28.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Barley, Oats and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1920.

Date.	Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.).	Oats (per bushel of 24 lb.).				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.).		
	No. 3 C.W.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.	No. 1 N.W.C.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
Averages for—	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
January 1914	0.38 -0.41½	0.37⅝-0.37⅞	0.31⅛-0.31½	0.31 -0.31½	0.30½-0.30½	1.25⅛-1.27⅔	1.22½-1.24¾	– –
" 1915	0.71⅛-0.75¾	0.57¼-0.60¼	0.55¾-0.57¼	0.54 -0.56¾	0.53¼-0.55¾	1.51¾-1.62	1.48⅝-1.59	– –
" 1916	0.62½-0.66½	0.42 -0.44	0.39½-0.41	0.38⅝-0.40½	0.37½-0.39⅝	2.01 7/16-2.10	1.99 7/16-2.07	– –
" 1917	0.98 -0.99⅜	0.55⅜-0.57½	0.53½-0.55¾	0.52 -0.53⅜	0.50⅞-0.53	2.58⅜-2.62⅞	2.57⅜-2.59⅜	2.37⅞-2.42⅝
" 1918	1.41⅛-1.44¼	0.85⅛-0.87⅜	0.79 -0.81	0.79⅝-0.81⅛	0.73⅝-0.75¼	3.17 -3.22⅞	3.12⅝-3.19⅝	2.97⅛-2.03⅝
" 1919	0.88⅛ 0.94⅝	0.70⅜-0.74½	0.67 -0.71	0.68 -0.71⅝	0.62 -0.65⅞	3.11 -3.22¼	3.06½-3.18⅝	2.89½-3.00¾
" 1920	1.72 -1.75⅓	0.72½-0.94½	0.88⅛-0.91¾	0.86½ 0.89	0.83½-0.85½	4.87⅜-4.85¼	4.77⅝-4.89⅛	4.45⅝-4.57⅛
February 1914	0.39⅛-0.42⅛	0.33⅜-0.34⅜	0.33⅛-0.33¾	0.32⅝-0.33⅛	0.32⅛ 0.32¾	1.29¾-1.31⅜	1.26¾-1.28⅜	1.31½-1.15
" 1915	0.80½-0.79	0.64⅞-0.65⅞	0.61½-0.62 7/16	0.61-0.60	0.59½-0.59⅞	1.60⅛-1.62¼	1.57⅛-1.59¼	– –
" 1916	0.65⅜-0.67⅛	0.42⅞-0.44	0.39⅝-0.41⅛	0.38½-0.40¼	0.37½-0.39¼	2.04⅞-2.09	2.01⅞-2.06	– –
" 1917	0.92 -0.96	0.54⅜-0.56¼	0.52⅞-0.54⅞	0.51⅜ 0.54	0.51 -0.53½	2.51½-2.56½	2.46½-2.53½	2.32½-2.37¾
" 1918	1.55⅝-1.61¾	0.88¾-0.92	0.84¾-0.88	0.84½-0.87⅜	0.77⅝-0.80⅜	3.30 -3.36⅜	3.26⅜-3.32⅞	3.09¼-3.14⅛
" 1919	0.78¼-0.82⅝	0.66⅛-0.68⅝	0.59⅝-0.61⅞	0.61⅛-0.63¾	0.53¼-0.56⅜	3.01⅜-3.12¼	2.97¾-3.07⅝	2.78½-2.88⅝
" 1920	1.67 -1.76¾	0.93 -0.96¾	0.89½-0.93⅝	0.87¼-0.91½	0.85½-0.89¾	5.07⅛-5.26¾	4.80⅜-4.99¾	4.46⅛-4.65¼
March 1914	0.42¾-0.47½	0.34⅜ 0.34¾	0.34⅓-0.34⅝	0.34 -0.34⅛	0.33¾-0.33⅞	1.34¾-1.37⅜	1.32½-1.34⅔	1.19 -1.22½
" 1915	0.75⅞-0.73⅓	0.60⅜-0.63	0.58½-0.60½	0.58⅔-0.60⅜	0.56⅜-0.59	1.66½-1.73½	1.63½-1.70⅜	– –
" 1916	0.59½-0.59½	0.39½-0.41½	0.37½-0.39½	0.36 -0.37½	0.35½-0.37	1.99⅜-2.04⅞	1.96⅜-2.02	– –
" 1917	1.03¼-1.06	0.61⅛-0.63½	0.59¼-0.61¾	0.58½-0.60⅝	0.57½-0.59⅝	2.58⅞-2.63	2.55½-2.59⅝	2.40⅝-2.64⅜
" 1918	1.76 -1.84⅔	0.95 -0.97	0.91 -0.94	0.90 -0.92½	0.83 -0.86	3.74⅛-3.85⅔	3.69⅜-3.84⅜	3.52 -3.67½
" 1919	0.89 -0.93⅓	0.68⅞-0.73⅘	0.64½-0.67½	0.64⅞-0.68⅖	0.59½-0.62½	3.36⅞-3.48⅘	3.26 3/16-3.41⅓	3.10⅘-3.23⅖
" 1920	1.68¼-1.75¼	0.97½-0.99½	0.94¼-0.96¼	0.94⅛-0.95¼	0.92⅝-0.94¼	5.27 -5.53¼	5.17⅞-5.44⅛	4.76½-5.04⅛
April. 1914	– –	0.34⅛-0.35	0.33⅛-0.34	3.33 -0.33⅜	0.32¼-0.32⅞	1.34⅛-1.37	1.31⅛-1.34	1.22⅛-1.25⅛
" 1915	0.74½-0.75½	0.62½-0.64⅜	0.58¼-0.61½	0.59 -0.60¾	0.58 -0.59½	1.77⅛-1.77⅝	1.71⅛-1.74¼	– –
" 1916	0.59⅛-0.62 3/16	0.42½-0.44⅝	0.41¼-0.42½	0.39½ 0.41	0.39¼-0.41	1.85½-1.90½	1.80 1/16-1.88⅜	– –
" 1917	1.14½-1.20½	0.65¼-0.71⅝	0.66½-0.70½	0.65½-0.68⅞	0.64¼-0.67⅛	2.85⅜-2.96	2.81⅜-2.92	2.56⅞-2.78¾
" 1918	1.56⅜-1.60⅝	0.91 -0.94½	0.87½-0.90½	0.86 -0.90¼	0.81 -0.84	3.84⅜-3.88⅞	3.76⅝-3.83¾	3.58¼-3.61
" 1919	1.00⅝-1.05⅜	0.71½-0.73⅞	0.68⅛-0.70⅝	0.68¼-0.70⅞	0.63⅜-0.65⅝	3.66⅛-3.76¾	3.57¾-3.68½	3.42½-3.50½
" 1920	1.67⅛-1.73⅞	0.97½-1.00½	0.94¼-0.97	0.93¾-0.96	0.92⅛-0.94⅞	5.26⅞-5.49⅝	5.18⅜-5.40⅞	4.70⅞-5.00⅞

28.—**Monthly Range of Average Prices of Barley, Oats and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1920**—continued.

Date.		Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.).	Oats (per bushel of 34 lb.).				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.).		
		No. 3 C.W.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.	No. 1 N.W.C.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
Averages for—		$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
May	1914	0 43½–0 48½	0 37½–0 37½	0 35½–0 36½	0 35½–0 35½	0 34½–0 35½	1 35½–1 37	1 32½–1 34	1 22½–1 24
"	1915	0 71 –0 72	0 62½–0 63½	0 59½–0 61¼	0 58½–0 60	0 57½–0 59	1 75 7/16–1 80 3/16	1 72½–1 76½	– –
"	1916	0 66½–0 68	0 46½–0 47½	0 55 –0 46	0 44½–0 45½	0 43 –0 44	1 66½–1 73¼	1 62½–1 70½	– –
"	1917	1 21½–1 30¼	0 73½–0 79½	0 72 –0 77	0 68½–0 73½	0 68 –0 71½	3 03½–3 18	3 00½–3 14½	2 85½–3 00
"	1918	1 40 –1 50¾	0 81½–0 85½	0 78½–0 82½	0 78½–0 84½	0 72½–0 76½	3 71½–3 79½	3 68½–3 76½	3 46½–3 56½
"	1919	1 41½–1 20½	0 74½–0 76	0 71½–0 72½	0 70½–0 72½	0 65½–0 67	3 97½–4 10½	3 93 1/16–4 06	3 66½–3 76½
"	1920	1 78⅛–1 82½	1 16½–1 20⅛	1 15½–1 17½	1 12½–1 15⅛	1 10 –1 13¼	4 84½–5 05⅞	4 82½–5 01¼	4 17½–4 35⅛
June	1914	0 47⅛–0 53⅛	0 38⅛–0 39½	0 38⅛–0 38⅝	0 37½–0 38	0 37½–0 38	1 38⅞–1 40	1 35¾–1 37	– –
"	1915	0 71½–0 72¼	0 53½–0 56½	0 51½–0 55¼	– –	– –	1 52½–1 59½	1 49½–1 56½	– –
"	1916	0 65½–0 67½	0 45½–0 47½	0 44½–0 46	0 43½–0 45	0 41½–0 43	1 57½–1 61½	1 54½–1 58½	– –
"	1917	1 23¼–1 27½	0 68½–0 70¾	0 66½–0 68¾	0 63½–0 66¼	0 61½–0 65⅛	2 79½–2 92½	2 75 –2 88¼	2 58 –2 72½
"	1918	1 20⅛–1 24½	0 82⅛–0 84	0 79⅛–0 82	0 79⅛–0 82	0 73⅛–0 75	3 66⅛–3 77½	3 63⅛–3 74½	3 39½–3 49⅝
"	1919	1 29½–1 33½	0 76⅛–0 79½	0 74⅛–0 76½	0 74½–0 76⅝	0 68¼–0 70½	4 61 –4 79¼	4 59½–4 74	4 32½–4 49¼
"	1920	1 90¼–1 96¾	1 25½–1 33½	1 25 –1 33½	1 24¼–1 32¼	– –	4 23½–4 39½	4 19½–4 35½	3 69½–3 84
July	1914	0 46½–0 52½	0 38½–0 39½	0 37½–0 38	0 36½–0 37	0 36½–0 37	1 40⅞–1 46¼	1 37⅞–1 43¼	1 26 –1 33
"	1915	0 69½–0 73¼	0 59 –0 61 7/16	0 56⅝–0 58	0 54½–0 57½	0 53½–0 56	1 46 –1 51 3/16	1 42½–1 48 1/16	– –
"	1916	0 72 3/16–0 73 5/16	0 44½–0 45½	0 44 –0 45	0 43½–0 44⅝	0 42 –0 43	1 66¼–1 72½	1 63½–1 69½	– –
"	1917	1 25 –1 27½	0 74½–0 77½	0 73½–0 76	0 71½–0 74½	0 69½–0 72½	2 74½–2 90½	2 70½–2 87¼	2 55¾–2 71½
"	1918	1 23½–1 20½	0 88½–0 90½	0 85½–0 87½	0 85½–0 87½	0 79½–0 81½	4 12½–4 37¼	4 09½–4 34	3 63½–3 95
"	1919	1 27⅝–1 31½	0 84½–0 88½	0 81½–0 85½	0 81½–0 85½	0 76⅝–0 80½	5 86½–6 23⅛	5 76⅝–5 99½	5 16 –5 36⅜
"	1920	1 63½–1 74½	1 12½–1 22	1 10½–1 20½	1 09 –1 18¼	– –	3 65⅝–3 82⅝	3 59⅜–3 78½	3 09⅜–3 29½
August	1914	0 51⅜–0 57⅜	0 44⅛–0 44⅛	0 43½–0 46	0 42 –0 43¼	0 42 –0 44½	1 36½– 46½	1 34½–1 34½	1 31 –1 52
"	1915	0 57½–0 61½	0 50½–0 54½	0 49½–0 53 1/16	0 47½–0 52 1/16	0 45½–0 49½	1 38 –1 45½	1 35½–1 42½	– –
"	1916	0 76½–0 82⅝	0 48 –0 50½	0 47½–0 49½	0 36 –0 48½	0 45½–0 48½	1 87½–1 97½	1 85½–1 93¼	– –
"	1917	1 19½–1 24	0 67 –0 78½	0 67 –0 70½	0 64½–0 67½	0 63 –0 63½	3 27½–3 42½	3 21½–3 36¾	3 11½–3 25½
"	1918	1 17 –1 16¾	0 87⅛ 0 91½	0 85 –0 86	0 85 –0 87	0 79½–0 81½	4 25⅝–4 36⅝	4 35½–4 40⅝	– –
"	1919	1 34⅝–1 40⅝	0 87½–0 91½	0 86 –0 90½	0 85⅝–0 90	0 81½–0 83½	5 81 –6 10	5 61¼–5 86	4 87 1/16–5 10 7/16
"	1920	1 37⅝–1 43½	0 94½–0 98½	0 93 –0 96⅝	0 82¼–0 91⅜	0 85½–0 88⅝	4 70¼–3 53⅝	3 39½–3 47⅝	2 96 –3 05⅛

28.—Monthly Range of Average Prices of Barley, Oats and Flax at Winnipeg and Fort William, 1914-1920—concluded.

Date.	Barley (per bushel of 48 lb.).	Oats (per bushel of 34 lb.).				Flax (per bushel of 56 lb.).		
	No. 3 C.W.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.	No. 1 Feed.	No. 2 Feed.	No. 1 N.W.C.	No. 2 C.W.	No. 3 C.W.
Averages for—	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
September 1914	0.55 7/8–0.65 3/4	0.49 1/2–0.52 1/2	0.48 1/8–0.51 1/2	0.48 1/8–0.51 1/2	0.46 5/8–0.50	1.28 1/8–1.31 7/8	1.25 1/8–1.28 7/8	– –
" 1915	0.50 1/4–0.52 1/2	0.37 1/8–0.39 1/8	0.35 1/4–0.37 1/4	0.34 1/8–0.36	0.32 3/4–0.35	1.41 1/2–1.46 1/2	1.38 1/4–1.43 1/4	– –
" 1916	0.85 3/10–0.88 2/5	0.51 –0.52 1/2	0.50 –0.51 1/2	0.49 1/2–0.50 1/2	0.59 –0.59 1/2	1.87 5/8–1.96 1/2	1.84 5/8–1.93	– –
" 1917	1.20 –1.23 3/10	0.65 1/4–0.67 1/4	0.63 1/2–0.65 3/4	0.61 7/8–0.64 3/8	0.61 1/4–0.63 7/8	3.21 1/2–3.36 1/2	3.14 1/4–3.29 1/4	3.04 –3.18 3/4
" 1918	1.06 3/8–1.13 1/2	0.85 1/4–0.86 1/4	0.82 7/8–0.84 1/4	0.82 1/4–0.83 1/4	0.76 3/4–0.77 5/8	3.96 1/4–4.14 1/2	– –	– –
" 1919	1.24 3/4–1.28 1/2	0.84 3/4–0.89	0.83 3/4–0.88	0.83 1/4–0.87 3/4	0.80 7/8–0.85 3/8	4.73 3/4–5.09 1/4	4.50 –4.84 1/2	4.25 –4.57
" 1920	1.20 1/8–1.26 5/8	0.85 1/4–0.86 1/2	0.77 1/8–0.85	0.76 1/2–0.83 7/8	0.67 1/2–0.82	3.39 1/2–3.52 3/8	3.33 1/2–3.45 1/4	3.03 1/4–3.17 1/2
October 1914	0.57 1/8–0.67 1/2	0.51 7/8–0.53 3/4	0.48 7/8–0.50	0.48 –0.49 5/8	0.47 –0.48	1.10 4/5–1.14 1/2	1.09 1/2–1.13	– –
" 1915	0.57 1/4–0.61	0.40 1/4–0.43	0.38 1/4–0.41 1/2	0.36 3/5–0.39 1/4	0.35 7/10–0.38 1/2	1.59 4/5–1.65 3/5	1.56 1/4–1.64 2/5	– –
" 1916	0.98 1/4–1.02 3/4	0.54 1/8–0.57 1/2	0.53 –0.56 1/2	0.52 –0.55 3/4	0.52 –0.55 3/4	2.30 1/2–2.39 1/2	2.27 1/2–2.38 3/4	– –
" 1917	1.20 3/4–1.21 3/8	0.66 1/4–0.65 3/4	0.63 1/2–0.65 1/4	0.62 3/4–0.64	0.61 5/8–0.63 1/4	2.96 1/4–3.04 5/8	2.92 –2.99 1/2	2.80 3/4–2.90 7/8
" 1918	0.99 3/4–1.03 7/8	0.82 5/8–0.85 1/5	0.79 1/8–0.81 5/8	0.79 1/8–0.81 5/8	0.74 1/8–0.76 5/8	3.35 1/4–3.65 3/8	3.16 1/2–3.67	3.18 –
" 1919	1.31 –1.36 1/4	0.81 1/2–0.83 1/2	0.78 1/2–0.80 3/4	0.79 1/4–0.81 1/2	0.74 3/4–0.77 1/8	4.03 3/4–4.34 3/4	3.93 3/4–4.23 3/4	3.74 1/4–4.00 1/2
" 1920	1.11 1/4–1.17 1/8	0.70 1/2–0.74 5/8	0.66 1/8–0.68 1/2	0.63 1/2–0.67 1/8	0.61 –0.64	2.92 4/5–3.06 1/2	2.88 3/8–3.02 1/8	2.52 3/5–2.65 1/2
November 1914	0.60 5/8–0.67 7/8	0.54 5/8–0.55 3/4	0.52 –0.53 7/8	0.51 –0.52 7/8	0.50 –0.52	1.20 5/8–1.28 3/8	1.17 1/2–1.24 5/8	– –
" 1915	0.65 1/4–0.67 1/2	0.40 3/4–0.42 1/4	0.38 1/4–0.40 1/2	0.37 –0.39	0.36 1/4–0.37 1/8	1.76 –1.83 1/2	1.73 –1.80 1/2	– –
" 1916	1.08 –1.13 1/2	0.63 3/8–0.66	0.60 1/2–0.64	0.60 3/8–0.64 1/2	0.59 1/2–0.63	2.50 1/4–2.65 1/4	2.47 1/4–2.62 1/4	– –
" 1917	1.20 5/8–1.22 1/4	0.70 3/4–0.73 1/4	0.67 3/4–0.70 5/8	0.65 3/4–0.68 1/4	0.63 1/4–0.65 5/8	3.07 3/8–3.20 1/4	3.03 3/8–3.14 1/2	2.92 3/8–3.03 3/4
" 1918	1.04 3/8–1.09 1/10	0.81 1/2–0.84 2/5	0.78 1/2–0.84 3/10	0.79 7/10–0.82 3/4	0.73 3/8–0.76 3/4	3.53 3/5–3.70	3.51 –3.67	3.18 3/5–3.32 3/4
" 1919	1.46 –1.51 1/8	0.84 7/8–0.80 4/5	0.82 3/5–0.84 3/4	0.83 3/8–0.85 1/8	0.78 1/5–0.80 1/2	4.63 2/5–4.83 3/5	4.55 1/2–4.79	4.20 1/5–4.41 1/5
" 1920	0.98 –1.11	0.59 1/2–0.64 1/4	0.54 1/2–0.59	0.51 1/4–0.55 1/2	0.48 1/2–0.52	2.19 1/8–2.42 1/2	2.15 –2.38 1/4	1.82 1/4–2.04 3/4
December 1914	0.55 3/4–0.64	0.53 1/3–0.53 3/8	0.49 1/8–0.50 1/2	0.48 3/4–0.49 1/3	0.48 1/6–0.48 7/8	1.27 3/8–1.31 1/8	1.24 3/8–1.28 1/8	– –
" 1915	0.65 1/4–0.67 1/3	0.39 5/8–0.40 5/8	0.36 1/4–0.38 7/8	0.34 3/4–0.37 1/4	0.33 1/4–0.35 5/8	1.81 5/8–1.85	1.78 3/4–1.82	– –
" 1916	0.98 3/4–1.04 2/5	0.54 1/8–0.57 1/2	0.51 1/2–0.55 1/2	0.50 1/4–0.55 1/2	0.49 5/8–0.54 3/4	2.54 1/2–2.60	2.51 1/2–2.57	– –
" 1917	1.30 3/8–1.33 1/4	0.80 5/8–0.63 1/2	0.77 1/4–0.80 3/8	0.74 –0.76 3/8	0.71 –0.73 3/8	3.02 –3.10 1/4	2.97 3/4–3.05 5/8	2.80 1/4–2.88
" 1918	0.98 3/8–1.02	0.76 1/3–0.78 1/3	0.73 –0.75	0.73 –0.75	0.67 5/8–0.69	3.22 3/4–3.35 1/4	3.18 1/2–3.26 3/8	2.96 1/2–3.05 7/8
" 1919	1.54 1/8–1.61 3/8	0.87 3/4–0.91 1/8	0.84 3/4–0.88 1/4	0.84 7/8–0.87 5/8	0.80 –0.82 5/8	4.87 1/4–5.13 1/4	4.83 –5.07 1/2	4.50 3/4–4.71 1/2
" 1920	0.91 5/8–1.01	0.52 1/4–0.56	0.49 2/5–0.52 4/5	0.46 1/2–0.49 1/4	0.43 1/2–0.46	1.96 1/8–2.07	1.92 1/8–2.02 4/5	1.61 3/5–1.72 1/2

29.—Monthly Range of Average Prices in British Markets of Canadian Wheat and Oats, 1913-1920.

Date.		Wheat (per bushel of 60 lb.)								Oats (per bushel of 34 lb.)	
		No. 1.		No. 2.		No. 3.		No. 4.			
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January	1913	1 12	1 15	1 09	1 12	1 06	1 07	1 04	1 05	0 54	0 57
"	1914	1 06	1 07	1 03	1 04	1 00	1 02	0 94	0 97	0 40	0 52
"	1915	1 72 1/16	1 72 1/8	1 69 1/16	1 69 1/4	1 66 1/16	1 67 1/16	1 63	1 63 1/8	0 79 1/4	0 82 1/8
"	1916	2 01 1/4	2 02 1/8	1 98	2 00	1 96 1/4	1 98 1/8	–	–	0 90 7/8	0 92 1/4
"	1917	2 64 1/8	2 73 1/4	2 62	2 64 1/8	2 59	2 62	–	–	1 35	1 37 1/2
"	1918	2 34 1/8	–	2 30 1/4	–	2 25 3/16	–	2 30 1/4	–	1 66	1 68 1/2
"	1919	2 48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 65 1/2	1 68
"	1920	2 29 1/2	–	2 62 1/2	–	–	–	–	–	1 67 7/8	1 65 1/2
February	1913	1 15	1 17	1 13	1 15	1 09	1 10	1 06	1 08	0 54	0 57
"	1914	1 06	1 07	1 04	1 05	–	–	–	–	0 49	0 52
"	1915	1 98 1/8	2 01 1/4	1 97 5/8	1 98 1/8	1 93 1/4	1 95 1/4	1 88 1/2	1 90 1/2	0 87 5/16	0 90 1/4
"	1916	2 13 1/8	2 15 1/4	2 10 1/8	2 12 1/4	2 07 1/8	2 08 1/8	–	–	0 90	0 91 1/4
"	1917	2 64 1/8	2 73 1/4	2 62	2 64 1/8	2 59	2 62	–	–	1 34 1/2	1 37
"	1918	2 39 1/2	–	2 34 1/4	–	2 29 1/4	–	2 19 3/8	–	1 65 1/2	1 68
"	1919	2 48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 65 1/2	1 68
"	1920	2 29 1/2	–	2 26 1/2	–	–	–	–	–	1 68 1/4	1 71 1/8
March	1913	1 15	1 17	1 12	1 13	1 09	1 10	–	–	0 53	0 55
"	1914	1 11	1 12	1 08	1 09	1 06	1 08	–	–	0 52	0 54
"	1915	1 98 1/8	2 01 1/4	1 95 1/4	1 98 1/8	1 92 1/4	1 95 1/4	1 92	1 93 1/2	0 86 1/2	0 88 1/8
"	1916	2 05 1/8	2 07 1/4	2 02 1/8	2 04 1/4	1 99 1/8	2 00 1/8	–	–	0 90 1/2	0 93
"	1917	2 60 1/8	2 67 1/4	2 57 1/8	2 64 1/8	2 51 1/8	2 62	2 38 1/4	–	1 35 1/4	1 38 1/4
"	1918	2 42 1/2	–	2 37 1/8	–	2 30 1/4	–	2 20 3/8	–	1 65 1/2	1 68
"	1919	2 49 1/2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 62 1/8	1 65 1/2
"	1920	2 48 1/2	–	2 40 1/2	–	–	–	–	–	1 61 1/4	1 64
April	1913	1 15	1 16	1 12	1 13	1 21	1 22	1 19	1 20	0 52	0 54
"	1914	1 07	1 09	1 06	1 07	1 05	1 06	–	–	0 52	0 54
"	1915	1 97 1/8	2 00 1/8	1 94 1/8	1 97 1/8	1 91 1/4	1 94 1/8	1 89 1/2	1 91	0 88	0 90 1/2
"	1916	1 92 1/2	1 94 1/4	1 91	1 92 1/2	1 88	1 90 1/8	1 85 1/2	1 87 1/4	0 85 1/8	0 89 1/2
"	1917	2 60 1/8	–	2 55 7/16	–	2 48 1/2	–	2 2 1/2	–	1 66 1/2	1 69 1/2
"	1918	2 42	–	2 37	–	2 30 1/4	–	2 25	–	1 65 1/2	1 68
"	1919	2 51	–	2 48	–	–	–	–	–	1 62 1/8	1 65 1/2
"	1920	2 78 1/8	–	2 76	–	–	–	–	–	1 39	1 44 1/8
May	1913	1 20	1 21	1 18	1 19	1 14	1 15	1 11	1 12	0 52	0 55
"	1914	1 08	1 09	1 07	1 08	1 04	1 05	–	–	0 50	0 52
"	1915	2 12 1/8	2 15 1/4	2 09 1/2	2 12 1/4	2 06 1/4	2 09 1/4	2 01	2 05 1/2	0 89	0 91 1/2
"	1916	1 84 3/16	1 87	1 81 1/2	1 84	1 78 5/16	1 81	–	–	0 93 1/2	0 96 1/2
"	1917	2 62	–	2 56 1/2	–	2 50 1/8	–	2 44 1/4	–	1 75 1/8	1 78 1/8
"	1918	2 42	–	2 37	–	2 30 1/4	–	–	–	1 65 1/2	1 68
"	1919	2 51	–	2 48	–	–	–	–	–	1 62 1/8	1 65 1/2
"	1920	2 79 1/8	–	2 76 1/4	–	–	–	–	–	1 48 1/2	1 53 1/8
June	1913	1 16	1 18	1 13	1 15	1 10	1 12	1 05	1 07	0 52	0 57
"	1914	1 10	1 11	1 08	1 09	1 07	1 07	1 05	1 06	0 49	0 52
"	1915	1 82 1/4	1 84 1/8	1 79 1/2	1 82	1 76 1/4	1 79 1/8	1 78 1/8	1 81	0 88	0 90 1/2
"	1916	1 58 1/8	1 62 1/8	1 55 5/16	1 58	1 56 1/8	1 58 1/8	–	–	0 90	0 91 1/2
"	1917	2 59 1/2	–	2 54 1/4	–	2 47 1/8	–	2 38 1/8	–	1 75 1/8	1 78 1/8
"	1918	2 42 1/2	–	2 37 1/8	–	2 31	–	2 25	–	1 65 1/2	1 68
"	1919	2 51	–	2 48	–	–	–	–	–	1 62 1/8	1 65 1/2
"	1920	2 79 1/8	–	2 76 1/4	–	–	–	–	–	1 62 1/8	1 65 1/4

29.—Monthly Range of Average Prices in British Markets of Canadian Wheat and Oats, 1913-1920—concluded.

Date.		Wheat (per bushel of 60 lb.)				Oats (per bushel of 34 lb.)
		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	
		$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
July	1913	1.16 –1.18	1.13 –1.14	1.09 –1.10	1.02 –1.04	0.52 –0.56
"	1914	1.10 –1.11	1.07 –1.08	1.05 –1.06	1.04 –1.05	0.50 –0.51
"	1915	1.71 –1.74	1.68 –1.71	1.65 –1.68	1.71¾–1.74	0.89¼–0.91¼
"	1916	1.62 –1.65	1.62 –1.64⅞	1.68–1.70Ⅸ	– –	0.87 –0.89½
"	1917	2.62 –	2.56 –	2.47⅓ –	2.38⅓ –	1.68 –1.70
"	1918	2.42¾ –	2.40½ –	2.31¼ –	– –	1.65½–1.68
"	1919	2.51 –	2.48 –	– –	– –	1.62⅞–1.65½
"	1920	2.79⅗ –	2.76¾ –	– –	– –	1.62⅞–1.65½
August	1913	1.12 –1.14	1.10 –1.11	1.05 –1.07	0.99 –1.00	0.52 –0.54
"	1914	1.35 –1.38	1.32 –1.34	1.30 –1.32	1.27 –1.30	0.79 –0.82
"	1915	1.76⅜–1.78⅝	1.73 –1.76⅜	1.70⅜–1.73⅝	1.64¼–1.67¼	– –
"	1916	2.05½–2.09¼	2.02½–2.05½	1.97Ⅸ 2.00⅓	– –	0.89½–0.92
"	1917	2.62 –	2.57½ –	2.47⅕ –	2.38⅓ –	1.64⅞–1.67½
"	1918	2.42¾ –	2.37⅜ –	2.31¼ –	2.23⅝ –	1.65½–1.68
"	1919	2.45 –	2.43½ –	2.41Ⅸ –	– –	1.63 –
"	1920	2.83¾ –	2.80⅝ –	2.76¼ –	2.72 –	1.62⅞–1.65½
September	1913	1.13 –1.14	1.10 –1.11	1.06 –1.07	1.02 –1.03	0.50 –0.53
"	1914	1.42 –1.44	1.38 –1.39	1.37 –1.38	– –	0.83 –0.86
"	1915	1.75½–1.78½	1.70 1/10 1.79	1.72 –1.75½	1.63½–1.66½	– –
"	1916	2.15½–2.19	2.12½–2.15¼	– –	– –	0.90½–0.93
"	1917	2.35⅖ –	2.30⅖ –	2.30 1/10 –	2.28¼ –	1.62⅞–1.65½
"	1918	2.42¾ –	2.37½ –	2.31½ –	2.23⅝ –	1.65½–1.68
"	1919	2.29½ –	2.26½ –	2.23⅗ –	2.25 –	1.57⅜–1.62⅞
"	1920	2.85⅖ –	2.82⅗ –	2.76¼ –	2.73¾ –	1.62⅞–1.65½
October	1913	1.07 1.09	1.04 –1.06	1.02 –1.04	0.97 –1.00	0.48 –0.51
"	1914	1.37 –1.39	1.35 –1.37	1.32 –1.34	1.30 –1.32	0.79 –0.83
"	1915	1.75½–1.78⅝	– –	– –	– –	0.77 –0.81½
"	1916	2.27¼ 2.30⅘	2.24 9/10 2.27⅞	2.22½–2.28⅔	– –	0.97 –0.99⅔
"	1917	2.35⅖ –	2.32⅓ –	2.26⅕ –	2.17¾ –	1.62⅞–1.65½
"	1918	2.42¾ –	2.37¼ –	2.31¼ –	2.25 –	1.65½–1.68
"	1919	2.29½ –	2.26½ –	– –	– –	– –
"	1920	3.10½–3.62	3.05⅝ –3.53¼	2.97⅛–3.44⅖	2.94⅛–3.38½	1.61½–1.63¾
November	1913	1.04 –1.06	1.01 –1.04	0.98 –1.01	0.95 –0.98	0.48 –0.51
"	1914	1.45 –1.48	1.42 –1.45	1.40 –1.42	1.34 –1.35	0.78 –0.81
"	1915	1.78½–1.80	1.75⅝–1.77⅛	1.72½–1.74⅙	1.68 –1.68¾	0.82⅛–0.84⅔
"	1916	2.48 7/10 2.51 7/10	2.45½2.48 7/10	2.42½–2.45¼	– –	1.15½–1.17½
"	1917	2.35⅛ –	2.31⅗ –	2.26⅛ –	2.15½ –	1.66¾–1.69¼
"	1918	2.43⅜ –	2.40½ –	2.31¼ –	2.23⅜ –	1.65½–1.68
"	1919	2.29½ –	2.26½ –	– –	– –	1.55⅛–1.60¼
"	1920	3.60½–3.62	3.51¼–3.53¼	3.40 –3.44⅖	3.37 –3.38½	1.55⅜–1.58⅛
December	1913	1.06 –1.08	1.02 –1.04	0.99 –1.02	0.96 –0.99	0.49 –0.52
"	1914	1.50 –1.51	1.47 –1.49	1.44 –1.46	1.42 –1.43	0.75 –0.78
"	1915	1.80½–1.81¾	1.77⅝–1.78¼	1.74⅜–1.78	1.71¾–1.72½	0.77½–0.80⅛
"	1916	2.59¼–2.70¾	2.57½–2.59¾	2.57½–2.59¾	2.53½–2.56	1.34½–1.37
"	1917	2.34⅗ –	2.30¼ –	2.25 1/10 –	2.20⅔ –	1.66 –1.68⅔
"	1918	2.48 –	2.48 –	– –	– –	1.65½–1.68
"	1919	2.29½ –	2.26½ –	– –	– –	1.42⅜–1.51⅞
"	1920	3.34¾–3.36⅞	3.26 –3.38⅛	3.14⅛–3.17⅝	3.11¼–3.13½	1.21½–1.29¼

30.— Yearly Average Prices of Home Grown Wheat, Barley and Oats in England and Wales, 1901-1920.

SOURCE: "London Gazette," published pursuant to s. 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.		per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.
	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.		s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.
1901	26 9	0 81	25 2	0 77	18 5	0 56	1911	31 8	0 96	27 3	0 83	18 10	0 57
1902	28 1	0 85	25 8	0 78	20 2	0 61	1912	34 9	1 06	30 8	0 93	21 6	0 65
1903	26 9	0 81	22 8	0 69	17 2	0 52	1913	31 8	0 96	27 3	0 83	19 1	0 58
1904	28 4	0 86	22 4	0 68	16 4	0 50	1914	34 11	1 06	27 2	0 83	20 11	0 64
1905	29 8	0 90	24 4	0 74	17 4	0 53	1915	52 10	1 61	37 4	1 13	30 2	0 92
1906	28 3	0 85	24 2	0 73	18 4	0 56	1916	58 5	1 78	53 6	1 56	33 5	0 89
1907	30 7	0 93	25 1	0 76	18 10	0 57	1917	75 9	2 30	64 9	1 89	49 10	1 32
1908	32 0	0 97	25 10	0 79	17 10	0 54	1918	72 10	2 22	59 0	1 72	49 4	1 31
1909	36 11	0 82	26 10	0 82	18 11	0 58	1919	72 11	2 22	75 9	2 21	52 5	1 39
1910	31 8	0 96	23 1	0 70	17 4	0 53	1920	80 10	2 46	89 5	2 60	56 10	1 51

31.—Average Monthly Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts, at Principal Markets, 1920.

SOURCE: For Montreal, Trade Bulletin; for Toronto, Dealers' quotations; for Winnipeg and U.S. Cities, "The Northwestern Miller," Minneapolis.

Month.	Montreal.				Toronto.			
	Flour Manitoba Standard grade.	Flour Ontario del'd at Montreal.	Bran.	Shorts.	Standard Flour (Jute bags).	Standard Flour (Cotton bags).	Bran.	Shorts.
1920.	Per brl. $ cts.	Per brl. $ cts.	Per ton. $ cts.	Per ton. $ cts.	Per brl. $ cts.	Per brl. $ cts.	Per ton. $ cts.	Per ton. $ cts.
January	13 34	9 75	44 70	52 25	13 25	13 40	45 25	52 25
February	13 40	10 90	45 25	52 25	13 25	13 45	45 25	52 25
March	13 40	10 76	45 25	52 25	13 25	13 45	45 25	52 25
April	13 47	10 76	48 87	55 87	13 40	13 60	51 25	58 25
May	14 55	11 38	53 50	60 50	14 85	15 05	54 25	61 25
June	14 95	13 25	54 25	61 25	14 85	15 05	54 25	61 25
July	14 92	Nominal	54 25	61 25	14 85	15 05	54 25	61 25
August	14 95	Nominal	54 25	61 25	14 85	14 55	54 25	61 25
September	14 21	Nominal	54 50	59 44	14 25	14 55	54 25	59 75
October	12 90	Nominal	44 85	49 85	13 00	13 30	40 25	45 25
November	12 02	Nominal	39 38	44 56	12 20	12 40	40 25	45 25
December	11 10	Nominal	40 25	42 27	11 10	11 30	40 25	42 25

Month.	Winnipeg.			Minneapolis.				Duluth.			
	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	Flour.		Bran.		Shorts.		Flour.	
1920.	Per brl. $ cts.	Per ton. $ cts.	Per ton. $ cts.	Per brl. $ cts.	$ cts.	Per ton. $ cts.	$ cts.	Per ton. $ cts.	$ cts.	Per brl. $ cts.	$ cts.
January	12 65	39 00	46 00	14 53	—15 36	41 58½	—42 70	44 37	—45 10	14 18	—14 43
February	12 65	39 00	46 00	13 41	—14 20	42 50	—43 37½	47 83	—48 50	13 35	—13 66
March	12 65	39 00	46 00	13 37½	—14 25	47 00	—48 25	51 50	—52 87½	13 55	—13 63¾
April	12 76¼	43 50	50 50	14 55	—15 01	49 66	—50 50	54 00	—54 87½	14 25	—14 50
May	13 64	46 80	53 80	15 28	—15 69	53 00	—53 40	57 25	—57 60	14 95	—15 30
June	14 30	48 00	55 00	14 02	—14 60	50 75	—52 62½	56 00	—56 75	14 15	—14 50
July	14 30	48 00	55 00	13 68	—14 00¾	47 00	—48 12½	53 25	—54 50	14 17½	—14 37½
August	14 30	48 00	54 00	12 32	—12 88	41 50	—42 80	50 00	—51 80	12 35	—13 01¼
September	13 20	48 00	53 00	12 70	—13 35	37 33¾	—38 25	45 00	—47 25	12 31¼	—12 56¼
October	12 34	45 00	50 00	10 90	—11 41	29 88	—31 38	31 75	—33 75	11 00	—11 25
November	11 77	41 00	46 00	9 45	— 9 78	30 30	—31 20	29 80	—30 10	9 25	— 9 50
December	10 65	35 80	38 40	8 97	— 9 37	26 10	—26 80	24 40	—25 40	8 50	— 8 75

NOTE.—The ton = 2,000 lb. and the barrel = 196 lb.

32.—Average Prices of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1918-1919-1920.

SOURCE: Markets Intelligence Division, Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Classification.	Toronto.			Montreal.		
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Steers—heavy finished	15 36	13 98	13 77	13 20	14 00	–
Steers—1,000–1,200 lb., good	13 29	13 66	12 89	12 80	12 67	13 08
Steers—1,000–1,200 lb., common	11 55	11 18	10 22	11 11	10 86	11 42
Steers—700–1,000 lb., good	12 12	12 39	12 27	11 61	11 57	12 34
Steers—700–1,000 lb., common	9 75	8 04	8 65	9 40	8 58	8 08
Heifers, good	12 40	12 19	12 56	11 10	10 45	11 62
Heifers, fair	10 31	9 58	8 82	9 07	8 75	8 81
Heifers, common	9 07	7 32	7 67	7 69	7 17	7 10
Cows, good	9 51	10 14	10 65	9 97	9 74	9 77
Cows, common	8 33	7 74	7 89	8 23	7 44	6 91
Bulls, good	10 19	10 13	10 46	10 35	10 27	11 13
Bulls, common	7 91	7 53	6 98	7 08	6 44	5 06
Canners and cutters	5 77	5 49	4 63	5 35	5 21	4 48
Oxen	9 65	8 50	–	9 75	9 14	10 30
Calves, veal	14 17	15 36	16 79	11 76	11 98	12 13
Calves, grass	7 80	6 52	8 58	6 40	7 42	6 99
Stockers—450–800 lb., good	9 72	9 35	9 02	–	–	–
Stockers—450–800 lb., fair	8 80	7 97	8 23	–	–	–
Feeders—800–1,100 lb., good	10 81	12 32	11 22	–	–	–
Feeders—800–1,100 lb., fair	10 18	10 41	10 78	–	–	–
Hogs (fed and watered), selects	19 21	19 59	18 98	20 40	19 96	19 82
Hogs (fed and watered), heavies	19 00	19 16	18 87	18 98	20 24	18 97
Hogs (fed and watered), lights	17 69	18 43	16 58	18 63	17 28	18 05
Hogs (fed and watered), sows	17 09	17 53	15 41	16 80	17 51	16 24
Hogs (fed and watered), stags	14 75	14 95	13 27	15 88	15 62	18 83
Lambs, good	16 10	14 63	13 86	15 65	13 98	12 79
Lambs, common	14 40	12 27	10 04	14 63	12 60	10 58
Sheep, heavy	12 49	9 09	8 52	–	–	–
Sheep, light	13 28	9 13	8 65	12 38	8 86	10 44
Sheep, common	8 07	5 92	5 36	10 80	7 91	7 17

Classification.	Winnipeg.			Edmonton.	
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Steers—heavy finished	12 95	11 35	10 12	10 90	12 28
Steers—1,000–1,200 lb., good	12 47	11 15	10 46	9 95	9 65
Steers—1,000–1,200 common	10 27	9 70	6 91	8 10	5 83
Steers—700–1,000 lb., good	11 24	9 80	9 80	9 45	8 30
Steers—700–1,000 lb., common	9 32	7 25	6 24	7 75	5 83
Heifers, good	10 47	9 55	8 36	9 55	7 68
Heifers, fair	9 14	8 18	6 42	8 75	6 18
Heifers, common	7 82	6 35	5 07	6 70	5 62
Cows, good	8 96	9 83	8 79	8 25	7 97
Cows, common	7 23	7 03	5 91	7 25	5 71
Bulls, good	8 48	7 01	6 31	6 95	6 14
Bulls, common	7 04	6 23	4 91	5 95	4 22
Canners and cutters	5 21	4 87	3 65	4 91	3 54
Oxen	7 85	7 42	6 30	7 15	8 88
Calves, veal	10 02	9 57	8 46	8 29	8 66
Calves, grass	–	–	–	–	–
Stockers—450–800 lb., good	8 20	8 39	6 48	7 95	7 12
Stockers—450–800 lb., fair	7 20	6 60	5 39	7 45	5 54
Feeders—800–1,000 lb., good	9 92	10 05	8 33	8 15	9 94
Feeders—800–1,100 lb., fair	7 92	8 24	6 49	7 90	–
Hogs (fed and watered), selects	18 59	18 37	18 33	18 25	18 11
Hogs (fed and watered), heavies	15 64	15 81	16 56	16 25	17 26
Hogs (fed and watered), lights	16 30	15 55	16 01	15 85	16 40

32.—Average Prices of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1918-1919-1920—concluded.

SOURCE: Markets Intelligence Division, Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Classification.	Winnipeg.			Edmonton.	
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Hogs (fed and watered), sows	15 10	15 26	13 94	15 10	16 11
Hogs (fed and watered), stags	12 38	11 21	11 77	12 20	15 07
Lambs, good	15 48	12 63	11 11	12 25	9 98
Lambs, common	12 50	7 82	6 65	11 05	7 61
Sheep, heavy	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep, light	12 98	9 26	7 23	9 50	7 93
Sheep, common	10 60	6 79	4 81	8 50	6 73

33.—Average Monthly Prices of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1920.

SOURCE: Markets Intelligence Division, Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Classification	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Montreal—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good	11·92	12·625	13·54	14·18	15·25	15.9125	14·50	11·82	11·72	10·22	9·60	10·48
Heifers, good	11·13	11·25	12·03	13·52	13.50	14.0625	12·70	10·25	10·41	9·15	9·16	9.50
Calves, veal	15·30	17·75	16·24	14·48	12·10	12.5625	10·20	11·98	13·76	13·51	13·55	12·45
Hogs (fed and watered), selects	19·12	19·862	20·22	20·93	21·00	20.4375	21·04	20·77	–	19·54	17·59	16·72
Hogs (fed and watered), lights	18·62	19·687	19·93	20·57	20·80	–	18·90	–	–	–	14·00	14·55
Lambs, good	16·51	16·75	17·33	16·29	–	18.1666	14·50	12·71	12·60	12·15	12·64	12·29
Sheep, light	9·49	11·30	12·73	12·59	12·25	10·925	8·62	7·16	6·90	6·50	6·14	5·52
Toronto—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good	12·892	12·722	13·13	13·57	14·47	14·85	14·65	12·91	12·41	10·78	10·05	9·74
Heifers, good	12·152	11·987	12·38	12·95	13·83	14·60	14·05	12·83	17·03	10·50	10·17	10·25
Calves, veal	17·518	18·687	19·18	16·45	15·43	15·58	16·85	17·50	17·98	17·71	16·58	4·01
Hogs (fed and watered), selects	18·228	19·035	19·62	20·15	20·23	19·59	20·60	20·39	20·60	19·71	16·19	15·50
Hogs (fed and watered), lights	16·19	16·95	17·45	18·03	18·144	17.7553	18·60	18·18	18·85	17·99	14·97	13·36
Lambs, good	18·464	19·657	19·86	18·65	16·77	19.1675	17·25	14·87	13·70	12·70	12·53	12·77
Sheep, light	10·964	11·495	13·23	14·60	14·09	12·18	10·45	8·46	7·79	7·06	6·24	6·10
Winnipeg—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good	11·38	11·347	11·53	12·45	14·10	14·495	11·746	10·57	10·49	8·88	8·62	7·59
Heifers, good	10·297	10·27	11·07	11·86	13·40	13.2825	10·88	9·77	9·51	7·56	6·96	7·46
Calves, veal	8·324	10·612	11·01	12·59	13·21	11.5475	10·572	9·07	8·87	7·22	5·60	6·72
Hogs (fed and watered), selects	17·066	18·797	20·70	20·03	21·61	19·395	18·50	19·73	21·08	18·69	15·21	13·65
Hogs (fed and watered), lights	15·068	15·715	19·00	17·72	19·56	17·1125	16·674	17·94	20·35	16·57	13·02	12·46
Lambs, good	14·17	14·375	15·03	15·00	15·65	15·995	17·974	12·53	11·61	9·53	8·81	11·51
Sheep, light	10·135	12·25	12·01	12·00	12·20	126·075	9·658	7·77	7·56	6·22	5·35	6·74
Calgary—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good	10·88	11·00	11·53	12·02	13·72	13·00	10·30	9·64	9·55	7·30	7·54	7·24
Heifers, good	9·287	9·75	10·34	11·00	13·50	13·25	8·25	7·86	7·78	6·19	6·12	5·92
Calves, veal	8·31	8·875	9·50	8·43	11·95	13·50	11·716	9·62	10·19	8·92	7·11	6·27
Hogs (fed and watered), selects	16·79	20·187	20·22	20·49	21·52	19·525	17·90	19·34	22·30	20·89	15·81	13·71
Hogs (fed and watered), lights	16·05	18·975	19·25	19·41	20·39	19.7125	17·30	17·78	18·81	17·70	13·05	10·51
Lambs, good	13·125	16·166	–	–	9·00	–	13·375	11·02	10·46	10·60	10·24	10·41
Sheep, light	10·20	11·333	13·72	17·30	14·60	13·50	9·083	9·72	7·39	7·25	7·21	7·42
Edmonton—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good	10·33	11·187	11·72	11·97	14·08	12.8125	10·50	8·80	8·46	7·42	7·25	7·22
Heifers, good	8·25	9·50	10·78	10·68	12·10	12·25	9·417	7·30	7·40	6·16	5·75	5·62
Calves, veal	7·90	9·25	11·38	11·84	14·47	14·00	10·60	9·23	8·99	8·42	7·03	6·95
Hogs (fed and watered), selects	16·81	18·912	19·89	19·94	21·20	19.3125	17·85	19·21	21·89	20·80	15·19	13·26
Hogs (fed and watered), lights	14·71	15·912	16·62	16·83	18·15	17.0625	15·813	17.25	17·89	17.16	11.65	10·28
Lambs, good	11·25	13·50	15·81	17·00	–	–	13·00	9·07	10·28	9·05	9·35	9·50
Sheep, light	8·50	9·50	10·00	–	–	13·00	10·00	7·63	8·20	7·77	6·86	7·00

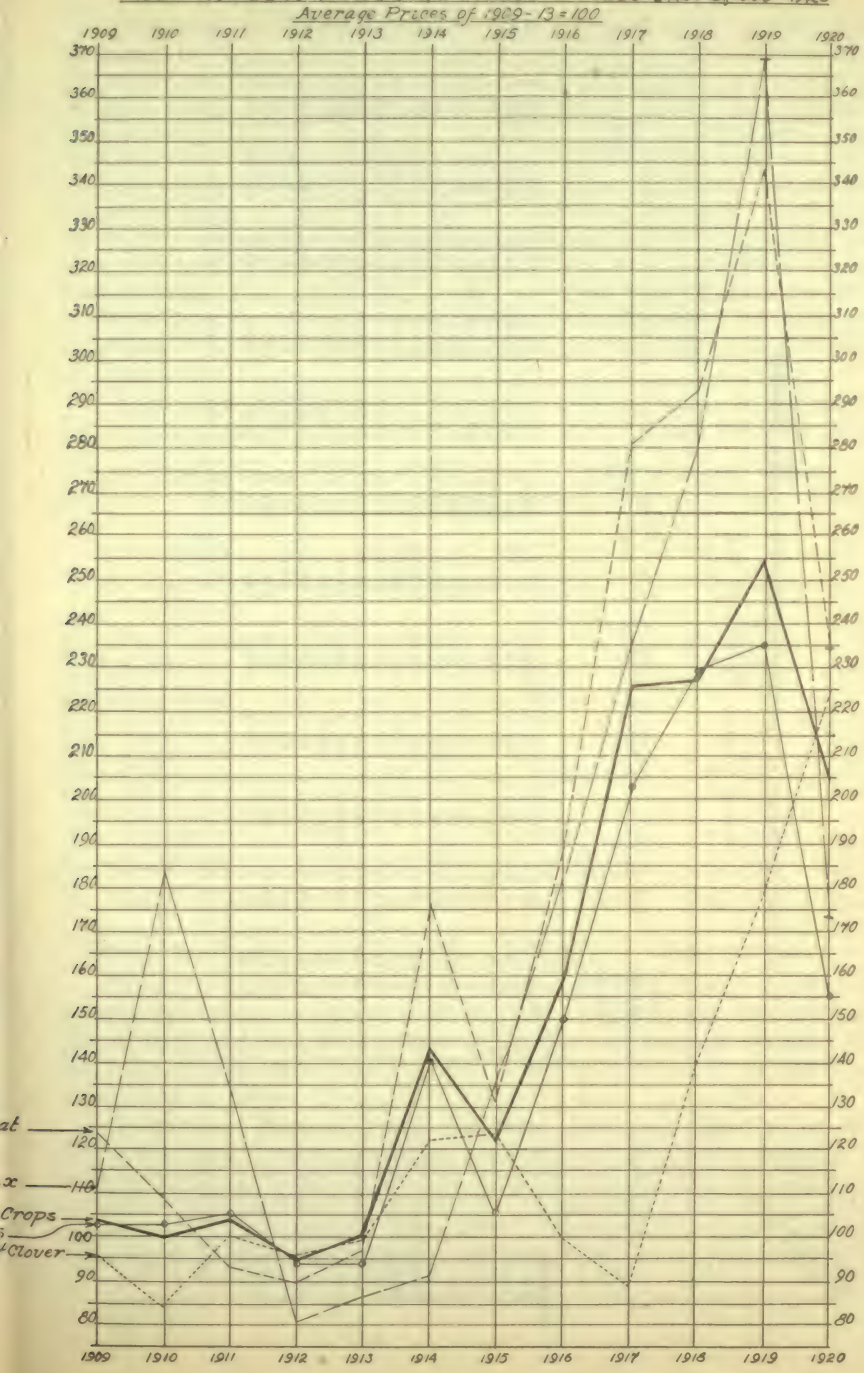
34.—Average Prices per bushel paid by farmers for Grade No. 1 Clover and Grass seed, by provinces, during March, April and May, 1920, and the average prices for Canada, as compared with the same period of the previous year.

Province.	Red Clover.	Alsike.	Alfalfa.	Sweet Clover.	Western Rye.	Timothy.	Brome Grass.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Prince Edward Island	47 45	38 46	67 50	34 75	–	9 75	–
Nova Scotia	44 62	40 92	34 07	28 65	–	10 75	–
New Brunswick	44 90	42 35	38 67	25 70	7 60	11 06	5 40
Quebec	46 62	42 66	35 91	32 40	5 54	10 32	7 70
Ontario	45 16	40 64	39 24	30 32	8 45	10 16	–
Manitoba	38 96	36 59	40 03	25 90	5 27	11 17	7 87
Saskatchewan	40 18	40 40	40 50	26 31	4 57	13 80	4 74
Alberta	41 59	40 05	44 04	26 78	6 34	12 30	6 11
British Columbia	45 51	44 18	38 27	29 81	5 33	12 90	7 19
Canada, 1920	**44 68**	**41 45**	**39 00**	**27 01**	**5 53**	**11 36**	**6 00**
Canada, 1919	**32 16**	**26 36**	**26 06**	**19 02**	**5 80**	**8 74**	**5 27**

35.—Average prices per bushel paid to farmers for Clover and Grass Seed, by provinces, during March, April and May, 1920, and average prices for Canada compared with the same period of the previous year.

Province.	Red Clover.	Alsike.	Alfalfa.	Sweet Clover.	Western Rye.	Timothy.	Brome Grass.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Prince Edward Island	43 09	33 49	–	–	–	7 91	–
Nova Scotia	41 99	36 73	–	–	–	9 34	–
New Brunswick	38 33	33 03	–	25 00	–	9 98	–
Quebec	39 80	34 96	39 00	8 10	–	8 79	–
Ontario	35 07	30 58	31 90	20 83	–	8 49	–
Manitoba	40 50	30 00	37 67	15 00	3 44	9 38	4 07
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	19 20	3 57	12 80	3 99
Alberta	–	–	24 00	16 00	–	11 61	–
British Columbia	42 00	36 00	–	–	–	–	–
Canada, 1920	**40 11**	**33 54**	**33 14**	**17 35**	**3 50**	**9 80**	**4 03**
Canada, 1919	**25 41**	**21 56**	**22 59**	**14 11**	**3 78**	**7 73**	**4 28**

Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices.—Records of the average prices received by farmers for agricultural produce have been collected annually since 1909 through the crop correspondents of the Census and Statistics Office and Dominion Bureau of Statistics. From these records annual index numbers have been calculated for each crop and for the field crops as a whole. The average prices for the five year pre-war period 1909-1913, have in each case been taken as 100, and the figures for each year are expressed as a percentage of these. In calculating the index numbers for the combined field crops, the various crops have been weighted according to the proportion which the value of each crop in each year bears to the total value for that year. Table **36** and its accompanying illustrative diagram show the great increase which took place in agricultural prices during the war period and the fall which took place in 1920.


INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE PRICES OF FIELD CROPS, 1909-1920
Average Prices of 1909-13 = 100
1909
1910
1911
1912
1913
1914
1915
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
370
360
350
340
330
320
310
300
290
280
270
260
250
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
at
x
Crops
Clover

36.—Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices for Canada, 1909-1920.

Annual Average Prices, 1909–1913 = 100.

Field Crops.	Annual Average prices 1909–13	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$ cts.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada—													
Wheat	0 69	123·2	108·7	92·8	89·9	97·1	176·8	131·9	189·9	281·2	292·8	343·5	234·7
Oats	0 34	102·9	102·9	105·9	94·1	94·1	141·2	105·9	150·0	202·9	229·4	235·3	155·9
Barley	0 47	97·9	102·1	119·1	95·7	89·4	142·9	110·6	174·5	229·8	212·8	261·7	176·6
Rye	0 71	102·8	95·8	107·0	101·4	93·0	110·7	108·4	156·3	228·2	209·9	197·2	187·3
Peas	1 00	89·0	87·0	102·0	126·0	111·0	146·0	165·0	222·0	354·0	299·0	286·0	242·0
Beans	1 79	79·3	96·1	107·8	121·8	105·0	129·1	170·4	301·7	416·2	302·2	250·3	216·8
Buckwheat	0 61	95·1	93·4	104·9	101·6	104·9	118·0	123·0	175·4	239·3	259·0	245·9	209·8
Mixed grains	0 57	98·2	89·5	107·0	101·8	96·5	115·7	100·0	154·4	203·5	200·0	238·5	157·9
Flax	1 12	111·6	183·9	134·8	80·4	86·6	92·0	134·8	182·1	236·6	279·5	368·8	173·2
Corn for husking	0 63	104·8	84·1	101·6	98·4	101·6	112·7	112·7	169·8	292·1	277·8	206·3	184·1
Potatoes	0 46	80·4	100·0	128·2	95·7	106·5	106·5	130·4	176·1	219·6	213·1	206·5	210·8
Turnips, etc	0 22	77·3	104·5	109·1	109·1	127·3	122·7	109·1	177·3	209·1	195·5	227·3	186·4
Hay and clover	11 65	95·6	84·5	99·9	95·2	98·5	122·1	123·3	99·6	88·7	139·5	177·9	224·0
Fodder corn	4 95	109·7	94·9	98·4	99·6	96·6	99·2	99·2	99·4	103·8	124·2	139·8	156·6
Sugar beets	5 84	99·5	99·8	112·8	85·6	104·8	102·6	94·2	106·2	115·6	175·5	186·0	219·1
Alfalfa	11 59	–	87·7	99·4	103·5	102·2	122·3	109·4	92·2	100·0	153·9	188·5	205·3
All Field Crops	–	103·7	99·6	103·7	94·3	99·0	143·0	122·6	159·7	226·0	227·6	252·7	204·9

MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Production of Flax Fibre, 1919.—According to information furnished by the Economic Fibre Production Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, 19,262 acres of flax for fibre were grown in Ontario, 800 acres in Quebec and 200 acres in Manitoba, making a total area of 20,262 acres for Canada in 1919, as compared with 20,000 acres in 1918, and 8,000 acres in 1917, grown in Ontario. The average yield per acre in 1919 of pure linen fibre was 218 lb., which was valued at from 80 cents to $1 per lb. according to grade. Although the yield per acre was much lower than that of 1918, viz., 310 lb. per acre, the quality was more uniform. There were in addition 1,162 tons of coarse tow, which was graded at prices ranging from 18 cents to 32 cents per lb. There were 90,000 bushels of inspected seed shipped to Ireland, the price realized being $10.75 per bushel, f.o.b. the mills in Canada.

Table 37 is a statement of the area, yield and value of flax grown for fibre and of allied products for each of the years 1915 to 1919.

37.—Production and Value of Flax Fibre and Allied Products, 1915-19.

Description.		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Area	acres	4,000	5,200	8,000	20,000	20,262
Yield of fibre per acre	lb.	200	57	350	310	218
Yield of fibre	tons	800	300	1,400	3,100	2,208
Yield of tow	"	80	175	–	900	1,162
Yield of flax straw	"	–	800	–	–	–
Yield of seed per acre	bush.	12	48	9	8[1]	–
Yield of seed	"	48,000	25,000	72,000	110,000[1]	90,000[2]
Value of fibre per ton	$	400	600	1,100	350	1,800
Value of fibre	$	320,000	180,000	1,540,000	1,085,000	3,975,400
Value of tow	$	2,800	5,000	–	270,000	581,000
Value of flax straw per ton	$	–	15	–	–	–
Value of flax straw	$	–	12,000	–	–	–
Value of seed per bush	$	1·60	3	5·50	8·50[1]	10·75[2]
Value of seed	$	76,800	75,000	396,000	930,769[1]	967,500[2]
Total value of all products	$	399,600	272,000	1,936,000	2,285,769	5,523,900

[1]Seed of fibre quality shipped to Ireland. [2]Inspected seed shipped to Ireland.

It will be seen from the table that for 1919 the total value of all flax fibre products amounted to $5,523,900, as compared with $2,285,769 in 1918 and with $399,600 in 1915, the first year of record. For 1920 the area sown to flax for fibre was 31,300 acres, or 11,038 acres more than in 1919.[1]

Tobacco.—According to statistics published jointly by the Dominion and Quebec Bureaus of Statistics, the area planted to tobacco in the province of Quebec for 1920 was 33,000 acres, and the average yield per acre was 800 lb., representing a total yield of 26,400,000 lb., the largest on record. The Tobacco Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms estimated the total production of

[1]See Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, July, 1920 (Vol. 13, No. 143), p. 165.

tobacco in Ontario for 1920 at 21,688,500 lb. from 20,114 acres an average yield per acre of 1,078 lb. This too is the largest crop of tobacco ever grown in Ontario. The production in Ontario of flue-cured or bright tobacco was 2,259,100 lb. from 3,009 acres and of White Burley and All-air cured 19,429,400 lb. from 17,105 acres.

Placing together the results for the two provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and comparing them with the final estimates for the two previous years, the totals are as shown in Table 38.

38.—Area and Yield of Tobacco in Canada, 1918-20.

Province.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.
Ontario	6,500	9,226	20,114	6,500,000	17,000,000	21,688,500	1,000	1,843	1,078
Quebec	6,903	22,360	33,000	7,732,000	16,770,000	26,400,000	1,120	750	800
Totals and averages	13,403	31,586	53,114	14,232,000	33,770,000	48,088,500	1,062	1,069	905

Estimating the average price of tobacco in Ontario at 30 cents and in Quebec at 25 cents per lb., the total estimated value of the crop of 1920 in Ontario is $6,506,550, as compared with $8,840,000 in 1919, and in Quebec it is $6,600,000, as compared with $6,780,000, the total for Canada being thus $13,106,550 for 1920, as against $15,548,000 for 1919.

Wool Production of Canada, 1915-20.—There are no definite statistics of the annual wool clip of Canada, except as regards wool sold through the co-operative associations. For the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, the wool clip was roughly estimated at 12,000,000 lb., the total values, at the rate of 28 cents per lb. in 1915, 37 cents in 1916 and 59 cents in 1917, being for 1915 $3,360,000, for 1916 $4,440,000 and for 1917 $7,000,000. It is usually estimated that the average weight of wool per sheep is 6·5 lb. The rise in the price of wool during recent years has stimulated production, and the quantity of wool produced is now much higher than it was a few years ago. Applying the average of 6·5 lb. to the number of sheep in Canada in 1918 (3,052,748) and 1919 (3,421,958), the result is an estimated total production of 19,842,862 lb. for 1918 and 22,247,727 lb. for 1919. Assuming 20 million lb. of wool to be the production for each of the two years, and taking the average price per lb. at 60 cents, the estimated value of the Canadian wool clip for each of the two years 1918 and 1919 is $12,000,000. For 1920, with sheep numbering 3,720,783, the wool clip may be placed at about 24,000,000 lb.; and as the average price per lb. fell to 22 cents, the total value amounts to $5,280,000. The figures for the years 1915 to 1920 stand therefore as in Table 39.

39.—Estimated Production and Value of Wool in Canada, 1915-20.

Year.	Sheep.	Production.	Average Price per lb.	Value.
	No.	lb.	cents.	$
1915	2,038,662	12,000,000	28	3,360,000
1916	2,022,941	12,000,000	37	4,440,000
1917	2,369,358	12,000,000	59	7,000,000
1918	3,052,748	20,000,000	60	12,000,000
1919	3,421,958	20,000,000	60	12,000,000
1920	3,720,783	24,000,000	22	5,280,000

Agricultural Instruction Act.—Under the Agricultural Instruction Act (3 Geo. V, c. 5), appropriations are annually payable by the Dominion Government to each of the Provincial Governments of Canada for the encouragement of agriculture "through education, instruction and demonstration carried on along lines well devised and of a continuous nature" and for the purpose of assisting in the work of veterinary colleges established in the provinces. The appropriation for the year 1920-21 amounts to $1,100,000 and is allocated by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, $31,749.22; Nova Scotia, $81,716.69; New Brunswick, $64,110.80; Quebec, $271,113.76; Ontario, $336,303.26; Manitoba, $77,113.11; Saskatchewan, $81,728.48; Alberta, $66,965.62; British Columbia, $69,199.06; Veterinary Colleges, $20,000.00. A Report on the Agricultural Instruction Act for the year 1919-20 was published in 1920 [No. 15a–1921].

Sugar Beets and Beetroot Sugar.—There are three sugar factories in Canada which manufacture sugar from Canadian grown sugar beets. They are situated at Chatham, Wallaceburg and Kitchener, in the province of Ontario and are under the control of the Dominion Sugar Company, Ltd., of Chatham. From 1903 until 1914, when it went out of business, there was also in operation the Knight Sugar Company of Raymond in Alberta. In Table **40** are given particulars respecting the area, yield and value of sugar beet as a farm crop and of the production of refined sugar made from Canadian grown sugar beets.

40.—Area, Yield and Value of Sugar Beets in Canada and Production of Refined Beetroot Sugar, 1911-1919.

Year.	Acres grown.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average price. per ton.	Total value.	Production of refined beetroot sugar.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	$ cts.	$	lb.
1911	20,677	8·50	175,000	6.59	1,154,000	21,329,689
1912	18,900	10·50	201,000	5.00	1,005,000	26,767,287
1913	17,000	8·75	148,000	6.12	906,000	26,149,216
1914	12,100	9·00	108,600	6.00	651,000	31,314,763
1915	18,000	7·75	141,000	5.50	775,500	39,515,802
1916	15,000	4·75	71,000	6.20	440,000	17,024,377
1917	14,000	8·40	117,600	6.75	793,800	23,376,850
1918	18,000	11·25	204,000	12.71	2,593,715	50,092,835
1919	18,800	9.50	180,000	14.61	2,630,027	37,839,271

As will be noticed from the table, there has been during the last two years a considerable increase in the acreage and production of sugar beet and in the production of refined beetroot sugar, the latter having increased from 23,376,850 lb. in 1917 to 50,092,835 lb. in 1918, receding to 37,839,271 lb. in 1919. The value of refined beetroot sugar produced was $4,358,077 in 1918 and $3,924,411 in 1919; consequently the wholesale price per pound of the sugar was 8·7 cents in 1918 and 10·4 cents in 1919.

Maple Sugar.—The maple sugar industry in Canada is confined to the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. From 1851 to 1861 the average yearly production was about 13,500,000 lb., from 1861 to 1871 about 17,500,000 lb., from 1871 to 1881 19,000,000 lb. and from 1881 to 1891 about 22,500,000 lb. During the next decade the yearly average fell to about 21,200,000 lb., and in more recent years to little less than 20,000,000 lb. In the Maritime Provinces the yearly output has rarely exceeded 500,000 lb. Quebec turns out about 14,300,000 lb. and Ontario 5,000,000 lb. per annum. It is estimated that the industry, which represents an annual value of almost $2,000,000, is carried on by about 50,000 growers. The production of maple sugar and maple syrup in the province of Quebec, according to the annual statistics of the Dominion and Quebec Bureaus of Statistics was as follows: Maple sugar, 12,157,498 lb. in 1919, as compared with 10,173,622 lb. in 1918; maple syrup, 1,470,775 gallons in 1919, as compared with 1,928,201 gallons in 1918. The value of maple products in Quebec in 1919 was estimated at $6,348,605, as compared with $4,418,344 in 1918.[1]

Stocks of Grain in Canada.[2]—In Table 41 are given the results of the compilation of returns from crop correspondents estimating the quantities of wheat, barley, oats, rye and flaxseed in the hands of farmers at the close of the Canadian crop year on August 31, 1920. The corresponding figures for wheat, barley and oats for the years 1918 and 1919 are included in the table.

41.—Stocks of Grain in Farmers' Hands in Canada on August 31, 1918, August 30, 1919, and August 31, 1920.

Field Crops.	Total production in 1917.	In farmers' hands Aug. 31, 1918.		Total production in 1918.	In farmers' hands Aug. 30, 1919.		Total production in 1919.	In farmers' hands Aug. 31, 1920.	
	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	bush.	p.c.	bush.
Wheat	233,743	0·19	431,340	189,075	1·14	2,149,000	193,260,400	1·10	2,122,300
Barley	55,058	0·64	354,210	77,287	1·86	1,437,100	56,389,400	1·39	781,100
Oats	403,010	2·13	8,577,800	426,313	3·79	16,137,100	394,387,000	2·16	8,515,200
Rye	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,207,400	0·62	62,900
Flaxseed	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,472,800	1·45	79,200

Data as to stocks of grain in the elevators and in flour mills at the end of August are added to the estimates of grain in farmers' hands, as in Table 42. The figures for 1920 include stocks in unlicensed

[1]See Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, May 1920 (Vol. 13, No. 141), p. 118.
[2]See Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, September, 1920 (Vol. 13, No. 145), p. 239, and April, 1921 (Vol. 14, No. 152, p. 142).

eastern elevators, and in flour mills, which were not previously ascertained. The totals represent actual quantities, except as regards stocks in farmers' hands, which are estimated from the returns of crop correspondents.

42.—Stocks of Grain in Canada at the close of the Crop Years, 1918, 1919 and 1920.

Quantities in	Wheat.			Barley.		
	Aug. 31, 1918.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1920.	Aug. 31, 1918.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1920.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Farmers' hands	431,340	2,149,000	2,122,300	354,210	1,437,100	781,100
Terminal elevators	16,878	433,920	1,603,811	460,560	244,566	171,703
Public elevators	3,120,215	2,108,884	4,316,527	434,479	1,388,502	337,301
Eastern elevators	–	–	30,007	–	–	326
Country elevators	414,591	762,362	980,000	204,241	275,225	210,000
Flour mills	–	–	237,780	–	–	2,000
Total	3,983,024	5,454,166	9,290,425	1,453,490	3,345,393	1,502,430

Quantities in	Oats.			Rye.		Flax.	
	Aug. 31, 1918.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1920.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1920.	Aug. 30, 1919.	Aug. 31, 1920.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Farmers' hands	8,577,800	16,137,100	8,515,200	–	62,900	–	79,200
Terminal elevators	3,063,667	1,371,043	339,829	152,209	58,209	37,610	466,086
Public elevators	2,901,296	1,036,555	240,100	–	–	–	21,629
Eastern elevators	–	–	10,942	–	308	–	1,208
Country elevators	426,627	735,258	560,000	6,642	–	15,047	48,000
Flour mills	–	–	14,846	–	355	–	–
Total	14,969,390	19,279,956	9,680,917	158,851	121,772	52,657	616,123

NOTE.—For 1920, the quantities in terminal elevators were for August 27.

According to Table **42**, about 9,291,000 bushels of wheat, 1,503,000 bushels of barley, 9,681,000 bushels of oats, 122,000 bushels of rye and 616,000 bushels of flaxseed constituted the "carry over" into the crop year ending August 31, 1921.

Table **43** gives the results of inquiries as to the quantities of wheat, and wheat flour expressed as wheat, in Canada on March 31, 1921, with the corresponding figures for 1917 to 1920.

43.—Stocks of Wheat in Canada at the end of March, 1916-20.

Wheat in	March 31, 1917.	March 30, 1918.	March 31, 1919.	March 31, 1920.	March 31, 1921.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Terminal elevators	24,441,799	4,149,357	31,243,073	8,718,874	21,425,275
Winter storage in vessels	89,245	2,882,141	241,605	–	–
Interior terminal elevators	5,168,242	1,098,610	2,447,371	3,897,787	2,124,976
Country elevators	30,549,209	10,459,466	16,514,133	14,148,779	11,247,909
Public elevators	2,516,461	1,935,639	19,536,882	3,856,958	1,004,202
Flour mills	4,884,825	4,802,236	5,390,066	5,575,253	3,635,818
Transit by rail	12,862,356	20,011,179	10,854,840	6,271,697	7,119,983
Farmers' hands	45,638,000	31,684,700	32,315,000	34,837,000	48,919,000
Totals	**126,150,137**	**77,023,328**	**118,542,970**	**77,306,348**	**95,477,163**

Adopting the simpler classification of elevators, flour mills, in transit by rail and in farmers' hands, the results of inquiries for each of the five years 1917 to 1921, in respect of wheat, are as shown in Table **44.**

44.—Stocks of Wheat in Canada at the end of March, 1917-21.

Wheat in	March 31, 1917.	March 30, 1918.	March 31, 1919.	March 31, 1920.	March 31, 1921.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Elevators	62,764,956	20,525,213	69,983,064	30,622,398	35,802,362
Flour mills	4,884,825	4,802,236	5,390,066	5,575,253	3,635,818
Transit by rail	12,862,356	20,011,179	10,854,840	6,271,697	7,119,983
Farmers' hands	45,638,000	31,684,700	32,315,000	34,837,000	48,919,000
Totals	**126,150,137**	**77,023,328**	**118,542,970**	**77,306,348**	**95,477,163**

For oats, barley and flaxseed, the quantities returned as in Canada on March 31, 1920 and 1921, were as in Table **45.**

45.—Stocks of Oats, Barley and Flaxseed in Canada on March 31, 1920 and 1921.

Grain in	Oats.		Barley.		Flaxseed.	
	March 31, 1920.	March 31, 1921.	March 31, 1920.	March 31, 1921.	March 31, 1920.	March 31, 1921.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Terminal elevators	3,718,916	13,954,939	1,737,733	3,089,680	219,265	1,852,824
Interior terminal elevators	1,348,319	4,337,274	113,137	79,499	13,216	10,791
Country elevators	10,368,491	14,938,906	1,739,249	2,680,829	324,697	1,413,556
Public elevators	836,203	2,312,016	425,514	198,892	19,954	37,831
Flour mills	731,750	670,321	111,435	58,638	12,013	–
Transit by rail	4,398,518	3,462,583	579,100	1,205,396	104,076	741,039
Farmers' hands	123,090,000	206,938,000	11,024,000	17,532,000	1,400,500	1,808,000
Totals	144,492,197	246,614,039	15,730,168	24,844,934	2,093,721	5,864,041
RECAPITULATION.						
Elevators, etc	16,271,929	35,543,135	4,015,633	6,048,900	577,132	3,315,002
Flour mills	731,750	670,321	111,435	58,638	12,013	–
Transit by rail	4,398,518	3,462,583	579,100	1,205,396	104,076	741,039
Farmers' hands	123,090,000	206,938,000	11,024,000	17,532,000	1,400,500	1,808,000
Totals	**144,492,197**	**246,614,039**	**15,730,168**	**24,844,934**	**2,093,721**	**5,864,041**

Of oats, including oat products expressed as grain, the total quantity returned as in Canada on March 31, 1921, was 246,614,000 bushels, as compared with 144,492,000 bushels in 1920. The total for 1921 comprises 36,213,000 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 206,938,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 3,462,000 bushels in transit. The total quantity of barley in Canada on March 31, 1921, was returned as 24,845,000 bushels, as compared with 15,730,000 bushels in 1920. The figures for 1921 comprise 6,107,500 bushels in elevators and flour mills, 17,532,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 1,205,000 bushels in transit. Of flaxseed the total quantity in Canada on March 31, 1921, was about 5,864,000 bushels, as compared with 2,094,000 bushels in 1920. The total for 1921 comprises 3,315,000 bushels in elevators, 1,808,000 bushels in farmers' hands and 741,000 bushels in transit.

Of rye the quantities in hand on March 31, 1921, were about 3,415,000 bushels, including 2,832,000 bushels in farmers' hands, 420,000 bushels in elevators, and 163,000 bushels in transit.

Distribution of Canadian Wheat and Oat Crops.[1]—Table 46 shows the distribution of the Canadian wheat crop for the eleven years 1909-10 to 1919-20, for the crop years ended August 31.

46.—Distribution of the Canadian Wheat Crop, 1909-20.

A. PRODUCTION.

Crop Year.	Gross production.	Loss in cleaning.	Grain not merchantable.	Net production.	Imports.	Available for distribution.
	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.
1909-10	166,744	5,002	6,876	154,866	219	155,085
1910-11	132,049	3,962	7,923	120,164	407	120,571
1911-12	230,924	6,928	29,442	194,554	388	194,942
1912-13	224,159	6,725	17,933	199,501	887	200,388
1913-14	231,717	6,952	16,220	208,545	660	209,205
1914-15	161,280	4,838	10,487	145,955	1,914	147,869
1915-16	393,543	11,806	18,873	362,864	282	363,146
1916-17	262,781	7,883	39,138	215,760	309	216,069
1917-18	233,743	7,012	10,736	215,995	261	216,256
1918-19	189,075	5,672	13,705	169,698	323	170,021
Totals	2,226,015	66,780	171,333	1,987,902	5,650	1,993,552
1919-20	193,260	5,798	10,830	176,632	206	176,838

[1]See Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, April 1920 (Vol. 13, No. 140), p. 75.

46.—Distribution of the Canadian Wheat Crop, 1909-20—concluded.

B. Distribution.

Crop Year.	Available for distribution.	Exports of wheat.	Exports of wheat flour.	Total exports.	Retained for seed.	Balance for home consumption.
	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.
1909–10.....	155,085	52,299	15,641	67,940	15,510	52,430
1910–11.....	120,571	52,099	14,952	67,051	19,426	34,094
1911–12.....	194,942	78,929	19,587	98,516	19,244	77,182
1912–13.....	200,388	97,872	20,047	117,919	19,276	63,193
1913–14.....	209,205	111,663	21,387	133,050	19,659	56,496
1914–15.....	147,869	62,377	22,445	84,822	26,441	36,606
1915–16.....	363,146	253,598	36,197	289,795	26,897	46,454
1916–17.....	216,069	134,024	36,779	170,803	25,823	19,443
1917–18.....	216,256	105,613	49,622	155,235	30,369	30,652
1918–19.....	170,021	59,207	44,331	103,538	33,470	33,013
Totals....	1,993,552	1,007,681	280,988	1,288,669	236,115	449,563
1919–20.....	176,838	63,926	25,541	89,467	31,841	55,530

From the last column of Table **46** (B) it will be observed that the balance of wheat available for home consumption has varied from the maximum of 77,182,000 bushels in 1911-12 to the minimum of 19,443,000 bushels in 1916-17, a critical year of the war. Adding together the balances for the ten years and dividing by ten shows the average annual consumption to be 44,956,000 bushels, or, in round numbers, 45,000,000 bushels, which is 5 million bushels less than the quantity usually estimated as sufficient for a year's food of the people of Canada, allowing $6\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per capita for a population of 8 millions. For the five years ended August 31, 1910-14, the annual average available for home consumption was 56,679,000 bushels and for the four war years ended August 31, 1915 to 1919, it was 33,289,000 bushels.

The rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, which it has been customary to regard as the average consumption per head of wheat in Canada, is based upon the census data of 1911, and it does not differ greatly from the average of $6\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per head, which was given in the Statistical Year Book of Canada for 1891 (page 270) as the result of calculations extending over the ten years 1881 to 1890. Having now data for a period of ten years 1909-10 to 1918-19, based upon estimates more complete and trustworthy than were available in 1891, it is interesting to ascertain what the apparent annual average per capita consumption of wheat has been during this decennium. Accordingly, in Table **47** are the figures of population for the ten years, as estimated on March 31, excepting for 1911, which are the actual figures of the Census.

47.—Estimated Population of Canada, 1910-19 ("000" omitted).

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1910	6,917	1914	7,725	1918	8,593
1911	7,207	1915	7,928	1919	8,835
1912	7,343	1916	8,140		
1913	7,530	1917	8,361	Total	78,579

From the total population fed annually during the ten years, viz., 78,579,000, it is necessary to deduct the numbers of the troops overseas during the war. These may be placed for the four years of war at 1,046,000 (33,000 in 1915, 213,000 in 1916 and 400,000 in each of the years 1917 and 1918), which deducted from 78,579,000 leaves 77,533,000 as the net population fed in Canada. Over the ten years the annual average per capita consumption of wheat in Canada is therefore 5·8 bushels. During the four years of war (1915 to 1918), the per capita consumption, as calculated from the data in the tables, fell to 4·2 bushels, whilst during the pre-war period of the five years 1910 to 1914 it was 7·7 bushels.

Table **48**, constructed similarly to that of wheat, shows the production, imports and exports of oats during the crop years ended August 31, for the decennial period 1910-19.

48.—Distribution of the Canadian Oat Crop, 1909-20.

A. Production.

Crop Year.	Gross production.	Grain not merchantable.	Net production.	Imports.	Available for distribution.
	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.
1909-10	353,466	32,276	321,190	22	321,212
1910-11	243,506	17,045	226,461	20	226,481
1911-12	365,179	39,987	325,192	96	325,288
1912-13	391,629	35,991	355,638	240	355,878
1913-14	404,669	21,915	382,754	322	383,076
1914-15	313,078	27,087	285,991	2,034	288,025
1915-16	464,954	36,097	428,857	2,129	430,986
1916-17	410,211	42,940	367,271	1,091	368,362
1917-18	403,010	36,400	366,610	895	367,505
1918-19	426,312	43,318	382,994	4,705	387,699
Totals	3,776,014	333,056	3,442,958	11,554	3,454,512
1919-20	394,387	40,427	353,960	1,922	355,882

48.—Distribution of the Canadian Oat Crop, 1909-20—concluded.

B. Distribution.

Crop Year.	Available for distribution.	Exports of oats.	Exports of oat products.	Total exports.	Retained for seed.	Balance for home consumption.
	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.
1909–10.....	321,212	6,063	2,341	8,404	23,256	289,552
1910–11.....	226,481	7,277	1,335	8,612	21,630	196,239
1911–12.....	325,288	9,046	2,345	11,391	24,077	289,820
1912–13.....	355,878	13,956	1,401	15,357	24,915	315,606
1913–14.....	383,076	34,421	1,197	35,618	26,085	321,373
1914–15.....	288,025	13,382	273	13,655	25,154	249,216
1915–16.....	430,986	62,424	1,085	63,509	28,789	338,688
1916–17.....	368,362	63,250	2,098	65,348	27,491	275,523
1917–18.....	367,505	25,307	3,899	29,206	33,283	305,016
1918–19.....	387,699	13,679	1,578	15,257	36,976	335,466
Totals.....	3,454,512	248,805	17,552	266,357	271,656	2,916,499
1919–20.....	355,822	15,356	3,128	18,484	39,625	297,713

The production and exportation show greater fluctuation than in the case of wheat, areas being frequently sown to oats where seasonal conditions make it impossible to sow wheat in time; but the table shows an increased production and exportation during the latter half of the period. For the first five years, 1910 to 1914, the average gross annual production was 351,689,000 bushels and the exportation 15,876,000 bushels, whilst for the latter half, 1915 to 1919, the annual averages were 403,513,000 bushels production and 37,395,000 bushels exports. Over the whole period of ten years, the annual average of gross production was 377,600,000 bushels and of exports 26,635,000 bushels. Oats are used principally for the feeding of home live stock; and, as the table shows, only a comparatively small proportion is exported. The numbers of farm live stock increased progressively during the ten years, and the war stimulated exportation. The production of oats showed a corresponding augmentation

Agricultural Wealth of Canada, 1915-20.—Table 49 presents the results of calculations of the gross total value of the annual agricultural production of Canada for each of the years 1915 to 1920. The values are calculated from the average prices received from farmers. They are necessarily gross values and are also to a certain extent hypothetical, because it is impossible to distinguish between the use of crops as materials for other kinds of production, such as the feeding of live stock, nor to allow for the cost of production.

49.—Gross Value of the Annual Agricultural Production of Canada, 1915-1920.

Description.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $
Field Crops	825,371	886,495	1,144,637	1,372,936	1,537,170	1,455,244
Farm Animals	79,958	110,201	156,569	191,129	180,084	140,083
Wool	3,360	4,440	7,000	12,400	11,000	5,321
Dairy Products	146,005	152,816	232,822	248,908	252,320	256,000
Fruits and Vegetables	35,000	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Poultry and Eggs	35,000	35,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000
Gross total value	**1,118,694**	**1,223,952**	**1,621,028**	**1,905,373**	**2,060,574**	**1,946,648**

If to the estimated value of agricultural production in 1920, viz., $1,946,648,000 be added $4,232,588,000 for land and buildings, $391,669,000 for implements, and $1,041,246,000 for farm live stock, the total estimated agricultural wealth of the Dominion of Canada for 1920 amounts to $7,612,151,000. Miscellaneous products not included, viz., tobacco, flax, fibre and maple products, are estimated for 1920 at $23,000,000. The values for land and buildings and implements are conservative estimates based upon the census returns of 1911 and 1916. Fresh data will be available after the taking of the Census of 1921.

Production of Agricultural Implements.—According to a preliminary report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there were in 1919, 86 plants manufacturing agricultural implements in Canada. Of these plants two were in Prince Edward Island, 20 in Quebec, 51 in Ontario, seven in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan, and three in Alberta. The total value of the capital invested in the industry in 1919 was $83,276,450, and the total selling value of the products was $36,703,943. The number of employees was 10,808, including 566 females, and the salaries and wages paid amounted to $11,858,013. The implements manufactured included 70,372 ploughs, value $3,255,773; 4,170 tractor ploughs, value $742,250; 41,149 cultivators, value $1,378,526; 83,746 harrows, value $1,452,463; 27,912 drills, value $3,560,631; 29,949 grain harvesters, value $5,169,075; 660 harvesters and threshers combined, value $340,083; 10,497 hay tedders, loaders and carriers, value $783,538; 15,375 horserakes, value $566,735; 28,019 mowers, value $1,777,358, and 11,384 wheel barrows, value $61,689.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

World's Statistics of Farm Live Stock.—Table **50** shows the numbers of horses and cattle in the principal countries of the world, as derived from the "Annuaire International de Statistique Agricole, 1917 et 1918," which was issued in 1920 by the International Institute of Agriculture. In this table a distinction is made between the countries of the British Empire and those of the rest of the world. In Table **51** the totals for the British Empire are compared for the two periods, and the proportion that each description bears to the world's total live stock is also shown. This table includes all the larger British Dominions, but is not complete, as in it are not included the figures for Newfoundland, and for the smaller Crown Colonies and British Possessions in various parts of the world. It will be noticed that all descriptions of live stock in the British Empire have increased, with the exception of sheep and goats; also that for all descriptions, except goats, the proportion of live stock relative to the world's total has increased as between the two periods. For horses the British Empire possesses 11½, for asses and mules 21, for cattle 43½, for sheep 39, for goats 44·6 and for swine 5 p.c. of the totals for the world. Table **52** gives the world's total for each description of live stock for the two periods. According to this table, horses have increased by 2½, asses and mules by 9½, cattle by 10 and swine by 22 p.c., whilst sheep have decreased by 6½ and goats by 1 p.c. The decline in the number of sheep is perhaps the most significant feature of these tables. It is a feature common to all the large sheep-breeding countries of the world, including Australia, South Africa, the United States and Argentina, and coupled with the increased demand during the war for military equipments, accounts for the large increase in the price of wool and woollen garments. New Zealand is one of the few large sheep countries which show an increase. Canada, too, though not a large sheep country shows an increase of 347,358. It is noteworthy that the net decrease of sheep in the British Empire is not more than 2 p.c., whilst for the other countries of the world it is as much as 9·2 p.c. and for all countries, including the British Empire, it is 6½ p.c., Buffaloes are recorded as existing in 12 countries, the total for the latest year being 27,255,715, of which 21,086,176, or 77 p.c., are in India. These totals do not include buffalo calves, which in a few instances are not separately distinguished from the calves of ordinary cattle.

50.—Numbers of Horses and Cattle by Principal Countries of the World, 1909 and 1918.

NOTE.—C=Census; E=Estimate.

Countries.	Date nearest 1909.			Date nearest 1918.			Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	Actual date.		No.	Actual date.		No.	
Horses—							
Great Britain	1909	E	2,162,122	1918	E	2,213,272	+ 51,150
Ireland							
Canada	1909	E	2,132,482	1918	E	3,609,257	+1,476,775
India (British Provinces[1])	1908–09	E	1,556,676	1917–18	E	1,680,946	+ 124,270
India (Native States[1])	1908–09	E	129,190	1916–17	E	200,253	+ 71,063
Egypt	1910	E	52,180	1918	E	30,390	− 21,790
Mauritius	1913	C	824[2]	1917	E	408[3]	−
South Africa	1911	C	719,414	1918	C	781,022	+ 61,608
Australia	1909	E	2,022,917[4]	1917	E	2,498,940	−
New Zealand	1911	C	404,284	1918	C	378,050	− 26,234
Total	−	−	9,180,089	−	−	11,392,538	+2,212,449
Austria	1909	C	1,716,488	1910	C	1,802,848	+ 86,360
Hungary (proper)	1909	E	1,876,018	1913	E	2,005,019	+ 129,001
Croatia-Slavonia	1911	C	*350,056*	−	−	−	−
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1910	C	*221,981*	−	−	−	−
Belgium	1909	E	255,229[5]	1913	E	267,160[6]	−
Bulgaria	1905	C	*478,222*	−	−	−	−
Denmark	1909	E	535,018	1918	E	544,999	+ 9,98
France	1909	E	3,236,130	1918	E	2,232,930	−1,003,200
Algiers	1909	E	233,243	1914	E	202,839	− 30,404
Tunis	1909	E	32,083	1918	E	35,831	+ 3,748
Germany	1907	C	4,345,043	1915	E	3,341,624[7]	−
Italy	1908	C	955,878	1918	C	989,786[8]	−
Luxemburg	1910	C	18,625	1918	C	17,012	− 1,613
Mexico	1902	C	*859,217*	−	−	−	−
Netherlands	1910	C	327,377	1918	C	378,294	+ 50,917
Rumania	1900	C	864,324	1916	C	1,218,563[9]	+ 354,239
Norway	1910	C	167,714	1918	E	209,998	+ 42,284
Philippines	1910	E	143,000	1915	E	223,000	+ 80,000
Portugal	1906	C	*87,865*	−		−	−
Russia in Europe	1909	E	23,548,335	1916	E	23,476,065[10]	−
Finland	1900	E	310,793	1910	E	365,967	+ 55,174
Russia in Asia	1909	E	8,565,570	1915	E	9,613,678	+1,048,108
Serbia	1905	C	174,363	1910	C	152,523	− 21,840
Spain	1909	E	494,853	1917	E	557,676	+ 62,823
Sweden	1909	E	581,441	1918	C	714,882	+ 133,381
Switzerland	1911	C	144,128	1918	C	128,971	− 15,157
Japan	1909	E	1,551,156	1917	E	1,560,242	+ 9,086
United States[11]	1910	E	21,040,000	1919	E	21,482,000	+ 442,000
Argentina	1908	C	7,537,314	1914	C	8,323,815	+ 786,501
Brazil	1912	C	7,289,690	1916	C	6,065,230	−1,224,460
Chile	1910–11	E	352,108	1916–17	E	403,013	+ 50,905
Costa Rica	1910	C	60,114	1914	C	52,095	− 8,019
Cuba	1909	E	555,423	1916	E	750,219	+ 194,796
Uruguay	1908	C	556,307	1916	C	554,871	− 1,436
Total	−	−	87,467,765	−	−	87,671,090	+ 203,325
Total Horses	−	−	**96,647,854**	−	−	**99,063,628**	**+2,415,774**

[1]Including ponies. [2]Total horses on the Island, not including ponies. Animals on sugar plantations comprises 413 horses. [3]Horses on sugar plantations. [4]Including mules and asses in Queensland. [5]Number of animals on farms of over one acre. [6]Number of animals on all farms. [7]Not including army horses. [8]Including army horses. [9]New Debroudga included. [10]Total for 48 Governments. [11]Live Stock on farms and in breeding establishments.

50.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock by Principal Countries of the World, 1909 and 1918
—con.

NOTE.—C=Census; E=Estimate.

Countries.	Date nearest 1909.			Date nearest 1918.			Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	Actual date.		No.	Actual date.		No.	
Asses and Mules—							
Ireland[1]	1909	E	274,145	1918	E	257,722	− 16,423
India {British Provinces	1908–09	E	1,402,302	1917–18	E	1,605,281	+ 202,979
India {Native States	1908–09	E	144,294	1916–17	E	161,229	+ 16,935
Mauritius	1913	C	672[2]	1917	E	202[3]	−
South Africa	1911	C	430,641	1918	C	638,875	+ 208,234
New Zealand	1911	C	404	1918	C	253	− 151
Egypt	1910	E	729,954	1918	E	598,233	− 131,721
Total	−	−	2,982,412	−	−	3,261,795	+ 279,383
Austria[4]	1900	C	66,647	1910	C	73,408	+ 6,761
Hungary (proper)	1909	E	16,034	1913	E	17,062	+ 1,028
Croatia-Slavonia	1911	C	*5,173*	−	−	−	−
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1910	C	*6,850*	−	−	−	−
Belgium[4]	1910	C	*10,549*	−	−	−	−
Bulgaria	1905	C	*130,736*	−	−	−	−
France	1909	E	555,710	1918	E	450,960	− 104,750
Algiers	1909	E	465,589	1914	E	452,703	− 12,886
Tunis	1909	E	98,501	1918	E	100,875	+ 2,374
Germany	1907	C	11,291	1912	C	13,147	+ 1,856
Luxemburg	1910	C	*29*	−	−	−	−
Portugal	1906	C	*201,736*	−	−	−	−
Serbia	1905	C	1,986	1910	C	1,622	− 364
Spain	1909	E	1,699,264	1917	E	1,966,890	+ 267,626
Switzerland	1911	C	4,717	1918	C	4,164	− 553
United States[5]	1910	E	4,123,000	1919	E	4,954,000	+ 831,000
Argentina	1908	C	750,157	1914	C	825,226	+ 75,069
Brazil	1912	C	3,207,940	1916	C	3,221,910	+ 13,970
Chile	1910–11	E	62,977	1916–17	E	88,254	+ 25,277
Costa Rica	1910	C	3,334	1914	C	2,576	− 758
Cuba	1909	E	62,297	1916	E	61,044	− 1,253
Uruguay	1908	C	22,099	1916	C	17,537	− 4,562
Total	−	−	11,151,543	−	−	12,251,378	+1,099,835
Total Asses and Mules.	−	−	**14,133,955**	−	−	**15,513,173**	**+1,379,218**
Cattle—							
Great Britain } Ireland }	1909	E	11,761,830	1918	E	12,311,149	+ 549,319
Canada	1909	E	8,234,035	1918	E	10,050,867	+ 2,816,782
India {British Provinces[6]	1908–09	E	114,634,887	1917–18	E	149,107,922	+34,473,035
India {Native States[6]	1908–09	E	11,339,842	1916–17	E	14,801,334	+ 3,461,492
Egypt	1910	E	672,091	1918	E	516,760	− 155,331
Mauritius	1913	C	41,301[7]	1918	C	32,970[3]	− 8,331
South Africa	1911	C	5,796,949	1918	C	6,851,924	+ 1,054,975
Australia	1909	E	11,040,391	1917	E	11,956,024	+ 915,633
New Zealand	1911	C	2,020,171	1918	C	2,869,465	+ 849,294
Total	−	−	164,541,497	−	−	208,498,415	+ 43,956,918

[1]Including genets. [2]Total for Island. The animals on sugar plantations number 196. [3]Animals on sugar plantations. [4]Including small mules. [5]Live stock on farms and in breeding establishments. [6]Including buffaloes. [7]Total for Island. The cattle on sugar plantations number 22,141.

50.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock by Principal Countries of the World, 1909 and 1918 —concluded.

NOTE.—C=Census; E=Estimate.

Countries.	Date nearest 1909.			Date nearest 1918.			Increase (+) or decrease. (−)
	Actual date.		No.	Actual date.		No.	
Cattle—							
Austria	1900	C	9,511,170	1910	C	9,160,009	− 351,161
Hungary (proper)	1909	E	6,657,726	1913	E	6,645,184	− 12,542
Croatia-Slavonia	1911	C	*1,134,664*	–	–	–	–
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1910	C	*1,507,930*	–	–	–	–
Belgium	1909	E	1,856,833[1]	1913	E	1,849,484[2]	–
Bulgaria	1905	C	*1,499,927*	1910	–	–	–
Denmark	1909	E	2,253,982	1918	E	2,123,722	− 130,260
France	1909	E	14,297,570	1918	E	12,250,820	− 2,046,750
Algiers	1909	E	1,100,586	1914	E	1,092,996	− 7,590
Tunis	1909	E	173,470	1918	E	251,490	+ 78,020
Germany	1907	C	20,630,544	1915	E	20,316,948	− 313,959
Italy	1908	C	6,198,861	1918	C	6,263,767[3]	–
Luxemburg	1910	C	94,183	1918	C	108,004	+ 13,821
Netherlands	1910	C	2,026,943	1918	C	2,048,872	+ 21,929
Norway	1910	C	1,133,613	1918	E	1,037,817	− 95,796
Portugal	1906	C	*703,198*	–	–	–	–
Rumania[4]	1900	C	2,588,526	1916	C	2,937,877[4]	+ 349,351
Russia in Europe	1909	E	35,780,710	1916	E	38,372,924[5]	–
Finland	1900	E	1,427,560	1910	E	1,603,720	+ 176,160
Russia in Asia	1909	E	12,710,297	1915	E	14,771,658	+ 2,061,361
Serbia	1905	C	962,503	1910	C	957,105	− 5,398
Spain	1909	E	2,317,478	1917	E	3,233,200	+ 915,722
Sweden	1909	E	2,729,887	1918	C	2,584,159	− 145,728
Switzerland	1911	C	1,443,483	1918	C	1,530,522	+ 87,039
Japan	1909	E	1,350,404	1917	E	1,304,331	− 46,073
United States[6]	1910	E	69,080,000	1919	E	68,560,000	− 520,000
Argentina	1908	C	29,124,336	1915	E	26,387,623	− 2,736,713
Brazil	1912	C	30,705,400	1916	C	28,962,180	− 1,743,220
Chile	1910–11	E	1,640,322	1916–17	E	2,029,942	+ 389,620
Ceylon	1909	E	1,509,554	1918	E	1,450,969	− 58,585
Corea	1910	E	703,844	1916	E	1,353,108	+ 649,264
Costa Rica	1910	C	333,017	1914	C	336,061	+ 3,044
Cuba	1909	E	3,074,509	1916	E	3,961,731	+ 887,222
Uruguay	1908	C	8,192,602	1916	C	7,802,442	− 390,160
Total	–	–	271,009,913	–	–	270,688,665	− 321,248
Total Cattle	–	–	**435,551,410**	–	–	**479,187,080**	**+43,635,670**

[1]Number of animals on farms of over one acre. [2]Number of animals on all farms.
[3]Including buffaloes. [4]New Debroudga included. [5]Total for 48 Governments.
[6]Cattle from farms and breeding establishments.

51.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in the British Empire, dates nearest 1909 and 1918.

Description.	Date nearest 1909.	Per cent of World's total.	Date nearest 1918.	Per cent of World's total.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Horses	9,180,089	9·5	11,392,538	11·5	+2,212,449	+24·1
Asses and mules	2,982,412	20·9	3,261,795	21·0	+279,383	+9·4
Cattle	164,541,497	37·8	208,498,415	43·5	+43,956,918	+26·7
Sheep	207,528,367	37·1	203,877,238	39·0	−3,651,129	−2·0
Goats	43,842,693	46·9	41,468,807	44·6	−2,373,886	−6·0
Swine	8,667,709	6·1	9,573,451	5·5	+905,742	+10·4

52.—World's Total Numbers of Farm Live Stock, dates nearest 1909 and 1918.

Description.	Countries.	Date nearest 1909.	Date nearest 1918.	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Horses	37	96,647,854	99,063,628	+2,415,774	+2·5
Asses and mules	22	14,133,955	15,513,173	+1,379,218	+9·5
Cattle	38	435,551,410	479,187,080	+43,635,670	+10·0
Sheep	34	558,675,104	522,776,112	−35,898,992	−6·5
Goats	26	93,516,840	92,883,241	−633,599	−1·0
Swine	33	142,052,328	173,319,879	+31,267,551	+22·0

World's Production of Cereals and Potatoes.— Table 53, which is compiled from the Crop Reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, shows the areas and yields of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and potatoes in various countries of the world for the years 1919 and 1920 in the northern hemisphere and for the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 in the southern hemisphere (Argentina, Uruguay, Peru, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.) The table also includes, for purposes of comparison, the average acreages and yields for the five years 1914-18 (1914-15 to 1919-20 for the southern hemisphere) and the areas and yields of 1920 in the form of percentages of 1919 (1919-20) and of the five-year averages.

Wheat.—The data comprise 32 countries, which in 1920 produced a total of 2,685,437,000 bushels from 188,869,000 acres, as compared with 2,576,928,000 bushels from 193,977,000 acres in 1919 and 2,698,548,000 bushels from 190,502,000 acres, the quinquennial average, The area under wheat in 1920 was 2.7 p.c. less than in 1919 and 0.9 p.c. less than the five year average; the yield in 1920 was 4.2 p.c. above that of 1919, but 0.5 p.c. less than the average. The average yield per acre for the 32 countries was 14.2 bushels, nearly a bushel more than in 1919, and exactly equal to the five year average.

Rye.—In 19 countries the production was 445,449,000 bushels from 26,424,000 acres in 1920, as compared with 512,790,000 bushels from 28,533,000 acres in 1919 and with 574,612,000 bushels from 28,997,000 acres, the average. The area is less than that of 1919 by 7.4 p.c. and less than the average by 8.9 p.c. whilst the yield for 16 countries is less than that of 1919 by 13.1 p.c. and less than the average by 22.5 p.c. The yield per acre is 16.9 bushels in 1920, as against 18 bushels in 1919 and 19.8 bushels, the five year average.

Barley.—The production in 26 countries was 865,397,000 bushels from 38,276,000 acres in 1920, as against 759,884,000 bushels from 34,419,000 acres in 1919 and 886,297,000 bushels from 37,921,000

acres, the five year average. The proportions per cent are for acreage 11.2 above that of 1919 and 0.9 above the average; for yield they are 13.9 above 1919 but 2.4 below the average. The yields per acre for all the countries are 22.6 bushels in 1920, 22.1 bushels in 1919 and 23.4 bushels, the five year average.

Oats.—This cereal in 27 countries produced, in 1920, 3,184,016,000 bushels from 95,357,000 acres, as compared with 2,651,314,000 bushels from 90,597,000 acres in 1919 and with 2,984,853,000 bushels from 90,917,000 acres, the quinquennial average. The acreage in 1920 was thus 5.3 p.c. above that of 1919 and 4.9 p.c. above that of the average. The yield was 20 p.c. above that of 1919 and 6.7 p.c. above average. Per acre, for all the countries, the yield was 33.4 bushels, as against 29.3 bushels in 1919 and 32.8 bushels the five year average. The abundance of the oat crop was an outstanding feature of the world's harvest of 1920. In most countries both acreage and yield were well above that of the previous year and also above that of the five year average.

Corn.—Fourteen countries produced 3,502,076,000 bushels from 118,961,000 acres in 1920, as compared with 3,153,453,000 bushels from 115,193,000 acres in 1919 and with 3,041,425,000 bushels from 122,137,000 acres, the quinquennial average. The acreage was 3.3 p.c. above that of 1919 and 2.6 p.c. below the average; the yield was 11.1 p.c. above that of 1919 and 15.1 p.c. above average. The yield per acre was 29.4 bushels in 1920, 27.4 bushels in 1919 and 24.9 bushels, the average. About 92 p.c. of the world's corn crop is grown in the United States, where the corn harvest in 1920 was exceptionally good.

Potatoes.—The yield in 1920 from 18 countries was 2,689,647,000 bushels from 20,346,000 acres, as compared with 2,301,816,000 bushels from 18,446,000 bushels in 1919 and with 2,937,230,000 bushels from 20,687,000 acres, the five year average. The acreage was 10.3 p.c. above that of 1919 and 1.6 p.c. below average, whilst the yield was 16.8 p.c. above that of 1919 and 8.8 p.c. below average. In yield per acre the crop was 32.2 p.c. above 1919 and 42 p.c. above average. Germany, the world's largest potato grower, now reappears in the international statistics. The German potato crop in 1920 was superior to that of 1919 by 31.5 p.c. The yield per acre was 163.9 bushels as against 140.6 bushels in 1919 and 180.1 bushels the five year average.

53.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Various Countries of the World, 1919 and 1920.

Countries.	1919.	1920.	Average 1914–18.	Per cent of 1919.	Per cent of average.	1919.	1920.	Average 1914–18.	Per cent of 1919.	Per cent of average.	1919.	1920.	Average 1914–18.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	p.c.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.
Wheat—													
Germany	3,209	3,413	4,064[1]	106·4	–	79,671	82,826	111,505	104·0	–	24·8	24·3	27·4
Bulgaria	2,080	2,154	2,416	103·6	89·2	34,015	41,173	29,296	121·0	140·5	16·4	19·1	12·1
Denmark	125	165	144	132·1	114·0	5,921	6,942	6,086	117·2	114·1	47·4	42·1	42·3
Spain	10,378	10,255	10,087	98·8	101·7	129,200	138,551	137,167	107·2	101·0	12·4	13·5	13·6
Finland	19	19	18	100·0	109·9	306	272	229	88·9	118·6	16·1	14·3	12·7
France	11,376	11,996	12,464	105·4	96·2	182,374	230,315	214,054	126·3	107·6	16·0	19·2	17·2
Alsace-Lorraine	257	288	241	112·0	119·4	4,645	5,904	4,172	127·1	141·5	18·1	20·5	17·3
Great Britain and Ireland	2,370	1,979	2,237	83·5	88·5	69,296	56,876	70,690	82·1	80·5	29·2	28·7	31·6
Greece	936	1,399	908	–	–	9,689	12,189	9,405	–	–	10·4	8·7	10·4
Italy	10,593	11,290	11,462	106·6	98·5	169,703	141,282	167,924	83·3	84·1	16·0	12·5	14·7
Norway	41	41	20	100·0	204·9	1,071	1,034	477	96·6	216·0	26·1	25·2	23·9
Netherlands	168	156	143	92·8	109·2	5,693	6,675	5,248	117·3	127·2	33·9	42·8	36·7
Rumania—Former Kingdom	2,965	2,072	4,690	69·6	44·2	48,473	23,991	58,240	49·5	41·2	16·3	11·6	12·4
Bessarabia	1,273	1,353	1,703	106·3	79·4	16,982	17,808	15,545	104·9	114·6	13·3	13·2	9·1
Sweden	348	360	326	103·4	110·5	9,505	10,524	8,681	110·7	121·2	27·3	29·2	26·6
Switzerland	130	119	120	91·1	98·8	3,522	3,585	4,203	101·8	85·8	27·1	30·1	35·0
Czecho-Slovakia	842	1,567	900	–	–	15,363	24,443	15,531	–	–	18·2	15·6	17·3
Canada	19,126	18,232	14,577	95·3	125·0	193,260	263,189	248,084	136·1	106·0	10·1	14·4	17·0
United States	72,308	57,192	54,119	79·1	105·7	933,891	786,813	821,917	84·3	95·7	12·9	13·8	15·2
Guatemala	21	24	84	112·8	28·7	252	312	631	124·1	49·4	12·0	13·0	7·5
British India	23,798	29,976	31,943	126·0	93·8	280,187	376,617	352,845	134·4	106·5	11·8	12·6	11·0
Japan	1,344	1,335	1,297	99·3	102·9	30,664	29,465	27,791	96·1	106·0	22·8	22·1	21·4
Algeria	2,800	2,648	3,252	94·6	81·4	19,159	8,558	33,178	44·7	25·8	6·8	3·2	10·2
Egypt	1,324	1,190	1,349	89·9	88·3	30,125	31,698	34,172	105·2	92·8	22·8	26·6	25·3
Morocco	1,551	1,997	1,551	128·8	128·8	16,385	21,990	18,647	134·2	117·9	10·6	11·0	12·0
Tunis	1,400	1,343	1,378	95·9	97·4	6,979	5,223	7,045	74·8	74·1	5·0	3·9	5·1
Argentina	14,958	14,817	16,567	99·1	89·4	214,057	184,197	162,644	86·1	113·3	14·3	12·4	9·8
Uruguay	681	750	866	110·2	86·6	5,946	10,317	7,758	173·5	133·0	8·7	13·8	9·0
Union of South Africa	800	823	841	102·8	97·9	6,628	8,110	7,049	122·4	115·1	8·3	9·9	8·4
Australia	6,413	9,500	10,287	148·1	92·4	46,782	145,942	109,306	312·0	133·5	7·3	15·4	10·6
New Zealand	140	213	253	152·2	83·9	4,558	5,972	6,440	131·0	92·7	32·6	28·0	25·5
Peru	203	203	195	100·0	103·3	2,626	2,644	2,589	100·7	102·2	12·9	13·0	13·3
Totals and Averages	**193,977**	**188,869**	**190,502**	**97·3**	**99·1**	**2,576,928**	**2,685,437**	**2,698,548**	**104·2**	**99·5**	**13·3**	**14·2**	**14·2**

Rye—													
Germany	10,881	10,688	14,749	98·2	–	240,125	195,732	341,190	81·5	–	22·1	18·3	23·1
Bulgaria	446	417	480	93·5	86·8	6,490	8,931	5,799	137·6	154·0	14·6	21·4	12·1
Denmark	559	519	518	92·9	100·3	14,909	12,614	11,366	84·6	111·0	26·7	24·3	21·9
Spain	1,808	1,800	1,835	99·5	98·0	23,297	27,830	26,696	119·5	104·2	12·9	15·5	14·5
Finland	603	603	584	100·0	103·1	10,506	9,173	9,989	87·3	91·8	17·4	15·2	17·1
France	1,907	2,000	2,131	104·9	93·9	28,737	23,174	32,794	115·4	101·2	15·1	11·6	15·4
Alsace-Lorraine	103	108	95	105·3	114·1	1,841	2,258	1,770	122·6	127·6	17·9	20·9	18·6
Ireland	5	6	8	109·5	74·2	143	136	219	95·0	61·8	28·6	22·7	27·4
Greece	58	131	24	–	–	1,081	1,360	279	–	–	18·6	10·4	11·6
Italy	273	282	286	103·3	98·8	4,571	4,539	4,931	99·3	92·0	16·7	16·1	17·2
Norway	37	37	46	100·0	80·0	983	990	1,179	100·7	83·9	26·6	26·8	25·6
Netherlands	497	489	509	98·3	96·1	14,289	14,223	13,148	99·5	108·2	28·8	30·0	25·8
Rumania—Former Kingdom	219	182	191	82·8	95·3	3,430	1,972	1,891	57·5	104·3	15·7	10·8	9·9
Bessarabia	482	275	445	57·0	61·8	5,890	3,778	4,781	64·1	79·0	12·2	13·7	10·7
Sweden	920	914	921	99·3	99·2	23,073	23,054	20,992	99·9	109·8	25·1	25·2	22·8
Switzerland	55	50	58	91·9	86·0	1,575	1,622	1,676	103·0	96·8	28·6	32·4	28·9
Czecho-Slovakia	1,824	2,240	1,960	–	–	32,734	33,459	32,031	–	–	17·9	15·0	16·3
Canada	753	650	230	86·3	282·7	10,207	11,306	3,948	110·8	286·4	13·6	17·4	17·2
United States	7,103	5,043	3,918	71·0	128·7	88,909	60,318	59,933	78·0	115·7	12·5	13·7	15·3
Totals and Averages	**28,533**	**26,424**	**28,997**	**92·6**	**91·1**	**512,790**	**445,449**	**574,612**	**86·9**	**77·5**	**18·0**	**16·9**	**19·8**
Barley—													
Germany	2,782	2,962	3,652	106·5	–	76,684	82,647	111,097	107·8	–	27·6	27·9	30·4
Bulgaria	474	592	587	106·0	85·5	10,370	12,509	10,046	120·6	124·5	21·9	21·1	17·1
Denmark	569	585	603	102·9	97·0	24,518	23,544	22,984	96·0	102·4	43·1	40·2	38·1
Spain	4,254	4,319	3,859	101·5	111·9	81,796	90,449	82,058	110·6	110·2	19·2	20·9	21·3
Finland	293	293	283	100·0	103·4	5,294	4,983	4,526	94·1	110·1	18·1	17·0	16·0
France	1,387	1,495	1,503	107·8	93·9	22,960	35,394	35,917	154·2	98·5	16·6	23·7	22·5
Alsace-Lorraine	115	118	99	102·4	119·8	3,320	3,239	2,715	99·3	121·5	28·8	28·0	27·4
Great Britain and Ireland	1,870	2,049	1,736	109·5	118·0	60,099	68,424	59,951	113·9	114·1	32·1	33·4	34·5
Greece	300	581	268	–	–	5,019	7,024	3,934	–	–	16·7	12·1	14·7
Italy	480	494	552	103·0	89·5	8,326	5,869	9,036	70·5	65·0	17·3	11·9	16·4
Norway	157	157	111	100·0	140·1	5,274	5,426	3,729	102·9	145·5	33·6	34·6	33·6
Netherlands	57	56	60	97·4	92·2	2,445	2,846	2,712	116·4	104·9	42·9	50·8	45·2
Rumania—Former Kingdom	587	1,116	1,210	190·1	92·3	11,795	21,697	21,480	184·0	101·0	20·1	19·4	17·8
Bessarabia	1,297	1,837	1,819	141·6	101·0	18,872	26,479	21,459	140·3	123·4	14·6	14·4	11·8
Sweden	412	402	429	97·4	93·6	12,890	11,010	12,512	85·4	88·0	31·3	27·4	29·2
Switzerland	19	18	18	96·0	100·0	624	620	617	99·3	100·4	32·8	34·4	34·3
Czecho-Slovakia	899	1,715	1,105	–	–	21,565	38,612	24,941	–	–	24·0	22·5	22·6
Canada	2,646	2,552	2,113	96·5	120·8	56,389	63,311	53,068	112·3	119·3	21·3	24·8	25·1
United States	7,198	8,083	8,229	112·3	98·2	161,319	201,992	214,785	125·2	94·0	22·4	25·0	26·1
Japan	2,893	2,691	3,066	93·0	87·8	95,324	95,825	94,732	100·5	101·2	32·9	35·6	30·9

53.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Various Countries of the World, 1919 and 1920—con.

Countries.	1919.	1920.	Average 1914–18.	Per cent of 1919.	Per cent of average.	1919.	1920.	Average 1914–18.	Per cent of 1919.	Per cent of average.	1919.	1920.	Average 1914–18.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	p.c.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.
Barley—concluded.													
Algeria	2,640	2,444	2,896	92·6	84·4	25,534	9,423	40,102	36·9	23·5	9·7	3·9	13·8
Egypt	357	340	427	95·4	79·8	10,085	10,447	12,289	103·6	85·0	28·2	30·7	28·8
Morocco	1,523	2,341	1,958	153·7	119·8	32,639	39,639	32,138	150·2	123·3	21·4	16·9	16·4
Tunis	1,106	934	1,145	84·4	81·6	5,511	2,622	7,917	47·6	33·1	5·0	2·8	6·9
Uruguay	5	11	8	215·0	138·7	72	169	89	232·9	189·7	14·4	15·4	11·1
Union South Africa	99	91	95	92·2	96·3	1,160	1,137	1,463	98·0	77·7	11·7	12·5	15·4
Totals and Averages	**34,419**	**38,276**	**37,921**	**111·2**	**100·9**	**759,884**	**865,397**	**886,297**	**113·9**	**97·6**	**22·1**	**22·6**	**23·4**
Oats—													
Germany	7,396	8,016	9,430	108·4	–	291,379	315,788	388,719	108·4	–	39·4	39·4	41·2
Bulgaria	302	319	364	105·8	87·6	6,953	9,159	6,330	131·7	144·7	23·0	28·7	17·4
Denmark	961	1,001	1,009	104·2	99·3	44,786	44,495	43,379	99·3	102·3	46·6	44·5	43·0
Spain	1,595	1,588	1,402	99·6	113·3	30,980	35,550	30,847	114·8	115·2	19·4	22·4	22·0
Finland	1,013	1,013	969	100·0	104·6	22,714	23,116	23,663	101·8	97·7	22·4	22·8	24·4
France	7,056	8,065	7,748	114·3	104·1	161,688	273,814	230,547	169·2	118·8	22·9	34·0	29·8
Alsace-Lorraine	250	252	218	105·0	115·9	7,558	8,202	6,889	108·5	119·1	31·5	32·5	31·6
Great Britain and Ireland	5,118	4,629	4,510	90·5	102·6	233,957	207,603	223,125	88·7	93·0	45·7	44·8	49·5
Greece	155	273	125	–	–	2,587	3,761	2,538	–	–	16·7	13·8	20·3
Italy	1,130	1,159	1,169	102·6	99·1	32,654	22,798	30,793	69·8	74·0	28·9	19·7	26·3
Norway	343	343	314	100·0	109·1	14,217	14,262	13,302	100·3	107·2	41·4	41·6	42·4
Netherlands	389	392	365	100·6	107·4	19,192	22,857	20,548	119·1	111·2	49·3	58·3	56·3
Rumania—Former Kingdom	597	1,137	1,001	190·3	113·5	13,433	28,453	20,986	211·8	135·6	22·5	25·0	21·0
Bessarabia	305	281	231	92·1	121·4	6,931	6,565	4,652	94·7	141·1	22·7	23·4	20·1
Sweden	1,762	1,758	1,911	99·8	92·0	72,087	66,448	64,867	92·2	102·4	40·9	37·8	33·9
Switzerland	57	56	79	97·4	70·3	2,607	2,931	4,575	112·4	64·1	45·7	52·3	57·9

Oats - concluded.													
Czecho-Slovakia	1,375	1,969	1,632	–	–	43,388	52,574	44,493	–	–	31·6	26·7	27·3
Canada	14,952	15,850	12,143	106·0	130·5	394,287	530,710	403,513	134·8	131·5	26·4	33·5	33·2
United States	41,835	43,323	41,773	103·6	103·7	1,159,295	1,436,284	1,331,346	123·9	107·9	27·7	33·2	31·9
Japan	218	282	147	129·4	192·4	8,715	10,506	5,899	120·6	178·1	40·0	37·3	40·1
Algeria	533	574	594	107·6	96·6	10,008	4,669	14,496	46·6	32·2	18·8	8·1	24·4
Morocco	7	6	6	82·1	88·5	189	215	165	113·4	130·3	27·0	35·8	27·5
Tunis	138	150	145	108·4	103·1	1,394	2,918	3,046	47·8	45·8	10·1	19·5	21·0
Argentina	2,301	2,061	2,828	89·6	72·9	53,754	44,806	48,806	83·4	91·8	23·4	21·7	17·2
Uruguay	81	76	116	93·6	65·6	1,391	1,872	1,906	135·4	98·2	17·2	24·6	16·4
Union South Africa	558	564	486	101·1	116·1	7,077	7,331	8,296	103·6	88·4	12·7	13·0	17·1
New Zealand	180	220	202	122·3	109·2	7,993	6,329	7,127	79·2	88·8	44·4	28·8	35·3
Totals and Averages	**90,597**	**95,357**	**90,917**	**105·3**	**104·9**	**2,651,314**	**3,184,016**	**2,984,853**	**120·0**	**106·7**	**29·3**	**33·4**	**32·8**
Corn—													
Spain	1,180	1,168	1,158	99·0	100·9	25,555	27,692	28,315	108·4	97·8	21·7	23·7	24·5
France	736	819	909	111·2	90·1	9,976	16,793	16,187	168·3	103·7	13·6	20·5	17·8
Italy	3,709	3,707	3,824	99·9	96·9	85,847	86,611	93,888	100·9	92·2	23·1	23·4	24·6
Rumania—Former Kingdom	4,862	4,831	4,903	99·4	98·5	102,229	71,702	75,643	70·1	94·8	21·0	14·8	15·4
Bessarabia	1,728	1,265	1,687	73·2	75·0	32,022	21,250	28,109	66·4	75·6	18·5	16·8	16·7
Switzerland	6	6	4	88,5	127·8	287	279	209	97·5	133·5	47·8	46·5	52·3
Czecho-Slovakia	362	37	28	–	–	448	6,299	552	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	265	292	233	110·2	125·3	16,941	14,335	11,308	84·6	126·4	63·9	50·0	48·5
United States	100,072	104,601	107,225	104·5	97·6	2,858,508	3,232,366	2,760,484	113·1	117·1	28·6	30·9	25·7
Guatemala	674	553	599	82·1	92·4	4,939	4,062	9,398	82·3	43·2	7·3	7·3	15·7
Philippines	1,064	1,327	1,060	124·7	125·3	13,095	16,978	12,857	129·7	132·1	12·3	12·8	12·1
Algeria	15	23	27	151·7	82·7	236	254	392	107·3	64·7	15·7	11·0	14·5
Morocco	475	309	435	65·1	71·1	3,114	3,436	3,854	110·4	89·2	6·6	11·1	8·9
Tunis	45	23	45	51·4	51·9	256	19	229	7·4	8·2	5·7	0·8	5·1
Totals and Averages	**115,193**	**118,961**	**122,137**	**103·3**	**97·4**	**3,153,453**	**3,502,076**	**3,041,425**	**111·1**	**115·1**	**27·4**	**29·4**	**24·9**

53.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Various Countries of the World, 1919 and 1920.—concluded.

Countries.	1919.	1920.	Average 1914–18.	Per cent of 1919.	Per cent of average.	1919.	1920.	Average 1914–18.	Per cent of 1919.	Per cent of average.	1919.	1920.	Average 1914–18.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	p.c.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.
Potatoes—													
Germany	5,389	6,079	7,292	112·8	–	757,652	996,449	1,313,278	131·5	–	140·6	163·9	180·1
Bulgaria	12	16	12	132·0	137·5	710	895	531	126·1	168·7	59·2	55·9	44·3
Spain	805	841	731	104·4	115·0	96·980	103·521	95·907	106·7	107·9	120·5	123·1	131·2
Finland	204	208	201	101·8	103·3	17,009	17,150	17,014	100·8	100·7	83·4	82·5	84·6
France	3,104	3,342	3,298	107·7	101·3	272,688	363,873	332,279	133·4	109·5	87,9	108·9	100·8
Alsace-Lorraine	195	209	159	107,3	131·8	27,516	36,171	22,177	131·5	163·1	185·5	173·1	139·5
Great Britain and Ireland	1,219	1,291	1,283	105·9	100·7	226,207	227,939	274,619	100·8	83·0	185·6	176·6	214·0
Italy	763	741	731	97·2	101·5	48,950	49,384	52,237	100·9	94·5	64·2	66·6	71·5
Norway	133	133	122	100·0	108·7	36,396	29,579	27,288	81·3	108·4	273·7	273·7	223·7
Netherlands	445	421	431	94·6	97·7	101,105	87,652	98,077	86·7	89·4	227·2	208·2	227·6
Bessarabia	39	36	45	92·4	80·7	2,799	3,097	3,825	110·7	81·0	71·8	86·0	85·0
Sweden	417	367	383	87·9	95·8	74,471	59,174	63,546	79·5	93·1	178·6	161·2	165·9
Switzerland	136	123	132	90·7	93·4	26,808	27,126	27,091	101·2	100·1	197·1	220·5	205·2
Czecho-Slovakia	898	1,488	1,101	–	–	80,729	94,954	125,639	–	–	89·9	63·8	114·1
Canada	819	785	565	95,8	138·9	125,575	133,831	78,712	106·6	170·0	153·3	170·5	139·3
United States	3,521	3,929	3,938	111·6	99·8	341,542	413,240	366,828	121·0	112·7	97·0	105·2	93·2
Japan	345	334	261	96·8	127·6	64,547	45,386	38,070	70·3	119·2	187·1	135·9	145·9
Tunis	2	3	2	157·1	183·3	132	226	112	170·7	200·6	66·0	75·3	56·0
Totals and Averages	**18,446**	**20,346**	**20,687**	**110·3**	**98·4**	**2,301,816**	**2,689,647**	**2,937,230**	**116·8**	**91·2**	**124·8**	**132·2**	**142·0**

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS OF CANADA.

Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations.

Central and Branch Farms.—Inaugurated in 1886 by Act of Parliament, the Dominion Experimental Farms system was at first made up of the Central Farm at Ottawa and four branch Farms: one at Nappan, Nova Scotia, for the Maritime Provinces; one at Brandon for Manitoba; one at Indian Head for the Northwest Territories and one at Agassiz for British Columbia.

The opening up and rapid settlement of the Dominion has led to a corresponding increase in the number of Experimental Farms and Stations[1]. These with the two Tobacco Stations now total 24, with a total average of12,484, as compared with the original five Farms, having a total acreage of 3,472, as established in 1886. Table 54 shows the present number of Farms and Stations with the acreage of each and the date of establishment.

54.—Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, 1919.

Farm or Station.	Province.	Acreage.	Date established.
Central Farm, Ottawa	Ontario	467	1886
Kapuskasing Station	Ontario	1,282	1916
Harrow Tobacco Station	Ontario	49	1909
Charlottetown Station	Prince Edward Island	100	1909
Nappan Farm	Nova Scotia	460	1886
Kentville Station	Nova Scotia	434	1912
Fredericton Station	New Brunswick	520	1912
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Station	Quebec	340	1911
Cap Rouge Station	Quebec	339	1911
Lennoxville Station	Quebec	455	1914
La Ferme Station	Quebec	1,200	1916
Farnham Tobacco Station	Quebec	65	1912
Brandon Farm	Manitoba	620	1886
Morden Station	Manitoba	280	1915
Indian Head Farm	Saskatchewan	680	1886
Rosthern Station	Saskatchewan	650	1908
Scott Station	Saskatchewan	520	1910
Swift Current	Saskatchewan	640	1920
Lacombe Station	Alberta	850	1907
Lethbridge Station	Alberta	400	1906
Invermere Station	British Columbia	53	1912
Summerland Station	British Columbia	550	1914
Agassiz Farm	British Columbia	1,400	1886
Sidney Station, Vancouver Island	British Columbia	125	1912

In addition there are eight sub-stations, viz.: Salmon Arm, B.C.; Swede Creek, Yukon Territory; Fort Vermilion, Grouard and Beaverlodge, Alberta; and Forts Smith, Resolution and Providence, Northwest Territories. Experimental work under the Division of Illustration Stations is conducted on 15 farms in Saskatchewan, 16 in Alberta 22 in Quebec, five in New Brunswick and six in Nova Scotia.

[1]The five original farms established in 1886 are known as "Experimental Farms"; those added since are styled "Experimental Stations." No distinction in the work is expressed by these titles.

Organization of the System of Experimental Farms.—The Central Farm at Ottawa, as its name implies, is the centre or headquarters of the system. Thereat are situated the Director, having control and general supervision of the whole, and the chief technical officers, having charge each of his special line of work, both at the Central and Branch Farms. At Ottawa, the policy to be pursued throughout the system is settled by agreement after discussion by the Director, the technical officers and the superintendents on whose branch Farms the work is to be conducted. The technical staff at Ottawa supervise the actual experimental work at the Central Farm. At the branches, the superintendents are in charge of the carrying out of the various lines of general experiment and also conduct experiments which are of local importance.

The Divisions at Ottawa, which also represent the different lines of work carried on throughout the system, and which have each a technical officer in charge, are as follows: (1) Animal Husbandry; (2) Bees; (3) Botany; (4) Cereals; (5) Chemistry; (6) Extension and Publicity; (7) Economic Fibre Production; (8) Field Husbandry; (9) Forage Plants; (10) Horticulture; (11) Illustration Stations; (12) Poultry and (13) Tobacco. Briefly the main lines of the work of these Divisions are as follows:—

Animal Husbandry.—This Division comprises work with beef cattle, dairy cattle and dairying, horses, sheep and swine, and undertakes experiments in the breeding, feeding, housing and management of each of these classes of live stock.

Bees.—The Bee Division covers the breeding, feeding and manipulation of bees, and the study of bee products, including their marketing.

Botany.—The work of this Division falls into two classes of Economic Botany and Plant Pathology. The former includes the study of medicinal, poisonous and economic plants. Different varieties and strains of fibre plants are also studied, and special attention is given to the life history and control of weeds. The Division has also charge of the Arboretum at the Central Farm. In Plant Pathology, in addition to the pathological laboratory at Ottawa, there are laboratories at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Fredericton, N.B., St. Catharines, Ont., Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, Sask. Investigations are being conducted into diseases affecting forest trees, fruit trees, cereals, small fruits, potatoes, vegetables and tobaccos.

Cereals.—In the Cereal Division, the work comprises the production, by cross-breeding and selection, of new varieties of grains and the testing of these as to their suitability for various parts of Canada. Approved varieties are grown on a larger scale, and samples are distributed free to applicant farmers. Among the more recent varieties produced in this Division and now widely grown in Canada are the Arthur pea and the Huron, Marquis and Prelude wheats. Two interesting varieties now being introduced are the Ruby wheat, ripening not quite so early as Prelude but yielding better, and the

Liberty Hull-less oat, which should greatly widen the field of usefulness of this cereal and simplify the processes of its manufacture into food for man and beast. The Division also carries on extensive milling and baking tests.

Chemistry.—The work of the Division of Chemistry comprises the analysis of fodders and feeding stuffs, fertilizers, soils, well waters, insecticides, fungicides, etc. It also assists other Divisions in chemical problems and does a large amount of analytical work for other branches of the Department and for military and civilian use abroad. Field tests with various kinds and quantities of fertilizers are carried on by this Division at a number of the branch Farms and Stations.

Extension and Publicity.—This Division acts as a connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmer by making the work of the former as widely known as possible. Two chief means used are the placing of an exhibit at as many fairs as possible each year and the extension of the Departmental mailing lists.

Economic Fibre Plants.—The Division studies the areas in Canada suitable for fibre production, the best varieties and strains of seed of fibre plants, cultural methods, harvesting, retting and scutching processes, etc. A fully-equipped flax mill is operated at the Central Farm.

Field Husbandry.—This Division tests or applies, under field conditions, the results obtained by other Divisions more directly engaged in scientific research. Some of the main lines of work under way are tests of fertilizers, methods of drainage, rotations and cultural methods. Data of cost of production of field crops are gathered in connection with this work.

Forage Plants.—The Division has for its work the variety testing of grasses, leguminous forage plants, field roots and Indian corn; plant breeding with these; the collection of genera and species likely to be of value as forage plants; the study of the possibilities and methods of growing root seed, including sugar beets, in Canada, and the distribution for trial of seed of varieties newly obtained and not available commercially.

Horticulture.—The work of the Division of Horticulture falls under four main heads: vegetable gardening, orcharding and small fruits, ornamental gardening and plant breeding. In the three first named, the testing of varieties is a main feature, with a view to ascertaining the hardiest, earliest, best-yielding and most disease-resistant sorts. In plant breeding, the aim is the improvement of existing sorts by cross-breeding. Greenhouse work is also given special attention at Ottawa. Canning experiments and demonstrations are carried on.

Illustration Stations.—This Division forms another connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmer. These Stations are now 64 in number. Each is located on the farm of a representative farmer, who does the work according to directions framed to illustrate the best rotations, the best varieties of crops, and the best

cultural methods, as determined by the work of years on the Experimental Farms.

Poultry.—The scope of work of the Poultry Division has been greatly extended during the last few years. It now covers the following main lines of investigation: artificial and natural incubation, poultry breeding, systems of breeding and rearing, production of heavy-laying strains, feeding for eggs and table and housing of poultry. Poultry survey work, i.e., the endeavour to get groups of farmers in various localities to keep accurate records of their poultry costs and returns, is already showing results in the better housing, breeding and care of the farm flock. Egg-laying contests and record of performance work are carried on.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Division deals with the breeding, variety tests and cultural methods, the warehousing and marketing of tobacco. A complete analysis of the soils of the tobacco-producing regions of Canada is being made. During the growing season, inspectors examine the tobacco fields of as many growers as possible, with a view to suggesting the best cultural methods and means of combating diseases and insect pests.

In addition to the work done by the Division of Extension and Publicity and Illustration Stations, the results of the work of the Experimental Farms are made available to the farmer (1) by correspondence; (2) by publications; (3) by "Seasonable Hints," now in its sixth year, a 16-page pamphlet brought out every four months, with a circulation of above 300,000; and (4) by articles in the press. The Farm officers devote considerable time each year to lecturing, demonstrating, judging at fairs and assisting at Short Courses in Agriculture. Excursions to the various Farms are also a valuable means of bringing the work to the attention of the farmer.

Provincial Experimental Farms and Stations.

Nova Scotia.

College of Agriculture, Truro.—About 430 acres are devoted to general farming, gardening and investigations. Conducted primarily as a college and distributing station for pure-bred live stock and seeds, investigational work does not occupy so prominent a position as it does at a purely experimental station. Nevertheless, practical experiments are being carried on amongst which the following are the most important. Nine years' experiments with ground limestone have given variable results, but the clover catch has been markedly improved on the poorer lands. Club root in turnips, cabbage, etc., has been almost perfectly controlled. Upon a run-out farm purchased in 1917, experiments are being conducted with basic slag, acid phosphate, bone meal, ground limestone and with the addition to all these of nitrate of soda. On the same land an experiment has been established to ascertain the returns of potatoes from applications of potash. On all these lands no barnyard manure is

being used; and an attempt is being made to demonstrate the possibility of bringing in land by the use of commercial fertilizers and of a triennial rotation during which a clover sod is once ploughed under. A permanent pasture experiment was begun seven years ago to determine the value of top dressing with basic slag, acid phosphate and wood ashes. Experiments to determine the fertilizing value of a crude salt mined at Malagash have given good results for mangolds and in some cases also for grain crops. Three classes of silage crops are being tried under identical conditions, viz., corn, sunflowers and "O.V.P." (the College name for a mixture of oats, peas and vetches). The value of the O.V.P. mixture is now thoroughly proved under Nova Scotia conditions. Sunflowers have given good results for one year; but corn has proved very variable. Field and garden experiments have shown good results from the use of home grown oats, wheat, turnips and tomatoes, as compared with seed of these crops grown elsewhere. Experiments have been started in the control of the cabbage root maggot, and with insects affecting orchard fruits, carrots and other vegetables. The cabbage root maggot is now perfectly controlled, but further work remains to be done with other root and vegetable pests. In the Poultry Department experiments are being conducted with various kinds of feed, with the use of electric light in laying pens during the winter and with various strains of poultry. Details of the College experimental work, including results obtained, are published in the Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture for the province.

Quebec.

Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.—The College is situated about 20 miles west of Montreal and is incorporated with McGill University. The College property comprises 786 acres divided as follows: main farm, 584 acres; cereal husbandry plots, 75 acres; poultry department, 17 acres; orchard, 35 acres; vegetable gardens, 25 acres; the campus, including driveways, lawns, trees, shrubs, flowerbeds, school garden and recreation fields for students of both sexes, 50 acres. The agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, bacteriology, botany, cereal husbandry, chemistry, horticulture, physics, poultry, zoology and entomology departments are all well equipped for the numerous researches and experiments under way. More complete information respecting the work of the College will be found on record in Canada Year Book of 1916-17, pp. 241-242 and 1918, pp. 235-237. The annual report of the College and the annual announcement should be consulted.

Oka Agricultural Institute.—This, situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, about 20 miles from Montreal, is one of the oldest experimental farms in Canada, and is fitted to board 150 pupils. A large number of dairy cattle is kept, and experimental work is carried on with these and with swine, poultry and bees. Horticulture is practised largely; the growth of apples and small fruits is a specialty.

The famous Oka cheese, made at this Institute, is sold widely in North America. The Institute was affiliated to the Laval University (now University of Montreal), on March 25, 1908.

School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.—The School is situated on the southeastern side of a shady hill from which it overlooks large farms and homesteads. Being less than one mile from the Intercolonial railway station, it is easily accessible, and attracts hundreds of visitors desirous of acquiring information. Students are divided into two classes: (1) pupils of the Agronomy Course, who are under instruction for four years, and (2) pupils of the Agricultural Course, who receive a special practical training of two years. The School is affiliated to the Laval University of Quebec, which awards the degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture) to successful students of the first class. Other successful students receive a Certificate of Agricultural Proficiency (Brevet de Capacité Agricole). Outside the School, short courses are held in different parishes of Lower Quebec, and special courses are provided for farmers at the School itself. Addresses, demonstrations and instruction in farm management are undertaken by the professors as well as various cultural experiments and mechanical trials.

Ontario.

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph.—The College and Experiment Station were established in 1874 to train young farmers in the science and practice of agriculture and to conduct agricultural experiments for the benefit of the province. The land property consists of a little more than 700 acres of average loam soil. The farm property consists of 500 acres: experimental plots of about 100 acres and campus and woodlots form the remainder. The growth of the institution as an educational centre has been very rapid. Academic work at the present time requires the space and equipment of sixteen large buildings for dormitories, class rooms and laboratories. Courses offered include a four year course for the degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture), a two-year course for the Associate Diploma, winter courses for farmers and farmers' sons, summer courses for teachers of the province and domestic science courses at Macdonald Institute. The teaching and experimental staff consists of about seventy-five members. In 1874 the College opened with 28 students. The total enrolment in long and short courses in the academic year 1919-20 was 2,386. More complete information respecting the researches and experimental work undertaken at the College will be found on record in the Canada Year Book of 1916-17, pp. 243-245, and 1918, pp. 238-241. Also reference may be made to the Forty-sixth Annual Report of the College, covering the year 1920.

Manitoba.

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.—Field husbandry experiments are conducted in three divisions: (1) Forage Crop

Improvement; (2) Cereal Crop Improvement; and (3) Soil and Crop Management. The work of the Forage Crop Improvement Division has for its object the production and improvement of plants suitable under Manitoba conditions for pasture and hay and fodder purposes. Varieties and strains of forage crops have been imported from the United States and European countries, and improvement is being obtained by selection and hybridization. The major investigation, are being conducted with alfalfa and red clover, but some work is also being done with sweet clover, timothy, western rye, bromes meadow fescue and meadow foxtail. Profitable results have been obtained in the improvement of fodder corn, especially by securing early maturing strains. The Cereal Crop Improvement Division has for its object the improvement of the cereal crops of Manitoba. The work under way consists of the testing and classification of cereal varieties with a view to standardization. The crops under study are wheat, oats, barley, flax, spring and fall rye, peas and buckwheat. Introductions of cereals have been made from various parts of the world, and selections have been made which promise to be of value. Hybridization for improvement is also followed, and some promising crosses are now under test. In the Soil and Crop Management Division the soil management projects include soil renovation and soil cultivation experiments. The crop management projects include experiments in cereal crop management, perennial and annual forage crop management, hoed crop management and cropping sequence. Some work is also being done in silage and in ascertaining the carrying capacity of the grasses and clovers when used for pasture.

The Departments of Botany, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Physics, Chemistry and Engineering are also doing considerable investigational work.

Saskatchewan.

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.—The College of Agriculture has over 1,300 acres of land at the University and another 560 acres about 35 miles distant which were bequeathed to the College by a pioneer settler, an ex-student of the University of Cambridge, England. Of the 1,300 acres, 210 acres are set aside for experimental work in field husbandry and horticulture. Two hundred and seventy acres of prairie were purchased in 1918, 100 acres of which have been broken for the Field Husbandry Department. The remaining 800 acres are operated as a general farm with great diversification of crops. The buildings, paddocks, etc., are located on an adjoining half section of land designated as the campus or building plot. The College offers a four year course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.S.A.), and a three year associate course for farmers' sons intending to make farming their life work. Short courses in general agriculture, tillage, crops, live stock, poultry, dairying and engineering, are held for adult farmers during the winter months, both at the College and at various points throughout the province.

Practical experiments are undertaken in the departments of field and animal husbandry, as well as a variety of scientific investigations in the departments of chemistry, physics, biology, engineering, etc.

Alberta.

College of Agriculture, Edmonton South.—A College of Agriculture has been established at the new University of Alberta, Edmonton South. Students completing two years at either of the six provincial Schools of Agriculture (situated at Claresholm, Olds, Vermilion, Gleichen, Raymond and Youngstown), enter the College for a three-years' course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. At these schools experiments are in progress to ascertain the varieties of cereals, grasses, clovers, alfalfa, forage, vegetables, roots, tubers, fruits, flowers and trees that will grow most successfully in the district. Tests with dates, rates and depths of seeding grain are under way. Such cultural methods as the following are under trial: Summer-fallow versus intertilled crops, wheat seeded in ground not ploughed; oat stubble disced seeded; oat stubble fall ploughed seeded to wheat; spring plough oat stubble and fall plough oat stubble seeded to oats; stubble burned seeded to wheat and pastured to oats; fall plough, pack, in fall, harrow and seed in spring; fall plough in fall, harrow and seed in spring; fall plough, harrow in fall, pack, harrow and seed next spring; spring plough, pack and seed; spring plough, harrow and seed; spring plough, harrow, pack and seed. In summer-fallow treatment the following are under test: Plough shallow in June, cultivate as required; plough deep in June, cultivate; plough August 1, cultivate; plough deep in June and merely clip the weeds, no cultivation; plough deep in June and leave the weeds to grow; plough deep in June, harrow, leave untilled; plough deep in June, harrow, leave untouched until September, then disc and harrow. In rotations the following are under test: Wheat, oats and barley seeded to (timothy), (red clover and alsike), oat green feed for hay, pasture and summerfallow; hay, pasture, oats, barley (seeded to timothy, red clover and alsike); wheat, oat green feed, barley (seeded to timothy and western rye), hay, and pasture; wheat, oat green feed, barley (sweet clover and alsike); wheat, oats, barley, (timothy and western rye), pasture, green feed (oats); hay, hay, pasture, oats, oats, barley (seeded to timothy and western rye), hay, pasture, green feed (oats); oats, wheat, summerfallow; oats, barley, summerfallow; oats, wheat, barley, summerfallow; oats, summerfallow; oats, barley, sweet clover and alsike; wheat, wheat, summerfallow; continuous summerfallow; wheat continuously manured in four years at 10 tons per acre; wheat continuously ; oats continuously; barley continuously; alfalfa continuously; brome continuously.

British Columbia.

Department of Agriculture.—The experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture include investigations in the three branches of Horticulture, Plant Pathology and Soils and Crops.

In the Horticultural Branch, experiments on the control of the Strawberry Root Weevil (*Otiorhynchus ovatus Linn.*) have been made at Gordon Head. Six acres of land in the centre of the strawberry section were leased for a period of six years, and on this piece of land crop rotation and barrier work is being conducted. The results up to the present have been very satisfactory. Fall application of Bordeaux mixture 3-4-40, applied whenever possible before the fall rains start, have given excellent results against Anthracnose on apples (*Neofabræa malicorticis*). Experiments on apple scab in the Kootenays, conducted near Nelson, showed that weak Bordeaux mixture, with a large excess of lime, such as has recently been recommended in the Maritime Provinces, gave excellent control, with little damage to the fruit by russeting. The foliage of the trees sprayed with this material was also of better size and colour. With McIntosh Reds there was some indication of the yield also being increased, but this was not the case with Northern Spies and Kings. Bordeaux dust also gave good results, but sulphur dust proved unsatisfactory. Dry lime sulphur was also tested with somewhat inconclusive results, the indications being, however, that it is less satisfactory than the liquid form. The Pitt Meadows Demonstration Plot which has been operated during the past few years was again carried on during the season of 1920. The work undertaken was similar to that of other years, except that a larger number of varieties were tested out, and experimental potato spraying was commenced. The varietal tests proved valuable and will be carried on next year. The work of the Pitt Meadows Demonstration Plot was commenced in the fall of 1916 for the following reasons: (1) unsatisfactory results were being obtained from the soil in that locality; (2) to find out what crops were the most suitable to the district. The results so far obtained clearly demonstrate that satisfactory crops of wheat, oats, corn and potatoes can be grown, provided that the land be well underdrained, that lime to counteract acidity and farmyard manure be applied.

University of British Columbia.—Considerable progress has been made with the clearing and preparation of land for experimental and general farm purposes. The investigational results obtained by the Departments of Agronomy and Horticulture are becoming increasingly valuable, especially for farmers and gardeners cultivating upland coast soils. In the Department of Animal Husbandry, excellent foundation stock has been purchased, consisting of Jerseys, Ayrshires, Shorthorns and Herefords. The University has also acquired good Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs and Southdown, Shropshire and Oxford Down sheep. Departments of dairying and poultry have been organized, and are carrying on investigational and instructional work. In addition to the teaching and investigational work at the University, the members of the Faculty of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Dominion and Provincial Governments, have organized and conducted considerable extension work throughout the province.

FORESTRY.

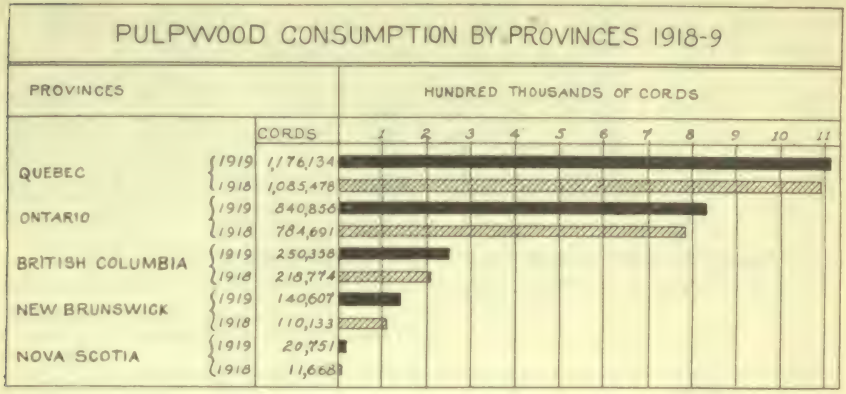
Up to and including the year 1916 the annual statistics of forest products were collected and published by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. For the calendar years 1917, 1918 and 1919, the statistics in Tables **55-60** have been collected and compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, and have formed part of the annual Census of Industry. The three diagrams on page 289 illustrate graphically by provinces, the production in Canada during 1918 and 1919 (1) of pulpwood, (2) of wood pulp and (3) of paper. To the statistics of production have been added two tables showing (Table **61**) the quantity and value of exports of wood pulp, by countries, for the fiscal years 1915-20 and (Table **62**) the quantity and value of wood, blocks and other, exported to the United States for the fiscal years 1904-20.

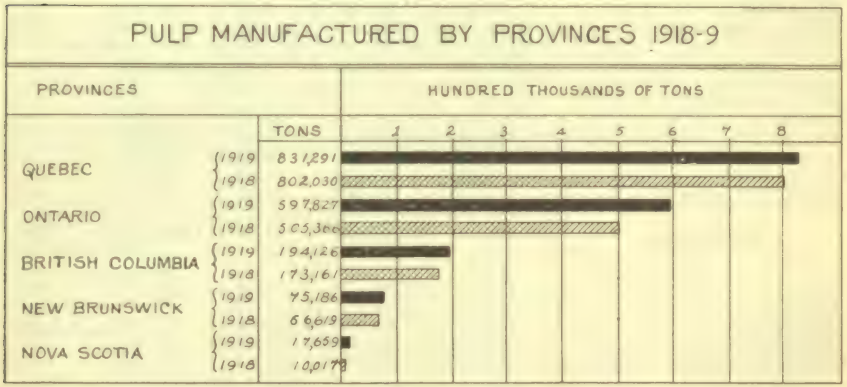
55.—Quantities and Values of the cut of Lumber, Shingles and Lath by Provinces, 1917, 1918 and 1919.

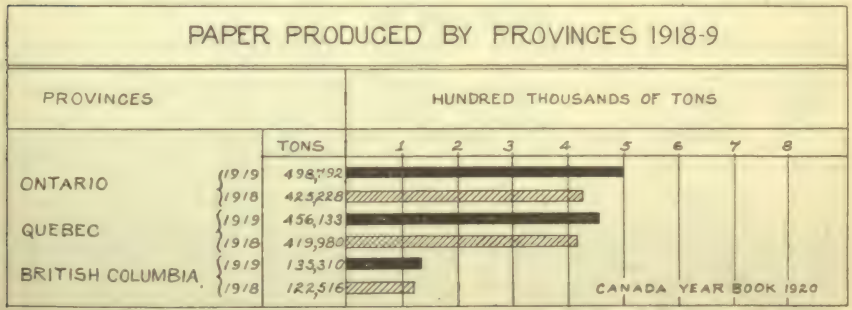
Province.	Lumber.		Shingles.		Lath.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1917.	M ft. b.m.	$	M	$	M	$
Ontario	1,110,264	25,438,449	74,423	249,801	225,410	774,152
British Columbia	1,191,712	22,109,301	2,390,402	6,606,875	42,679	116,557
Quebec	827,574	16,718,726	276,024	776,717	83,714	248,775
New Brunswick	593,497	11,216,326	237,405	670,723	185,034	544,169
Nova Scotia	236,710	4,404,109	14,329	37,560	32,154	98,981
Saskatchewan	88,375	2,036,029	20,695	73,265	176	777
Manitoba	54,246	962,146	–	–	13,793	32,633
Alberta	33,627	536,927	60	120	3,235	9,707
Prince Edward Island	6,896	125,309	7,618	16,154	754	2,267
Total	**4,142,871**	**83,547,322**	**3,020,956**	**8,431,215**	**616,949**	**1,828,018**
1918.						
Ontario	1,110,062	34,168,754	52,393	183,728	148,999	506,516
British Columbia	1,157,636	28,351,207	2,162,184	6,641,174	49,741	179,041
Quebec	841,084	20,916,604	249,160	775,058	78,633	214,711
New Brunswick	442,625	12,189,312	170,486	512,812	117,521	328,554
Nova Scotia	176,332	4,092,039	19,138	49,633	16,459	41,639
Saskatchewan	75,835	2,122,307	–	–	17,244	73,490
Manitoba	54,047	1,240,052	–	–	8,698	22,764
Alberta	22,388	473,694	212	577	–	–
Prince Edward Island	6,393	136,336	8,948	21,466	705	2,901
Yukon	229	10,315	–	–	–	–
Total	**3,886,631**	**103,700,620**	**2,662,521**	**8,184,448**	**438,100**	**1,369,616**
1919.						
Ontario	940,199	33,671,334	97,573	477,269	163,582	673,381
British Columbia	1,175,151	32,540,244	2,150,630	10,360,099	45,748	203,298
Quebec	884,612	30,195,646	312,926	1,346,146	134,035	500,327
New Brunswick	497,593	16,477,477	329,318	1,248,623	144,820	636,058
Nova Scotia	225,074	6,262,745	15,677	59,859	15,261	65,974
Saskatchewan	42,452	1,326,688	–	–	7,856	41,245
Manitoba	30,353	937,679	160	1,280	7,557	32,618
Alberta	26,173	696,518	525	4,375	100	425
Prince Edward Island	8,971	238,687	8,340	26,694	1,244	4,432
Yukon	253	12,680	–	–	–	–
Total	**3,830,831**	**122,359,748**	**2,915,149**	**13,524,345**	**520,203**	**2,157,758**

NOTE.—M ft. b.m. signifies 1,000 feet board measure.

Diagrams Illustrating the Paper-making Industry.







56.—Total Consumption and Value of Pulpwood, 1908-19.

Year.	Total Consumption.	Total Value.	Year.	Total Consumption.	Total Value.
	Cords.	$		Cords.	$
1908	482,777	2,931,653	1914	1,224,376	8,089,868
1909	622,129	3,464,080	1915	1,405,836	9,426,217
1910	598,487	3,585,154	1916	1,764,912	13,104,458
1911	672,288	4,338,024	1917	2,104,334	18,817,483
1912	866,042	5,215,582	1918	2,210,744	24,886,475
1913	1,109,034	7,243,368	1919	2,428,706	31,347,686

57.—Quantities and Values of Wood used in the Manufacture of Pulp, 1917-19.

Province.	Wood used.	Value.	Average Value per cord.	Pulp Produced.	Number of firms reporting.
1917.	Cords.	$	$ cts.	Tons.	No.
Quebec	1,109,869	9,551,432	8·60	784,250	25
Ontario	735,691	7,430,355	8·10	489,488	16
New Brunswick	105,586	733,482	6·95	58,340	5
Nova Scotia	18,374	133,451	7·26	20,355	5
British Columbia	134,814	968,763	7·19	111,875	5
Total	**2,104,334**	**18,817,483**	**8·94**	**1,464,308**	**56**
1918.					
Quebec	1,085,478	11,061,191	10·19	802,030	27
Ontario	784,691	10,395,717	13·25	505,366	21
New Brunswick	110,133	920,854	8·36	66,619	5
Nova Scotia	11,668	73,816	6·32	10,017	5
British Columbia	218,774	2,434,897	11·13	173,161	6
Total	**2,310,744**	**24,886,475**	**11·26**	**1,557,193**	**64**
1919.					
Quebec	1,176,134	13,830,734	11·76	831,291	29
Ontario	840,856	13,113,794	15·60	597,827	22
New Brunswick	140,607	1,459,942	10·38	75,186	5
Nova Scotia	20,751	153,519	7·40	17,659	5
British Columbia	250,358	2,789,697	11·15	194,126	5
Total	**2,428,706**	**31,347,686**	**12·91**	**1,716,089**	**66**

58.—Kinds of Wood used in the Manufacture of Pulp by Quantities and Values 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Kinds of Wood.	1917.			1918.			1919.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Value.
	Cords.	$	$ cts.	Cords.	$	$ cts.	Cords.	$	$ cts.
Spruce	1,678,656	14,711,131	8·76	1,638,733	18,887,125	11·53	1,787,868	23,353,694	13·06
Balsam Fir	309,515	3,040,396	9·92	447,243	4,604,987	10·29	480,636	6,290,132	13·09
Hemlock	101,321	950,175	9·38	89,007	1,038,867	11·67	118,013	1,221,222	10·35
Poplar	25,168	43,647	8·45	9,885	100,987	10·22	7,228	98,413	13·61
Jack Pine	2,850	25,650	9·00	25,851	254,384	9·84	15,402	149,844	9·73
All other	6,824	46,484	6·81	25	125	5·00	19,559	234,381	11·98
Total	**2,104,334**	**18,817,483**	**8·94**	**2,210,744**	**24,886,475**	**11·26**	**2,428,706**	**31,347,686**	**12·91**

59.—Quantities of Wood used and of Pulp manufactured, 1915-1919.

WOOD USED.

Process of Manufacture.		Quebec.	Ontario.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
		Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	Cords.
Mechanical	1915	425,626	247,825	8,344	20,870	41,111	743,776
	1916	448,938	308,416	7,154	14,437	48,313	827,258
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	964,479
	1918	488,765	291,767	6,825	11,668	73,699	872,724
	1919	543,079	364,681	7,635	20,751	74,361	1,010,457
Sulphite	1915	101,225	212,820	107,498	–	49,424	470,949
	1916	285,761	309,060	72,440	–	60,684	727,945
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	855,489
	1918	377,792	470,276	77,290	–	119,699	1,045,057
	1919	410,115	456,866	102,106	–	158,572	1,127,659
Sulphate	1915	164,811	20,000	–	–	–	184,811
	1916	181,818	20,136	–	–	–	201,954
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	274,646
	1918	212,613	21,187	26,018	–	25,376	285,194
	1919	216,099	16,970	30,866	–	17,425	281,360
Soda	1915	6,300	–	–	–	–	6,300
	1916	7,755	–	–	–	–	7,755
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	9,720
	1918	6,308	1,461	–	–	–	7,769
	1919	6,891	2,339	–	–	–	9,230
All processes	1915	697,962	480,627	115,842	20,870	90,535	1,405,836
	1916	924,272	637,612	79,594	14,437	108,997	1,764,912
	1917	–	–	–	–	–	2,104,334
	1918	1,085,478	784,691	110,133	11,668	218,774	2,210,744
	1919	1,176,134	840,856	140,607	20,751	250,358	2,428,706

NOTE.—For 1917, statistics are not available by provinces.

PULP MANUFACTURED.

Process of Manufacture.		Quebec.	Ontario.	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia.	British Columbia.	Total.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Mechanical	1915	425,626	247,825	8,344	20,870	41,111	743,776
	1916	448,938	308,416	7,154	14,437	48,313	827,258
	1917	519,891	310,620	7,245	20,355	65,620	923,731
	1918	466,355	277,922	6,463	10,017	91,588	879,510
	1919	515,457	351,572	6,447	17,659	99,767	990,902
Sulphite	1915	50,612	106,401	53,749	–	24,712	235,474
	1916	142,880	154,530	36,220	–	30,342	363,972
	1917	148,859	165,173	43,009	–	43,392	400,433
	1918	180,972	216,255	30,766	–	66,329	494,322
	1919	185,494	235,122	56,612	–	84,887	562,115
Sulphate	1915	82,405	10,000	–	–	–	92,405
	1916	90,909	10,068	–	–	–	100,977
	1917	111,924	12,981	8,086	–	2,863	135,854
	1918	124,507	10,459	29,390	–	15,244	179,600
	1919	126,945	9,931	12,127	–	9,472	158,475
Soda	1915	3,150	–	–	–	–	3,150
	1916	3,877	–	–	–	–	3,877
	1917	3,576	560	–	–	–	4,136
	1918	3,031	730	–	–	–	3,761
	1919	3,395	1,202	–	–	–	4,597
All processes	1915	561,793	364,226	62,093	20,870	65,823	1,074,805
	1916	686,604	473,014	43,374	14,437	78,655	1,296,084
	1917	784,250	489,488[1]	58,340	20,355	111,875	1,464,308[1]
	1918	802,030	505,366	66,619	10,017	173,161	1,557,193
	1919	831,291	597,827	75,186	17,659	194,126	1,716,089

[1]Includes 154 tons described as other fibre.

60.—Production of Paper by Provinces, 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Province.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Ontario	383,555	425,228	498,792
Quebec	391,130	419,980	456,133
British Columbia	79,004	122,516	135,310
Total	**853,689**	**967,724**	**1,090,235**

61.—Exports from Canada of Wood Pulp, by Countries, in the fiscal years 1915-1920.

Kinds.	1915.			1916.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per cwt.	Quantity.	Value.	Average value per cwt.
Chemical pulp—	cwt.	$	$ cts.	cwt.	$	$ cts.
United Kingdom	450	800	1·78	19,023	36,777	1·93
United States	2,289,661	4,550,196	1·99	3,288,816	6,405,616	1·95
Japan	133,071	252,707	1·90	182,510	349,639	1·92
Other countries	1,146	2,919	2·55	4,467	8,979	2·01
Total	**2,424,328**	**4,806,622**	**1·98**	**3,494,816**	**6,801,011**	**1·95**
Mechanical pulp—						
United Kingdom	2,195,036	1,495,521	0·68	362,531	299,264	0·83
United States	3,855,266	2,893,618	0·75	3,875,972	2,967,153	0·76
France	113,400	70,400	0·62	410,200	308,750	0·75
Other countries	–	–	–	500	370	0·74
Total	**6,163,703**	**4,459,539**	**0·72**	**4,649,203**	**3,575,537**	**0·77**
	1917.			1918.		
Chemical pulp—						
United Kingdom	668,750	2,677,923	4·00	343,486	1,603,738	4·67
United States	3,952,5801	1,107,819	2·81	4,681,7281	6,171,096	3·45
Japan	100,426	204,417	2·04	329,783	1,233,306	3·74
Other countries	12,241	42,761	3·49	30,013	125,673	4·18
Total	**4,733,997**	**14,032,920**	**2·96**	**5,385,010**	**19,133,813**	**3·55**
Mechanical pulp—						
United Kingdom	494,474	379,488	0·77	–	–	–
United States	5,495,221	5,487,424	1·00	4,311,694	6,487,097	1·50
France	626,285	471,040	0·75	–	–	–
Other countries	35,934	33,181	0·92	–	–	–
Total	**6,651,914**	**6,371,133**	**0·96**	**4,311,694**	**6,487,097**	**1·50**
	1919.			1920.		
Chemical pulp—						
United Kingdom	140,364	611,399	4·36	846,171	3,212,119	3·80
United States	7,414,825	26,256,265	3·54	6,830,736	25,550,882	3·74
Japan	639,997	2,775,486	4·34	802,385	3,709,968	4·62
Other countries	137,744	583,706	4·24	122,650	527,094	4·30
Total	**8,332,930**	**30,226,856**	**3·63**	**8,601,942**	**33,000,063**	**3·84**
Mechanical pulp—						
United Kingdom	2,528	3,033	1·20	1,938,225	1,802,281	0·93
United States	3,453,149	4,418,555	1·28	4,045,385	5,765,871	1·42
France	–	–	–	799,794	808,257	1·01
Other countries	53,049	58,327	1·10	4,236	7,010	1·65
Total	**3,508,726**	**4,479,915**	**1,28**	**6,787,640**	**8,383,419**	**1·23**

62.—Quantity and Value of Wood, Blocks and Other, for Pulp, exported to the United States, 1904-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Cords.	$	Fiscal Year.	Cords.	$
1904	479,238	1,788,049	1913	1,003,594	6,806,445
1905	593,624	2,600,814	1914	1,089,384	7,388,770
1906	614,286	2,649,106	1915	1,010,914	6,817,311
1907 (9 mos.)	452,846	1,998,805	1916	879,934	5,743,847
1908	901,861	4,655,371	1917	982,671	6,448,189
1909	794,986	4,356,391	1918	1,002,127	8,339,278
1910	965,271	6,076,628	1919	1,597,042	15,386,600
1911	936,791	6,092,715	1920	838,732	8,454,803
1912	879,775	5,697,901			

FISHERIES.

Capital invested.—The total capital invested in the fisheries amounted in the calendar year 1919 to $54,694,026, as compared with $60,212,863 in 1918 and $47,143,125 in 1917, these figures including, contrary to the practice of former years, investments of $20,366,701 in 1917, $30,334,129 in 1918, and $23,200,874 in 1919 in fish-canning and fish-curing establishments, the decline in the latter year being due to decrease in land and building values in British Columbia and in materials and supplies on hand in Quebec. Of the total for 1919, the sum of $27,306,212 was invested in connection with the sea fisheries and $4,186,940 in connection with the inland fisheries. Table **63** shows the distribution of capital amongst the various descriptions of vessels, boats, nets, traps, etc., used in both sea and inland fisheries, and in fish-canning and curing establishments, for the calendar years 1918 and 1919. A statement of the value of vessels, boats and fishing materials for each of the years 1880 to 1910-11 was given in the Year Book for 1911, p. 390. For subsequent years similar information has appeared in the Year Book annually.

Number of Employees.—According to Table **64**, the total number of persons employed in the fisheries of Canada in the calendar year 1919 was 86,160, as compared with 87,070 in 1918 and 95,122 in 1917. Of this number, 58,885 in 1919 were engaged in sea fisheries, 8,919 in inland fisheries, and 18,356 in fish-canning and curing establishments[1].

Fishing Bounties.—Under an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18), passed for development of the sea fisheries and encouragement of the building of fishing vessels, provision was made for the distribution in bounties of $150,000 annually among the owners of fishing vessels and fishermen engaged in fishing from boats in the deep sea fisheries of Canada. An Act of 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42) increased the amount to $160,000. By Order-in-Council of January 30, 1919, made under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of 1906, c. 46, the distribution of the appropriation of $160,000 for the year 1918-19 was made on the following basis: $1 per registered ton to owners of vessels, not

[1]For a description of the extent of Canadian Fisheries and the methods of capture, see Canada Year Book, 1914, page 230.

to exceed $80 for any one vessel, $6.25 to each vessel fisherman, $3.80 to each boat fisherman and $1 per boat to owners of fishing boats. The number of vessels which received bounties in 1919 was 748. The number of boats on which bounties were paid was 12,313. The total number of fishermen in vessels and boats to whom bounties were paid in 1919 was 21,918. The total fishing bounties paid in 1919 amounted to $155,136.

Table **65** shows by provinces the number of fishermen who received bounties and the amount of the bounties paid to them during each of the fiscal years 1916-1919.

63.—Number and Capital Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries of Canada, 1918 and 1919.

Description.	1918.		1919.	
Sea Fisheries.	No.	$	No.	$
Steam trawlers	2	140,000	10	1,075,000
Steam fishing vessels	39	1,049,193	27	551,000
Sailing and gasoline vessels	1,230	4,721,200	1,191	5,243,795
Boats, sail and row	19,059	1,039,972	16,874	925,755
Boats, gasoline	13,990	4,963,197	15,361	5,313,046
Carrying smacks	841	473,080	529	575,975
Halibut dories	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.	149,680	4,388,587	144,605	4,306,899
Weirs	792	1,154,820	808	1,008,140
Halibut gear (skates)	6,600	136,700	5,485	118,450
Trawls	27,357	440,393	21,577	448,807
Hand lines	76,351	118,590	76,761	134,431
Crab traps	3,510	17,550	4,000	24,000
Oyster plant equipment	1	20,500	1	20,500
Lobster traps	1,243,415	1,527,699	1,203,571	1,744,261
Lobster cars	40	2,000	–	–
Seines, reels and floats	77	7,200	–	–
Pile drivers	12	6,000	–	–
Hoisting engines	60	12,000	–	–
Fishing piers and wharves	2,581	2,071,407	2,773	2,031,570
Freezers and ice houses	807	2,440,260	827	2,354,635
Whaling Stations	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Salteries	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Small fish and smoke houses	8,767	1,353,025	8,092	1,312,948
Total Sea Fisheries	–	**26,083,473**	–	**27,189,212**
Inland Fisheries.				
Steam vessels and tugs	146	880,395	145	898,365
Boats, sail and row	4,020	156,677	2,675	171,212
Boats, gasoline	916	426,712	995	484,107
Gill nets	–	1,082,700	–	1,119,721
Seines	613	31,649	542	35,362
Pound nets	1,359	625,914	1,205	780,245
Hoop nets	1,287	48,366	2,582	70,018
Lines	58,935	5,194	69,334	6,292
Weirs	976	55,737	396	47,080
Piers and wharves	315	102,773	316	146,350
Freezers and ice houses	846	362,176	715	402,624
Small fish and smoke houses	140	24,555	139	24,615
Eeltraps	100	200	10	30
Fish wheels	3	355	2	250
Spears	269	858	199	669
Total Inland Fisheries	–	**3,804,261**	–	**4,186,940**

[1]Included with carrying smacks. [2]Included with factories. [3]Included with small fish and smoke houses.

63.—Number and Capital Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries of Canada, 1918 and 1919—concluded.

Description.	1918.		1919.	
Fish Canning and Curing Establishments.	No.	$	No.	$
Lobster canneries	534	2,977,188	520	2,031,409
Salmon canneries	81	15,619,857	76	13,961,100
Whale oil factory	5	1,118,040	10	1,475,121
Sardine canneries	3	1,288,486	1	1,131,228
Clam and other canneries	14	152,275	13	
Fish curing establishments	302	9,178,283	308	4,602,016
Total of Fish Canning and Curing Establishments	**939**	**30,334,129**	**928**	**23,200,874**
Grand Total Capital Invested in Fisheries	–	**60,221,863**	–	**54,577,026**

64.—Number of Persons Employed in the Fisheries of Canada, 1918 and 1919.

Men employed in	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.	
	1918.	1919.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers	34	200	–	–
Vessels	7,690	7,821	944	887
Boats	49,698	49,994	7,027	5,416
Carrying smacks	1,385	870	–	–
Fishing not in boats	–	–	1,738	2,616
Total	**58,807**	**58,885**	**9,709**	**8,919**

Employees in	In Fish Canning and Curing Establishments.					
	1918.			1919.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Lobster canneries	3,483	3,133	6,616	3,730	3,516	7,246
Sardine canneries	182	343	525	339	384	723
Clams and other canneries	110	144	254			
Salmon canneries	5,251	2,644	7,895	4,582	2,415	6,997
Whale oil and fish oil factories	211	1	212	377	8	385
Fish curing establishments	2,658	394	3,052	2,527	478	3,005
Total	**11,895**	**6,659**	**18,554**	**11,555**	**6,801**	**18,356**
Grand Total	**80,411**	**6,659**	**87,070**	**79,359**	**6,801**	**86,160**

Inland Fish Markets.—Other government assistance to the fishing industry takes the form of encouraging the development of markets for fresh fish in the interior of the country by payment of one-third of the ordinary express charges on shipments of fresh fish from the Atlantic coast to points as far west as the eastern boundary of Manitoba and from the Pacific coast as far east as that boundary. Cold storage cars by fast freight are placed at the disposal of shippers

from the Atlantic seaboard, and aid is rendered in the building of small cold storage establishments for the storing of bait. Fish-breeding is carried on by the Dominion Government upon an extensive scale, the expenditure for this service in 1919-20 amounting to $305,477. The hatcheries in operation number altogether 45, including ten subsidiary hatcheries; there are also retaining ponds for Atlantic salmon. The hatcheries are situated in Prince Edward Island (1), Nova Scotia (5), New Brunswick (7), Quebec (5), Ontario (8), Manitoba (3), Saskatchewan (1), Alberta (2) and British Columbia (13). In addition, there is one hatchery in British Columbia, which is operated by the British Columbia Packers' Association.

Production and Value of Fisheries.—The total value of the products of the Canadian fishing industry in the calendar year 1919 was $56,508,479, as compared with $60,250,544 in 1918 and $52,213-044 in 1917. For 1918 the value was the largest on record. The decrease of $3,742,065 was, however, largely due to lower prices rather than to smaller quantities, as is indicated by Table **54**, which shows that out of a total increase in the value of fish exported of $5,148,000 in the fiscal year 1920 as compared with the previous year. (the fiscal year 1920 nearly corresponding to the calendar year 1919), larger quantities accounted for $8,389,000, which was offset to the extent of $3,241,000 by lower prices.

65.—Government Bounties to Fishermen in the fiscal years 1916 to 1919.

Province.	Number of men who received bounties.				Values of bounties paid.			
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Is'd.	2,073	2,397	2,333	1,805	9,962	10,756	10,392	8,702
Nova Scotia	13,697	14,254	14,141	13,538	88,212	86,115	85,001	85,521
New Brunswick	2,399	2,498	2,492	2,240	17,540	17,538	17,114	16,085
Quebec	9,986	10,360	10,875	9,667	44,286	45,484	47,168	44,828
Total	**28,155**	**29,509**	**29,841**	**27,250**	**160,000**	**159,893**	**159,675**	**155,136**

66.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish Marketed in Canada during the Calendar Years 1918 and 1919.

Kinds of Fish.		1918.		1919.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Cod, used fresh	cwt.	202,235	1,207,758	166,530	862,746
" green salted	"	315,855	2,471,740	278,091	1,711,431
" smoked fillets	"	5,579	54,592	13,145	179,229
" smoked	"	491	9,205	3,374	55,048
" dried	"	520,818	5,914,891	605,135	6,811,315
" canned	cases.	520	4,680	1,690	13,520
" boneless	cwt.	31,547	418,541	29,009	353,548
" roe	"	1,183	2,155	–	–

66.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish Marketed in Canada during the Calendar Years 1918 and 1919—con.

Kinds of Fish.		1918.		1919.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Haddock, used fresh	cwt.	191,596	950,845	130,211	537,889
" canned	cases	28,360	227,107	34,055	298,449
" fillets	cwt.	4,559	32,614	–	–
" smoked	"	56,535	654,647	39,849	375,905
" green-salted	"	33,487	228,389	65,444	303,233
" dried	"	72,266	697,969	66,673	531,185
" boneless	"	255	4,600	139	2,085
Hake and cusk, used fresh	"	12,932	47,081	21,508	68,933
" " green-salted	"	80,121	422,450	69,401	302,172
" " smoked fillets	"	5,138	71,758	13,503	49,188
" " smoked	"	20	200	–	–
" " dried	"	27,680	247,800	22,511	195,108
" " canned	cases	825	5,890	–	–
" " boneless	cwt.	4,498	49,386	2,631	30,169
Pollock, used fresh	"	7,243	30,388	16,494	55,808
" green-salted	"	28,845	162,115	44,689	207,520
" smoked fillets	"	–	–	15	97
" dried	"	39,688	381,879	40,726	336,775
" boneless	"	90	450	65	784
" canned	cases	–	–	160	1,280
Whiting	cwt.	172	1,451	53	284
Tongues and sounds pickled or dried	"	1,638	35,433	1,073	10,469
Halibut, used fresh	"	203,379	5,448,546	240,728	5,114,416
" smoked	"	4,256	40,784	505	5,306
" salted	"	112	896	15	120
Flounders, brill, plaice, etc	"	21,250	167,161	28,815	142,547
Skate	"	4,820	20,663	2,928	8,620
Soles	"	12,564	93,483	14,377	91,407
Herring, used fresh	"	181,576	508,937	63,765	189,323
" boneless	"	1,253	24,857	2,230	39,651
" canned	cases	74,470	428,514	73,639	399,963
" smoked	cwt.	67,113	494,875	95,912	536,704
" dry-salted	"	175,493	352,786	262,225	504,972
" pickled	brl.	139,711	1,502,807	66,701	517,348
" used as bait	"	260,850	356,146	231,286	418,136
" used as fertilizer	"	24,745	24,191	24,120	24,912
Mackerel, used fresh	cwt.	106,804	959,302	106,867	987,146
" canned	cases	2,110	17,728	1,743	12,504
" salted	brl.	38,941	960,181	42,897	1,036,199
Sardines, canned	cases	177,193	1,227,988	119,225	593,811
" sold fresh and salted	brl.	218,515	1,092,525	187,237	236,263
Pilchards, used fresh	cwt.	17,359	47,894	76	406
" canned	cases	63,693	336,225	63,065	370,841
" salted	brl.	2,472	29,584	78	624
" smoked	cwt.	15	150	–	–
Alewives, used fresh	"	28,601	54,867	12,681	33,960
" salted	brl.	18,586	149,807	17,749	170,060
" smoked	cwt.	3,432	22,339	2,069	19,418
Bass	"	1,335	15,884	823	13,450
Perch	"	949	11,252	2,243	19,808
Salmon, used fresh	"	291,896	3,571,865	460,413	3,824,158
" canned	cases	1,633,789	14,067,249	1,394,215	13,842,140
" smoked	cwt.	1,978	35,272	7,167	62,475
" dry-salted	"	500	5,537	8,235	34,720
" mild cured	"	11,695	136,670	5,882	95,559
" pickled	"	638	6,692	842	8,468
" roe	"	3,101	15,507	512	5,120
Shad, used fresh	"	1,210	13,761	917	9,046
" salted	brl.	110	1,689	44	685

66.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish Marketed in Canada during the Calendar Years 1918 and 1919—concluded.

Kinds of Fish.		1918.		1919.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Smelts	cwt.	87,460	970,156	75,653	834,835
Sturgeon, used fresh	"	134	2,118	277	6,034
Trout	"	2,050	30,066	1,315	18,613
Black cod, used fresh	cwt.	14,224	182,062	7,792	67,249
" green-salted	"	276	5,520	–	–
" smoked	"	8,503	96,402	3,573	49,331
" dried	"	–	1,050	–	–
Red cod, etc., used fresh	"	2,646	13,272	5,952	37,368
" green-salted	"	30	150	–	–
" smoked	"	3,900	30,000	205	2,045
Albacore, used fresh	"	9,385	70,904	7,396	41,485
" canned	cases	289	3,210	100	900
Caplin	brl.	19,590	29,955	24,195	82,930
Eels	cwt.	3,816	34,533	2,768	23,473
Greyfish, canned	cases	146	584	9	45
" exported to U.S.A.	cwt.	59,194	29,607	–	–
Octopus	"	219	2,321	484	6,760
Oulachons	"	1,049	8,476	139	2,405
Squid	brl.	6,911	32,104	11,023	31,028
Swordfish	cwt.	4,458	71,185	6,013	97,945
" canned	cases	24	320	–	–
Tom cod	cwt.	12,504	37,249	11,542	34,790
Mixed fish	"	3,043	7,879	1,722	2,845
Shellfish:—					
Clams and Quahaugs	brl.	31,034	73,134	22,745	74,381
" " canned	cases	16,592	96,665	14,599	85,744
Cockles	cwt.	103	309	28	70
Crabs	"	5,352	54,660	6,446	55,102
Lobsters in shell	"	59,251	1,273,247	85,340	1,224,882
" canned	cases	107,812	2,254,690	128,759	4,095,934
" Tomalley	"	354	3,167	1,305	17,527
Mussels	cwt.	307	307	281	281
Oysters	brl.	13,718	123,570	14,565	153,276
Scallops, shelled	"	22,858	67,260	25,319	75,463
" canned	cases	148	1,776	129	1,548
Shrimps	cwt.	805	23,930	767	17,528
Winkles	"	380	609	2,094	5,552
Sealskins, fur	No.	88	2,440	70	1,294
" hair	"	15,290	59,153	6,159	18,618
Porpoise skins	"	342	6,840	184	3,680
Whalebone and meal	ton	500	24,655	344	10,320
Whale fertilizer	"	1,023	101,111	1,200	108,000
Porpoise oil	gal.	15,005	15,005	7,360	7,360
Seal "	"	50,766	50,764	18,754	18,110
Whale "	"	1,317,445	1,175,437	609,969	530,548
Whale meat, canned	cases	29,085	81,075	–	–
Fish oil	gal.	457,870	457,483	475,047	422,372
Fish glue	"	640	320	360	1,230
Fish offal	ton	2,283	13,020	8,944	8,722
Fish bones	cwt.	3,640	3,525	2,523	4,628
Fish skins	"	1,201	1,713	5,129	10,862
Fertilizer	ton	8,157	15,423	4,597	32,831
Guano	"	175	10,500	–	–
Totals		–	**54,231,539**	–	**50,990,815**

67.—Quantities and Values of Inland Fish Marketed in Canada during the Calendar Years 1918 and 1919.

Kinds of Fish.		1918.		1919.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Alewives, fresh	cwt.	865	4,325	555	2,775
" salted	brl.	832	6,656	475	4,987
Bass	cwt.	87	1,127	27	410
Carp	"	13,958	35,772	12,397	54,236
Catfish	"	10,268	83,665	6,360	52,568
Caviar	lb.	10,619	11,458	7,084	7,084
Eels	cwt.	7,500	47,207	9,562	114,505
Goldeyes, fresh	"	3,583	15,850	527	2,388
" smoked	"	814	13,578	919	15,618
Herring, fresh	"	202,814	993,293	109,811	678,846
" salted	brl.	3,316	33,155	5,727	37,225
Maskinonge	cwt.	107	1,185	4	65
Mixed fish	"	79,150	344,212	39,435	183,057
Mullets, fresh	"	24,551	79,978	26,833	59,884
" canned	cases	282	2,087	–	–
Perch	cwt.	26,822	139,356	16,483	165,449
Pickerel	"	61,956	567,854	61,727	582,744
Pickerel (blue)	"	8,132	81,326	23,917	167,419
Pike, fresh	"	58,032	394,826	58,163	327,675
" canned	cases	1,034	8,688	–	–
Porpoise	NO.	165	8,850	104	6,240
Salmon	cwt.	1,848	30,725	826	17,273
Shad	"	241	4,136	1,026	15,104
Smelts	"	105	1,050	30	360
Sturgeon	"	5,099	76,830	3,813	58,657
" bladders	NO.	2,061	1,237	4	2
Trout, fresh	cwt.	72,186	717,389	63,836	813,868
" salted	brl.	6,132	61,315	2,345	30,485
Tullibee, fresh	cwt.	73,745	321,624	49,457	268,999
" canned	cases	333	2,398	–	–
Whitefish, fresh	cwt.	200,172	1,901,548	196,953	1,845,854
" salted	brl.	1,656	16,565	299	3,887
" canned	cases	975	9,750	–	–
Total		–	**6,019,005**	–	**5,517,664**

68.—Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes, 1915-16 to 1916-17 and Calendar Years 1917-1919.

Kinds of Fish.		Fiscal Years.		Calendar Years.			Increase or decrease in 1919 compared with 1918. Inc (+) Dec. (–)
		1915-16.	1916-17.	1917.	1918.	1919.	
Salmon	cwt.	1,410,769	1,239,668	1,642,770	1,531,773	1,688,653	+ 156,880
	$	11,262,381	10,882,431	17,411,029	17,869,517	17,889,913	+ 20,396
Cod	cwt.	2,152,756	2,026,231	2,215,455	2,206,666	2,606,770	+ 400,104
	$	4,489,496	5,449,964	7,402,516	10,083,562	9,987,612	– 95,950
Cod, black	cwt.	–	–	87,532	29,666	10,527	– 19,439
	$	–	–	879,404	285,034	116,580	– 168,454
Lobster	cwt.	445,277	480,898	474,871	264,096	345,806	+ 81,710
	$	4,506,155	5,508,054	5,546,265	3,531,104	5,338,343	+ 1,807,239
Herring	cwt.	1,894,774	1,751,314	1,481,708	1,973,669	1,573,986	– 399,683
	$	2,906,887	3,050,421	3,693,688	4,719,561	3,347,080	– 1,372,481
Haddock	cwt.	582,522	582,028	712,416	554,366	564,574	+ 10,208
	$	1,232,022	1,711,271	2,936,719	2,796,171	2,048,746	– 747,425

68.—Quantity and Value of Chief Commercial Fishes, 1915-16 to 1916-17 and Calendar Years 1917-1919—concluded.

Kinds of Fish.	Fiscal Years.		Calendar Years.			Increase or decrease 1919 compared with 1918. Inc. (+) Dec. (−)
	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917.	1918.	1919.	
Halibut..... cwt.	226,151	142,823	140,024	207,139	243,449	+ 36,310
$	2,261,776	2,263,573	2,066,635	5,490,226	5,119,842	− 370,384
Sardines..... cwt.	336,794	315,832	274,359	295,770	214,525	− 81,245
$	1,229,096	1,481,261	1,910,705	2,320,513	830,074	− 1,490,439
Mackerel..... cwt.	180,990	156,075	167,067	196,781	229,877	+ 33,096
$	990,329	924,746	1,333,354	1,937,211	2,035,849	+ 98,638
Whitefish..... cwt.	153,529	164,992	178,838	205,044	197,403	− 7,641
$	1,048,641	1,135,486	1,248,006	1,927,863	1,849,741	− 78,122
Smelts..... cwt.	67,607	68,629	73,153	87,555	75,271	− 12,284
$	632,733	847,357	1,027,555	971,206	835,195	− 136,011
Hake and Cusk..... cwt.	379,959	385,953	321,605	245,051	244,749	− 302
$	520,051	757,456	890,265	844,565	645,570	− 198,995
Trout..... cwt	115,999	88,701	75,662	86,608	68,670	− 17,938
$	870,209	741,610	699,950	808,770	862,966	+ 521,196
Pickerel..... cwt	55,722	105,428	86,425	70,088	61,727	− 8,361
$	901,183	871,719	650,632	649,180	582,744	− 66,436
Pollock..... cwt	138,801	143,306	189,908	164,502	227,963	+ 63,461
$	193,788	268,756	486,195	574,832	602,264	+ 27,432
Pilchards..... cwt	–	–	1,363	72,723	65,624	− 7,099
$	–	–	11,810	413,853	371,871	− 41,982
Pike..... cwt.	69,229	73,993	79,383	60,100	58,163	− 1,937
$	347,355	404,453	429,396	403,514	327,675	− 75,839
Tullibee..... cwt.	55,787	58,537	64,910	74,411	49,457	− 24,954
$	165,569	301,060	333,686	324,022	268,999	− 55,023
Clams and Quahaugs..cwt.	73,713	54,942	55,655	40,554	36,446	− 4,098
$	240,611	195,805	222,965	169,799	160,125	− 9,674
Alewives..... cwt.	97,032	80,020	98,727	78,616	70,577	− 8,039
$	120,126	117,083	196,482	237,994	129,807	− 108,187
Perch..... cwt.	19,218	22,773	24,707	27,886	18,547	− 9,339
$	98,119	114,656	126,723	150,608	185,257	+ 34,649
Oysters..... cwt.	21,386	18,361	13,632	13,916	14,565	+ 649
$	147,628	147,751	109,265	123,570	153,276	+ 29,706

69.—Total Value of Fisheries by Provinces in the fiscal years 1916-1917 and Calendar Years 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Province.	Fiscal Years.		Calendar Years.		
	1916. $	1917. $	1917. $	1918. $	1919. $
Prince Edward Island.....	933,682	1,344,179	1,786,310	$1,148,201	1,536,844
Nova Scotia.....	9,166,851	10,092,902	14,468,319	15,143,066	15,171,929
New Brunswick.....	4,737,145	5,656,859	6,143,088	6,298,990	4,979,574
Quebec.....	2,076,851	2,991,624	3,414,378	4,568,773	4,258,731
Ontario.....	3,341,182	2,658,993	2,866,419	3,175,111	3,410,750
Manitoba.....	742,925	1,390,002	1,543,288	1,830,435	1,031,117
Saskatchewan.....	165,888	231,946	320,238	447,012	475,797
Alberta.....	94,134	144,317	184,009	318,913	333,330
British Columbia.....	14,538,320	14,637,346	21,518,595	27,282,223	25,301,607
Yukon.....	63,730	60,210	67,400	37,820	8,800
**Total for Canada.....	**35,860,708**	**39,208,378**	**52,312,044**	**60,250,544**	**56,508,479**

70.—Total Value of the Fisheries of Canada in the fiscal years 1870-1919.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	$		$		$		$
1870	6,577,391	1883	16,958,192	1896	20,407,425	1909-10	29,629,167
1871	7,573,199	1884	17,766,404	1897	22,783,546	1910-11	29,965,433
1872	9,570,116	1885	17,722,973	1898	19,667,121	1911-12	34,667,872
1873	10,754,997	1886	18,679,288	1899	21,891,706	1912-13	33,389,464
1874	11,681,886	1887	18,386,103	1900	21,557,639	1913-14	33,207,748
1875	10,350,385	1888	17,418,510	1901	25,737,153	1914-15	31,264,631
1876	11,117,000	1889	17,665,256	1902	21,959,433	1915-16	35,860,708
1877	12,005,934	1890	17,714,902	1903	23,101,878	1916-17	39,208,378
1878	13,215,678	1891	18,977,878	1904	23,516,439	1917[1]	52,312,044
1879	13,529,254	1892	18,941,171	1905	29,479,562	1918[1]	60,250,544
1880	14,499,979	1893	20,686,661	1906	26,279,485	1919[1]	56,508,479
1881	15,817,162	1894	20,719,573	1907-08	25,499,349		
1882	16,824,092	1895	20,199,338	1908-09	25,451,085		

[1]Calendar year.

71.—Value of Exports and Imports of Fish and Fish Products, 1902-1920.

Year.	Exports, fisheries, domestic.	Imports of fish for home consumption.		Year.	Exports, fisheries, domestic.	Imports of fish for home consumption.	
		Dutiable.	Free.			Dutiable.	Free.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1902	14,143,294	591,064	451,835	1911	15,675,544	1,123,581	669,033
1903	11,800,184	629,545	633,680	1912	16,704,678	1,203,045	984,458
1904	10,759,029	704,577	685,936	1913	16,336,721	1,519,571	910,923
1905	11,114,318	713,264	630,660	1914	20,623,560	1,469,305	635,231
1906	16,025,840	756,410	1,152,253	1915	19,687,068	1,080,225	568,880
1907[1]	10,362,142	699,218	862,880	1916	22,377,977	804,398	537,342
1908	13,867,367	795,612	1,026,996	1917	24,889,253	1,259,799	818,613
1909	13,319,664	746,315	814,770	1918	32,602,151	966,643	1,397,127
1910	15,663,162	909,036	715,703	1919	37,137,072	1,054,848	2,079,530
				1920	42,285,035	2,605,379	1,334,718

[1]Nine months.

72.—Exports of the Fisheries, the Produce of Canada, by principal countries, in the fiscal years 1919 and 1920.

Exports to—	1919.	1920.	Exports to—	1919.	1920.
	$	$		$	$
United Kingdom	8,634,284	9,890,805	United States	18,525,817	18,568,204
Australia	1,166,210	538,566	Brazil	543,426	1,522,939
British W. Indies	1,075,326	1,622,398	Cuba	2,581,561	2,387,528
British Guiana	239,078	349,843	Dutch Guiana	48,019	98,131
New Zealand	478,619	444,009	Dutch E. Indies	4,212	19,440
Newfoundland	63,034	90,845	France	926,138	2,617,492
Hong Kong	27,431	91,760	French W. Indies	34,158	33,457
Bermuda	61,804	70,016	Italy	848,775	145,120
Straits Settlements	70,593	304,842	Japan	263,674	504,333
Fiji Islands	68,724	71,993	Porto Rico	1,044,583	1,301,354
			Chile	87,856	170,997
			Argentine	61,580	71,896
Egypt	–	3,566	Panama	133,886	57,354
Other British Possessions	47,384	127,934	Norway	–	39,681
			Sweden	–	80,212
			China	2,992	215,419
			Miquelon and St. Pierre	39,042	6,409
			Other foreign countries	48,866	838,732
Total British Empire	**11,932,487**	**13,606,577**	**Total foreign countries**	**25,204,585**	**28,621,419**
			Grand total of exports	**37,137,072**	**42,285,035**

73.—Exports of the Fisheries, compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1919 and 1920. ("000" omitted).

Description of Exports.	Actual Value 1920.	Value at prices of 1919.	Actual Value. 1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Due to higher (+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Codfish, fresh and frozen	162	196	171	− 9	− 34	+ 25
Codfish, dry salted	8,002	7,931	7,529	+ 473	+ 71	+ 402
Codfish, wet salted / Codfish pickled	1,243	1,390	2,119	− 876	− 147	− 729
Codfish, smoked	6	4	10	− 4	+ 2	− 6
Haddock, fresh and frozen	145	177	120	+ 25	− 32	+ 57
Haddock, dried	549	893	412	+ 137	− 344	+ 481
Haddock, smoked	138	177	172	− 34	− 39	+ 5
Pollock, hake and cusk, fresh and frozen	50	59	270	− 220	− 9	− 211
Pollock, hake and cusk, dried	627	664	593	+ 34	− 37	+ 71
Tongues and sounds	8	15	30	− 22	− 7	− 15
Halibut, fresh and frozen	476	454	629	− 153	+ 22	− 175
Herring, sea, fresh and frozen	153	643	549	− 396	− 490	+ 94
Herring, sea, pickled	730	963	1,307	− 577	− 233	− 344
Herring, sea canned	471	472	695	− 224	− 1	− 223
Herring, sea, smoked	513	574	380	+ 133	− 61	+ 194
Mackerel, fresh and frozen	484	534	566	− 82	− 50	− 32
Mackerel, pickled	949	1,165	850	+ 99	− 216	+ 315
Salmon, fresh and frozen	1,420	3,092	794	+ 626	− 1,672	+ 2,298
Salmon, canned	12,067	13,252	10,298	+ 1,769	− 1,185	+ 2,954
Salmon, chum	71	99	298	− 227	− 28	− 199
Salmon, pickled	208	170	144	+ 64	+ 38	+ 26
Smelts	764	755	678	+ 86	+ 9	+ 77
Clams, fresh and canned	36	13	14	+ 22	+ 23	− 1
Lobsters, fresh	848	793	789	+ 59	+ 55	+ 4
Lobsters, canned	4,084	2,702	2,230	+ 1,854	+ 1,382	+ 472
Sea, fish other, fresh	35	49	127	− 92	− 14	− 78
Sea fish, other, preserved	34	3	359	− 325	+ 31	− 356
Herring, lake, fresh and frozen	662	545	818	− 156	+ 117	− 273
Herring, lake, pickled	98	88	42	+ 56	+ 10	+ 46
Salmon or lake trout	299	297	264	+ 35	+ 2	+ 33
Tullibee	313	378	232	+ 81	− 65	+ 146
Whitefish	1,060	988	1,078	− 18	+ 72	− 90
Fish, other fresh and frozen	1,848	1,704	1,408	+ 440	+ 144	+ 296
Bait fish	24	54	37	− 13	− 30	+ 17
Fish oil, cod	384	510	400	− 16	− 126	+ 110
Fish oil, other	124	163	124	–	− 39	+ 39
Seal oil	49	52	121	− 72	− 3	− 69
Whale oil	682	850	66	+ 616	− 168	+ 784
Other articles of the fisheries	2,469	2,658	414	+ 2,055	− 189	+ 2,244
Totals	**42,285**	**45,526**	**37,137**	**+ 5,148**	**− 3,241**	**+ 8,389**
Increase or decrease per cent	–	–	–	13·86	7·12	22·59

MINERALS.

Mineral Statistics.—The results of the census of mineral production, taken in 1911, were published in the Year Book of 1913 (pages 196-199). In the present edition the Canadian statistics given

are limited to those of the Dominion Government and of the Departments of Mines of the Provincial Governments. To the statistics of production in this section have been added statements of the imports of Portland cement (Table **94**), of the imports of anthracite and bituminous coal (Table **95**) and of the exports of coal (Table **96**).

Dominion Department of Mines.—According to the preliminary report of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics of the Dominion Department of Mines, the total value of the metal and mineral production of 1920 was $217,775,080, as compared with $176,686,390, the finally revised figures of 1919. This is an increase of $41,088,690, or 23·3 p.c., over 1919, and is the highest figure on record, exceeding the 1918 previous record figure of $211,301,897 by $6,473,183. In this calculation, and throughout the tables which follow, the term "production" signifies the quantity sold or shipped. Mineral products not sold or shipped at the end of the year are not, except in the case of pig-iron, included as "production." Values of metallic minerals, whether refined in Canada or not, are calculated on the basis of the average price of the metal in some recognized market, usually New York, though for lead Montreal prices are now used. The value of non-metallic minerals is given as at the mine or point of shipment.

The production of metallic minerals increased from $73,262,793 in 1919 to $77,236,370 in 1920, an increase of $3,973,577, due in the main to increases in the quantities and values of nickel and zinc produced. The production of silver declined both in quantity and value, while gold production was practically stationery.

The production of non-metallic minerals (other than structural materials and clay products) increased from $76,002,087 in 1919 to $103,353,862 in 1920, an increase of $27,351,775, due in the main to a considerable increase in quantity and a very large increase ($22,913,504) in the value of coal produced, and to a large increase in the value of asbestos. The production of natural gas showed, on the other hand, a considerable decrease in quantity, though value was slightly larger.

The third class of mineral products—that of structural materials and clay products—showed, as between 1919 and 1920, a large increase from $27,421,510 to $38,184,848. This increase was mainly due to the increase of building which followed the end of the war.

Minerals compared as to Quantity and Value.—Table **76** gives the results of calculations intended to show for each mineral product the increase or decrease in total value for 1920, as compared with 1919, that is due (a) to difference in price and (b) to difference in quantity. Table **97** makes similar comparisons with respect to the exports of mineral products. It shows that the decrease in the value of mineral products exported in the fiscal year 1920 as compared with 1919 was $15,199,000. The increase due to higher prices was $4,809,000, whilst $20,008,000 was a decrease due to smaller quantities exported, the percentages being 19·61 net decrease, 6·20 increase due to higher prices and 25·81 decrease due to smaller quantities.

74.—Quantities and Values of Minerals produced in Canada, Calendar Years 1919 and 1920.

Description.		1919.		1920.[1]	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metallic.			$		$
Cobalt, metallic and contained in oxide, etc.	lb.	530,371	1,325,928	593,920	1,484,800
Copper	"	75,053,581	14,028,265	81,155,360	14,166,479
Gold, fine	oz.	766,764	15,850,423	766,912	15,853,478
Iron, pig from Canadian ore	ton	38,457	899,406	75,869	2,066,997
Iron ore, sold for export	"	5,883	46,525	7,855	58,476
Lead	lb.	43,827,699	3,053,037	33,985,974	3,803,346
Molybdenite (exports)	"	83,002	69,203	–	–
Nickel	"	44,544,883	17,817,953	61,136,493	24,454,597
Platinum, palladium etc., crude	oz.	62	3,534	1,922	122,661
Platinum, crude	"	48	3,597	17	704
Silver, fine	"	16,020,657	17,802,474	12,793,541	12,908,683
Zinc	lb.	32,194,707	2,362,448	40,166,200	3,081,149
Total	$	–	**73,262,793**	–	**77,236,370**
Non-Metallic.					
Actinolite	ton	80	880	100	1,160
Arsenic, white and in ore	"	3,389	509,924	2,408	313,575
Asbestos	"	136,765	10,909,452	167,731	13,677,841
Asbestic	"	22,471	65,917	20,956	57,601
Barytes, Manganese and Talc	"	1,129	22,313	–	131,822
Chromite	"	8,541	228,898	10,500	244,984
Coal	"	13,681,218	54,413,349	16,623,598	76,326,853
Feldspar	"	14,679	86,231	36,856	274,075
Fluorspar	"	5,063	97,837	11,229	260,446
Graphite	"	1,360	100,221	2,227	173,537
Grindstones	"	2,020	60,516	2,319	78,136
Gypsum	"	299,063	1,215,287	429,144	1,876,595
Magnesite	"	11,273	328,465	13,378	512,756
Magnesium Sulphate	"	738	9,115	1,855	30,648
Mica	"	2,754	273,788	2,150	368,297
Mineral Water	$	–	71,015	–	24,109
Natural Gas	M cu. ft.	19,937,769	4,176,037	16,961,284	4,225,887
Oxides	ton	11,862	113,427	18,768	144,409
Peat	"	986	6,561	3,900	15,600
Petroleum	brl.	240,466	736,324	196,937	821,545
Phosphate	ton	4	331	–	–
Pyrites	"	176,487	522,704	174,744	751,009
Quartz	"	94,991	527,635	127,995	466,621
Salt	"	148,301	1,397,929	210,211	1,547,879
Sodium sulphate	"	–	–	813	19,877
Strontium	"	48	336	–	–
Talc	"	18,642	116,295	[2]	[2]
Tripolite	"	565	11,300	260	8,600
Total	$	–	**76,002,087**	–	**102,353,862**
Structural Materials and Clay Products.					
Cement, Portland	brl.	4,495,257	9,802,433	6,651,980	14,798,070
Clay products—					
Brick, common	no.	291,469,996	3,850,219	315,110,000	4,868,958
" pressed	"	74,423,703	1,304,162	81,776,000	1,759,760
" moulded and ornamental	"	364,682	10,175	–	120,875
Fireproofing	ton	41,406	345,382	49,220	591,216
Hollow Building Blocks	no.	1,984,848	76,673	–	284,163
Kaolin	ton	759	13,744	683	15,022
Pottery	$	–	185,474	–	207,410
Fire clay and fire clay products	$	–	389,354	–	517,335

[1]Subject to revision. [2]Included with "Barytes, etc."

74.—Quantities and Values of Minerals produced in Canada, Calendar Years 1919 and 1920—concluded.

Description.		1919.		1920.[1]	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Structural Materials and Clay Products—concluded.			$		$
Clay Products—concluded					
Sewerpipe	ton	62,821	1,074,146	58,827	1,549,090
Terra Cotta	$	–	40,527	[2]	[2]
Tile, drain	no.	20,078,000	616,510	16,061,000	619,442
Lime	bush	7,147,504	2,310,607	9,355,797	3,748,463
Sand-lime brick	no.	33,553,699	484,854	46,102,000	718,735
Sand and gravel	ton	10,364,481	2,680,460	6,588,037	3,208,660
Slate	sq.	1,632	10,853	–	14,200
Stone					
Granite	$	–	850,563	–	1,389,976
Limestone	$	–	3,074,815	–	3,404,906
Marble	$	–	213,982	–	240,353
Sandstone	$	–	86,577	–	128,214
Total Structural Materials and clay products	$	–	**27,421,510**	–	**38,184,848**
All other Non-Metallic	$	–	**76,002,087**	–	**102,353,862**
Total value Metallic	$	–	**73,262,793**	–	**77,236,370**
Grand Total		–	**176,686,390**	–	**217,775,080**

NOTE.—Railway shipments of Corundum amounted to 195 tons.

[1]Subject to revision. [2]Included with "Brick, moulded, etc."

75.—Increase or Decrease in Quantities and Values of Principal Mineral Products, for the Calendar year 1919, as compared with 1918.

Principal Products.		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in quantity.		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in value.	
			p.c.	$	p.c.
Cobalt	lb.	−817,173	60·64	−2,042,932	60·64
Copper	"	−43,715,853	36·81	−15,222,271	52·04
Gold	oz.	+67,083	9·59	+1,386,734	9·59
Pig iron, from Canadian ore	ton	−8,987	18·94	−305,297	25·34
Lead	lb.	−7,570,303	14·73	−1,701,278	35·78
Molybdenite	"	−295,027	78·04	−365,530	84·08
Nickel	"	−47,962,410	51·85	−19,184,964	51·85
Silver	oz.	−5,363,322	25·08	−2,891,230	13·97
Zinc	lb.	−2,888,468	8·23	−499,988	17·47
Total metallic		–	–	**−41,286,359**	**36·04**
Asbestos	ton	−4,697	3·32	+1,972,648	22·07
Chromite	"	−13,453	61·17	−638,224	73·60
Coal	"	−1,296,708	8·66	−779,547	1·41
Gypsum	"	+146,776	96·38	+392,281	47·66
Graphite	"	−1,754	56·33	−148,649	59·73
Magnesite	"	−28,092	71·36	−688,300	67·70
Quartz	"	−173,164	64·58	−102,178	16·22
Natural gas	M cu.ft.	−202,540	1·01	−174,903	4·02
Petroleum	brl.	−64,275	21·09	−148,819	16·81
Pyrites	ton	−235,129	57·12	−1,182,515	69·35
Salt	"	+16,574	12·58	+112,890	8·78
Cement	brl.	+1,403,776	39·09	+2,725,930	38·52
Clay products	$	–	–	+3,322,877	72·50
Lime	bush.	+783,553	12·31	+434,582	23·17
Sand and gravel	ton	−897,801	7·97	+313,442	13·24
Sand-lime brick	no.	+18,964,375	129·98	+298,788	160·58
Stone	$	–	–	+1,189,363	39·16
Total non-metallic	$	–	–	**+6,670,852**	**6·90**
Grand total	$	–	–	**−34,615,507**	**16·38**

76.—Increase or Decrease in Quantities and Values of Principal Mineral Products for the Calendar Year 1920 as compared with 1919.

Principal Products.		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in quantity.		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in value.	
		$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Copper	lb.	+6,101,779	8·1	+38,214	0·3
Gold	oz.	+148	–	+3,055	–
Pig iron from Canadian ore	ton	+37,412	97·3	+1,167,591	129·8
Lead	lb.	−9,841,725	22·5	−14,691	0·5
Nickel	"	+16,591,610	37·3	+6,636,644	37·3
Silver	oz.	−3,227,116	20·1	−4,893,791	27·5
Zinc	lb.	+7,971,493	24·8	+718,701	30·4
Total metallic	$	–	–	**+3,973,577**	**5·4**
Asbestos and Asbestic	ton	+29,451	18·5	+2,760,073	25·1
Coal	"	+2,942,380	21·5	+21,913,504	40·2
Gypsum	"	+130,081	43·5	+661,308	54·4
Magnesite	"	+7,105	63·0	+184,291	56·1
Mica	$	–	–	+94,509	34·5
Natural gas M	cu.ft.	−2,976,485	14·9	+49,850	1·2
Petroleum	brl.	−43,529	18·1	+85,221	11·6
Pyrites	ton	−1,743	–	+228,305	43·7
Quartz	"	+33,004	34·7	−61,014	11·6
Salt	"	+61,910	41·7	+149,950	10·7
Cement	brl.	+1,656,723	33·2	+4,995,637	51·0
Clay products	$	–	–	+2,626,905	33·2
Lime	bush.	+2,208,293	30·9	+1,437,856	62·2
Stone	$	–	–	+937,512	22·2
Total non-metallic	$	–	–	**+36,115,113**	**35·9**
Grand Total Increase	$	–	–	**+40,088,690**	**23·3**

77.—Mineral Production of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, for the Calendar Years 1918 and 1919 ("000" omitted).

Products.	Actual value 1919.	Value at prices of 1918.	Actual value 1918.	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Due to higher(+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities
Metallic.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Cobalt metallic and contained in oxide	1,326	1,326	3,369	−2,043	–	−2,043
Copper	14,028	18,485	29,250	−15,222	−4,457	−10,765
Gold	15,850	15,814	14,464	+1,386	+36	+1,350
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore	899	976	1,205	−306	−77	−229
Iron ore sold for export	47	24	499	−452	+23	−475
Lead	3,053	4,054	4,754	−1,701	−1,001	−700
Molybdenite	69	95	435	−366	−26	−340
Nickel	17,818	17,831	37,003	−19,185	−13	−19,172
Silver	17,802	15,504	20,694	−2,892	+2,298	−5,190
Zinc	2,362	2,627	2,862	−500	−265	−235
Other	9	9	14	−5	–	−5
Total metallic	**73,263**	**76,745**	**114,549**	**−41,286**	**−3,482**	**−37,804**

77.—Mineral Production of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, for the Calendar Years 1918 and 1919 ("000" omitted)—concluded.

Products.	Actual value. 1919.	Value at prices of 1918.	Actual value 1918.	Increase (+) or decrease (−)	Due to higher(+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities
Non-metallic. (Except structural materials and clay products.)	$	$	$	$	$	$
Arsenic, white and in ore	510	426	564	−54	+84	−138
Asbestos	10,909	8,640	8,937	+1,972	+2,269	−297
Asbestic	66	45	34	+32	+21	+11
Chromite	229	336	867	−638	−107	−531
Coal	54,413	50,413	55,193	−780	+4,000	−4,780
Corundum	–	–	26	−26	–	−26
Feldspar	86	88	113	−27	−2	−25
Fluorspar	98	107	156	−58	−9	−49
Graphite	100	108	249	−149	−8	−141
Grindstones	61	54	83	−22	+7	−29
Gypsum	1,215	1,616	823	+392	−401	+793
Magnesite	329	291	1,017	−688	+38	−726
Mica	274	1,001	272	+2	−727	+729
Mineral pigments—						
Barytes	8	7	10	−2	+1	−3
Oxides	113	77	112	+1	+36	−35
Natural gas	4,176	4,307	4,351	−175	−131	−44
Petroleum	736	698	885	−149	+38	−189
Pyrites	523	731	1,705	−1,182	−208	−974
Quartz	528	223	630	−102	+305	−407
Salt	1,398	1,446	1,285	+113	−48	+161
Talc	116	122	119	−3	−6	+3
Tripolite	11	14	12	−1	−3	+2
Other articles	103	96	179	−76	+7	−83
Total	**76,002**	**70,846**	**77,622**	**−1,620**	**+5,156**	**−6,776**
Structural Materials and Clay Products.						
Cement, Portland	9,802	9,842	7,076	+2,726	−40	+2,766
Brick, common	3,850	3,320	1,880	+1,970	+530	+1,440
Brick, pressed	1,304	1,185	639	+665	+119	+546
Fireproofing	345	334	227	+118	+11	+107
Hollow building blocks	77	57	41	+36	+20	+16
Sewerpipe	1,074	1,202	700	+374	−128	+502
Tile, drain	616	507	499	+117	+109	+8
Other clay products	639	581	598	+41	+58	−17
Lime	2,311	2,107	1,876	+435	+204	+231
Sand lime brick	485	428	186	+299	+57	+242
Sand and gravel	2,680	2,178	2,367	+313	+502	−189
Slate	11	9	5	+6	+2	+4
Stone	4,227	3,964	3,037	+1,190	+263	+927
Total	**27,421**	**25,714**	**19,131**	**+8,290**	**+1,707**	**+6,583**
Grand totals	**176,686**	**173,305**	**211,302**	**−34,616**	**+3,381**	**−37,997**
Increase or decrease per cent.	—	—	—	−16·3	+1·6	−17·9

78.—Value of Mineral Production in Canada, 1886-1920.

Calendar Year.	Total value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Year.	Total value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Year.	Total value.	Value per capita.
	$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.		$	$ cts.
1886.....	10,221,255	2·23	1898...	38,412,431	7·32	1910...	106,823,623	15·44
1887.....	10,321,331	2·23	1899...	49,234,005	9·27	1911...	103,220,994	14·42
1888.....	12,518,894	2·67	1900...	64,420,877	12·04	1912...	135,048,296	18·39
1889.....	14,013,113	2·96	1901...	65,797,911	12·16	1913...	145,634,812	19·34
1890.....	16,763,353	3·50	1902...	63,231,836	11·36	1914...	128,863,075	16·68
1891.....	18,976,616	3·92	1903...	61,740,513	10·83	1915...	137,109,171	17·29
1892.....	16,623,415	3·39	1904...	60,082,771	10·27	1916...	177,201,534	21·77
1893.....	20,035,082	4·04	1905...	69,078,999	11·49	1917...	189,646,821	22·68
1894.....	19,931,158	3·98	1906...	79,286,697	12·81	1918...	211,301,897	24·59
1895.....	20,505,917	4·05	1907...	86,865,202	13·75	1919...	176,686,390	19·59
1896.....	22,474,256	4·38	1908...	85,557,101	13·16	1920[1]..	217,775,080	24·12
1897.....	28,485,023	5·49	1909...	91,831,441	13·70			

79.—Value of Minerals produced in Canada by Provinces in the Calendar Years 1918, 1919 and 1920.

Province.	1918.		1919.		1920[1].	
	Value.	Per cent. of total.	Value.	Per cent. of total.	Value.	Per cent. of total.
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Nova Scotia.....	22,317,108	10·56	23,445,215	13·27	30,187,533	13·86
New Brunswick....	2,144,017	1·01	1,770,945	1·00	2,225,261	1·02
Quebec.....	19,605,347	9·28	21,267,947	12·04	27,722,502	12·73
Ontario.....	94,694,093	44·82	67,917,998	38·44	78,749,178	36·16
Manitoba.....	3,220,424	1·53	2,868,378	1·62	3,900,207	1·79
Saskatchewan.....	1,019,781	0·48	1,521,964	0·86	1,711,580	0·79
Alberta.....	23,109,987	10·94	21,087,582	11·94	33,721,898	15·49
British Columbia...	42,835,509	20·27	34,865,427	19·73	38,044,915	17·47
Yukon Territory....	2,355,631	1·11	1,940,934	1·10	1,512,006	0·69
Total.....	**211,301,897**	**100·00**	**176,686,390**	**100·00**	**217,775,080**	**100·00**

80.—Quantity of Gold produced in Canada by Provinces during the Calendar Years 1901-1920.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.
1901...	26,459	145	11,844	–	726	257,292	870,750	1,167,216
1902...	30,348	391	11,118	–	484	288,383	701,437	1,032,161
1903...	25,533	180	9,076	–	48	284,108	592,594	911,539
1904...	10,362	140	1,935	–	24	275,975	507,938	796,374
1905...	13,707	191	4,402	–	121	285,529	381,001	684,951
1906...	12,223	165	3,022	–	39	269,886	270,900	556,415
1907...	13,675	–	3,212	–	33	236,216	152,381	405,517
1908...	11,842	–	3,212	–	50	286,858	174,150	476,112
1909...	10,193	193	1,569	–	25	250,320	191,565	453,865
1910...	7,928	124	3,089	–	89	261,386	221,091	493,707
1911...	7,781	613	2,062	–	10	238,496	224,197	473,159
1912...	4,385	642	86,523	–	73	251,815	268,447	611,885
1913...	2,174	701	219,801	–	–	297,459	282,838	802,973
1914...	2,904	1,299	268,264	–	48	252,730	247,940	773,178
1915...	6,636	1,099	406,577	–	195	273,376	230,173	918,056
1916...	4,562	1,034	492,481	–	82	219,633	212,700	930,492
1917...	2,210	1,511	423,261	440	–	133,742	177,667	738,831
1918...	1,176	1,939	411,976	1,926	27	180,163	102,474	699,681
1919...	850	1,470	505,739	724	24	167,252	90,705	766,764
1920[1]..	690	955	564,959	781	–	127,387	72,140	766,912

[1]Subject to revision.

81.—Value of Gold produced in Canada by Provinces during the Calendar Years 1901-1920.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1901...	546,963	3,000	244,837	–	15,000	5,318,703	18,000,000	24,128,503
1902...	627,357	8,073	229,828	–	10,000	5,961,409	14,500,000	21,336,667
1903...	527,806	3,712	188,036	–	1,000	5,873,036	12,250,000	18,843,590
1904...	214,209	2,900	40,000	–	500	5,704,908	10,500,000	16,462,517
1905...	283,353	3,940	91,000	–	2,500	5,902,402	7,876,000	14,159,195
1906...	252,676	3,412	66,193	–	800	5,579,039	5,600,000	11,502,120
1907...	282,686	–	66,399	–	675	4,883,020	3,150,000	8,382,780
1908...	244,799	–	66,389	–	1,667	5,929,880	3,600,000	9,842,105
1909...	210,711	3,990	32,425	–	525	5,174,579	3,960,000	9,382,230
1910...	163,891	2,565	63,849	–	1,850	5,403,318	4,570,362	10,205,835
1911...	160,854	12,672	42,625	–	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912...	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	–	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913...	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	–	–	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914...	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	–	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915...	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	–	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916...	94,305	21,375	10,180,485	–	1,695	4,340,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917...	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	9,095	–	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918...	24,310	40,083	8,516,299	139,638	558	3,624,476	2,118,325	14,463,689
1919...	17,571	30,388	10,454,553	14,966	500	3,457,406	1,875,039	15,850,423
1920[1]...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,853,478

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 268 and 269.

82.—Quantity and Value of Silver produced in Canada during the Calendar Years 1887-1920.

Year.	Oz.	Value.	Year.	Oz.	Value.	Year.	Oz.	Value.
		$			$			$
1887....	355,083	347,271	1898...	4,452,333	2,593,929	1909...	27,529,473	14,178,504
1888....	437,232	410,998	1899...	3,411,644	2,032,658	1910...	32,869,264	17,580,455
1889....	383,318	358,785	1900...	4,468,225	2,740,362	1911...	32,559,044	17,355,272
1890....	400,687	419,118	1901...	5,539,192	3,265,354	1912...	31,955,560	19,440,165
1891....	414,523	409,549	1902...	4,291,317	2,238,351	1913...	31,845,803	19,040,924
1892....	310,651	272,130	1903...	3,198,581	1,709,642	1914...	28,449,821	15,593,631
1893....	–	330,128	1904...	3,577,526	2,047,095	1915...	26,625,960	13,228,842
1894....	847,697	534,049	1905...	6,000,023	3,621,133	1916...	25,459,741	16,717,121
1895....	1,578,275	1,030,299	1906...	8,473,379	5,659,455	1917...	22,221,274	18,091,895
1896....	3,205,343	2,149,503	1907...	12,779,799	8,348,659	1918...	21,383,979	20,693,704
1897....	5,558,456	3,323,395	1908...	22,106,233	11,686,239	1919...	16,020,657	17,802,474
						1920[1]...	12,793,541	12,908,683

[1]Subject to revision.

83.—Quantity and Value of Silver produced in Canada, by Provinces, during the Calendar Years, 1901-1920.

Year.	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Yukon Territory.	
	Oz.	$	Oz.	$	Oz.	$	Oz.	$
1901	151,400	89,250	41,459	24,440	5,151,333	3,036,711	195,000	114,953
1902	145,000	75,632	42,500	22,168	3,917,917	2,043,586	185,900	96,985
1903	17,777	9,502	28,600	15,287	2,996,204	1,601,471	156,000	83,262
1904	206,875	118,376	15,000	8,583	3,222,481	1,843,935	133,170	76,201
1905	2,451,356	1,479,442	19,620	11,841	3,439,417	2,075,757	89,630	54,093
1906	5,401,766	3,607,894	17,686	11,813	2,990,262	1,997,226	63,665	42,522
1907	9,982,363	6,521,178	16,000	10,452	2,745,448	1,793,519	35,988	23,510
1908	19,398,545	10,254,847	13,299	7,030	2,631,389	1,391,058	63,000	33,304
1909	24,822,099	12,784,126	13,233	6,815	2,649,141	1,364,387	45,000	23,176
1910	30,366,366	16,241,755	7,593	4,061	2,407,887	1,287,883	81,418	46,756
1911	30,540,754	16,279,443	18,435	9,827	1,887,147	1,005,924	112,708	60,078
1912	29,214,025	17,772,352	9,465	5,758	2,651,002	1,612,737	81,068	49,318
1913	28,411,261	16,987,377	34,573	20,672	3,312,343	1,980,483	87,626	52,393
1914	25,139,214	13,779,055	57,737	31,646	3,159,897	1,731,971	92,973	50,959
1915	22,748,609	11,302,419	63,450	31,524	3,565,852	1,771,658	248,049	123,241
1916	21,608,158	14,188,133	98,610	64,748	3,392,872	2,227,794	360,101	236,446
1917	19,301,835	15,714,975	136,194	110,885	2,655,994	2,162,430	119,605	97,379
1918	17,198,737	16,643,562	178,675	172,907	3,921,336	3,794,755	71,915	69,594
1919	12,117,878	13,465,628	140,926	156,600	3,713,537	4,126,556	27,556	30,621
1920[1]	9,542,466	–	60,874	–	3,158,707	–	16,164	–

Year.	New Brunswick.		Manitoba.	
	Oz.	$	Oz.	$
1917	445	363	7,201	5,863
1918	–	–	13,316	12,886
1919	–	–	20,760	23,069
1920[1]	–	–	15,330	–

NOTE.—For the year 1887 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-1917, p. 271.

84.—Quantity and Value of Copper produced in Canada, by provinces, during the Calendar Years 1901-1920.

Year	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Total.	
	Lb.	$	Lb.	$	Lb.	$	Lb.	$
1901	8,695,831	1,401,507	1,527,442	246,178	27,603,746	4,448,896	37,827,019	6,096,581
1902	7,408,202	861,278	1,640,000	190,666	29,636,057	3,445,488	38,684,259	4,497,432
1903	7,172,533	949,285	1,152,000	152,467	34,359,921	4,547,735	42,684,454	5,649,487
1904	4,913,594	630,070	760,000	97,455	35,710,128	4,579,110	41,383,722	5,306,635
1905	8,779,259	1,368,686	1,621,243	252,752	37,692,251	5,876,222	48,092,753	7,497,660
1906	10,638,231	2,050,838	1,981,169	381,930	42,990,488	8,287,706	55,609,888	10,720,474
1907	14,104,337	2,821,432	1,517,990	303,659	40,832,720	8,168,177	56,455,047	11,293,268
1908	15,005,171	1,981,883	1,282,024	169,330	47,274,614	6,244,031	63,561,809	8,395,244
1909	15,746,699	2,044,237	1,088,212	141,272	35,658,952	4,629,245	52,493,863	6,814,754
1910	19,259,016	2,453,213	877,347	111,757	35,270,006	4,492,693	55,692,369[2]	7,094,094[2]
1911	17,932,263	2,219,297	2,436,190	301,503	35,279,558	4,366,198	55,648,011	6,886,998
1912	22,250,601	3,635,971	3,282,210	536,346	50,526,656	8,256,561	77,832,127	12,718,548
1913	25,885,929	3,952,522	3,455,887	527,679	45,791,579	6,991,916	76,976,925	11,753,606
1914	28,948,211	3,937,536	4,201,497	571,488	41,219,202	5,606,636	75,735,960	10,301,606
1915	39,361,464	6,799,693	4,197,482	725,115	56,692,988	9,793,714	100,785,150	17,410,635
1916	44,997,035	12,240,094	5,703,347	1,551,424	63,642,550	17,312,046	117,150,028	31,867,150
1917	42,867,774	11,651,461	5,015,560	1,363,229	57,730,959	15,691,275	109,227,332[3]	29,687,989[3]
1918	47,074,475	11,593,502	5,869,649	1,445,577	62,865,681	15,482,560	118,769,434	29,250,536
1919	24,346,623	4,550,627	2,691,695	503,105	44,502,079	8,317,884	75,053,581	14,028,265
1920[1]	31,980,067	5,582,440	768,282	134,111	45,344,434	7,915,324	81,155,360	14,166,479

[1]Subject to revision.

[2]Includes 286,000 lb., valued at $36,431, produced in Nova Scotia and Yukon Territory, not given separately.

[3]Includes 36,960 lb., valued at $10,045, from New Brunswick and Alberta, not given separately.

84.—Quantity and Value of Copper produced in Canada, by provinces during the Calendar Years 1901-1920—concluded.

PRODUCTION IN MANITOBA AND YUKON TERRITORY (INCLUDED IN TOTALS).

Year.	Manitoba. (included in totals.)		Yukon Territory. (included in totals.)	
	Lb.	$	Lb.	$
1912	–	–	1,772,660	289,670
1913	–	–	1,843,530	281,489
1914	–	–	1,367,050	185,946
1915	–	–	533,216	92,113
1916	–	–	2,807,096	763,586
1917	1,116,000	303,329	2,460,079	668,650
1918	2,339,751	576,234	619,878	152,663
1919	3,348,000	625,775	165,184	30,874
1920[1]	Not given	Not given	Not given	Not given

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 272.

85.—Quantity and Value of Nickel produced in Canada during the Calendar Years 1889-1920.

Year	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lb.	$		Lb.	$		Lb.	$
1889	830,477	498,286	1900	7,080,227	3,327,707	1911	34,098,744	10,229,623
1890	1,435,742	933,232	1901	9,189,047	4,594,523	1912	44,841,542	13,452,463
1891	4,035,347	2,421,208	1902	10,693,410	5,025,903	1913	49,676,772	14,903,032
1892	2,413,717	1,399,956	1903	12,505,510	5,002,204	1914	45,517,937	13,655,381
1893	3,982,982	2,071,151	1904	10,547,883	4,219,153	1915	68,308,657	20,492,597
1894	4,907,430	1,870,958	1905	18,876,315	7,550,526	1916	82,958,564	29,035,498
1895	3,888,525	1,360,984	1906	21,490,955	8,948,834	1917	82,330,280	33,732,112
1896	3,397,113	1,188,990	1907	21,189,793	9,535,407	1918	92,507,293	37,002,917
1897	3,997,647	1,399,176	1908	19,143,111	8,231,538	1919	44,544,883	17,817,953
1898	5,517,690	1,820,838	1909	26,282,991	9,461,877	1920[1]	61,136,493	24,454,597
1899	5,744,000	2,067,840	1910	37,271,033	11,181,310			

[1]Subject to revision.

86.—Production of Principal Minerals in Canada for the Calendar Years 1909-1920

Year.	Lead.		Iron Ore Shipments.		Zinc Production.	
	Lb.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1909	45,857,424	1,692,139	268,043	659,316	–	–
1910	32,987,508	1,216,249	259,418	574,362	–	–
1911	23,784,969	827,717	210,344	522,319	–	–
1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	215,883	523,315	–	–
1913	37,662,703	1,754,705	307,634	629,843	–	–
1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	244,854	542,041	–	–
1915	46,316,450	2,593,721	398,112	774,427	–	–
1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	275,176	715,107	11,682	2,991,623
1917	32,576,281	3,628,020	215,302	758,621	14,834	2,640,817
1918	51,398,002	4,754,315	211,608	885,893	17,542	2,862,436
1919	43,827,699	3,053,037	197,170	693,386	16,097	2,362,448
1920[1]	33,985,974	3,038,346	127,826	510,525	20,083	3,081,149

[1]Subject to revision.

86.—Production of Principal Minerals in Canada for the Calendar Years 1909-1920 —concluded.

PIG IRON.

Year.	Nova Scotia.		Quebec.		Ontario.		Totals.	
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1909	354,380	3,453,800	4,770	125,623	407,012	6,002,441	757,162	9,581,864
1910	350,287	4,203,444	3,237	85,255	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622
1911	390,242	4,682,904	658	17,282	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125
1912	424,994	6,374,910	–	–	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999
1913	480,068	7,201,020	–	–	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012
1914	227,052	2,951,676	–	–	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856
1915	420,275	5,463,575	–	–	493,500	5,910,624	913,775	11,374,199
1916	470,055	7,050,825	–	–	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898
1917	472,147	10,387,234	–	–	698,333	14,638,726	1,170,480	25,025,960
1918	415,870	10,451,400	7,449	419,521	772,232[2]	22,624,250	1,195,551	33,495,171
1919	285,087	7,141,641	7,701	331,797	624,993	17,104,151	917,781	24,577,589
1920[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,090,318	30,578,253

COAL.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon Territory.	Total production.	Value.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	$
1909	5,652,089	49,029	192,125	1,994,741	2,606,127	7,364	10,501,475	24,781,236
1910	6,431,142	55,455	181,156	2,894,469	3,330,745	16,185	12,909,152	30,909,779
1911	7,004,420	55,781	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912	7,783,888	44,780	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,044
1913	7,980,073	70,311	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914	7,370,924	98,049	232,299	3,683,015	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915	7,463,370	127,391	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916	6,912,140	143,540	281,300	4,559,054	2,584,061	3,300	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917	6,327,091	189,095	355,445	4,736,368	2,433,888	4,872	14,046,759	43,199,831
1918	5,818,562	268,212	346,847	5,972,816	2,568,589	2,900	14,977,926	55,192,896
1919	5,720,373	179,108	380,169	4,964,535	2,435,933	1,100	13,681,218	54,413,349
1920[1]	6,395,545	161,164	349,860	6,859,346	2,856,920	763	16,623,598	77,326,853

87.—Production of Asbestos and Asbestic in Canada for the Calendar Years 1909-1920.

Years.	Asbestos.		Asbestic.		Total.	
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1909	63,349	2,284,587	23,951	17,188	87,300	2,301,775
1910	77,508	2,555,974	24,707	17,629	102,215	2,573,603
1911	101,393	2,922,062	26,021	21,046	127,414	2,943,108
1912	111,561	3,117,572	24,740	19,707	136,301	3,137,279
1913	136,951	3,830,909	24,135	19,016	161,086	3,849,925
1914	96,542	2,892,266	21,031	17,540	117,573	2,909,806
1915	111,142	3,553,166	25,700	21,819	136,842	3,574,985
1916	133,439	5,199,797	20,710	29,072	154,149	5,228,869
1917	135,502	7,183,099	18,279	47,284	153,781	7,230,383
1918	141,462	8,936,804	16,797	33,993	158,259	8,970,797
1919	136,765	10,909,452	22,471	65,917	159,236	10,975,369
1920[1]	167,731	13,677,841	20,956	57,601	188,687	13,735,442

[1]Subject to revision.

[2]Includes a small tonnage made in electric furnaces in British Columbia.

88.—Production of Cement in Canada for the Calendar Years 1902-1920.

Year.	Natural rock cement.		Portland cement.		Total cement.	
	brl.	$	brl.	$	brl.	$
1902	127,931	98,932	594,594	1,028,618	722,525	1,127,550
1903	92,252	74,655	627,741	1,150,592	719,993	1,225,247
1904	56,814	50,247	910,358	1,287,992	967,172	1,338,239
1905	14,184	10,274	1,346,548	1,913,740	1,360,732	1,924,014
1906	8,610	6,052	2,119,764	3,164,807	2,128,374	3,170,859
1907	5,775	4,043	2,436,093	3,777,328	2,441,868	3,781,371
1908	1,044	815	2,665,289	3,709,139	2,666,333	3,709,954
1909	–	–	4,067,709	5,345,802	4,067,709	5,345,802
1910	–	–	4,753,975	6,412,215	4,753,975	6,412,215
1911	–	–	5,692,915	7,644,537	5,692,915	7,644,537
1912	–	–	7,132,732	9,106,556	7,132,732	9,106,556
1913	–	–	8,658,805	11,019,418	8,658,805	11,019,418
1914	–	–	7,172,480	9,187,924	7,172,480	9,187,924
1915	–	–	5,681,032	6,977,024	5,681,032	6,977,024
1916	–	–	5,369,560	6,547,728	5,369,560	6,547,728
1917	–	–	4,768,488	7,724,246	4,768,488	7,724,246
1918	–	–	3,591,481	7,076,503	3,591,481	7,076,503
1919	–	–	4,995,257	9,802,433	4,995,257	9,802,433
1920[1]	–	–	6,651,980	14,798,070	6,651,980	14,798,070

[1]Subject to revision.

Iron Blast Furnaces in Canada in 1920.—Of 20 furnaces 15 were in blast in 1920 for varying periods of time. The total daily capacity of the 20 furnaces is about 4,890 gross tons. The operating companies, with numbers and capacities of furnaces, were as follows:—

Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Sydney, C.B.: Six completed furnaces; one of 350 tons capacity and five of 250 tons capacity each per day; three operated practically throughout the year; one for 337 days and one for 40 days; one furnace idle throughout the year.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N.S.: Two stacks and one set of stoves at Sydney Mines, C.B., of 250 tons capacity; operated throughout the year.

Londonderry Iron & Mining Co., Ltd., Londonderry, N.S. (in liquidation); one furnace of 100 tons capacity idle throughout the year—not operated since 1908.

Midland Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Taking over Midland blast furnace plant of Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd., of Montreal, Que.: one furnace of 130 tons capacity at Midland, Ont., operated 82 days.

Standard Iron Co., Ltd., Deseronto, Ont.: one furnace at Deseronto with a daily capacity of 55 tons, operated 312 days; one furnace of 65 tons at Parry Sound, idle throughout the year, not operated since 1913—sold to and being re-built by the Parry Sound Iron Co., Ltd., Midland.

The Steel Company of Canada, ltd., Hamilton, Ont.: Two furnaces—one of 260 tons capacity, operated for 313 days, a second furnace of 430 tons capacity, operated 365 days.

Algoma Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.: four furnaces at Steelton, near Sault Ste. Marie: two of 300 tons capacity each; one of 500 tons and one of 400 tons. No. 1 in blast 565 days; No. 2, 309 days; No 3, 281 days, and No. 4, 278 days.

The Atikokan Iron Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.: one furnace of 175 tons capacity idle throughout the year, not operated since 1911.

The Canadian Furnace Co., Ltd., Port Colborne, Ont.: one furnace of 325 tons capacity operated 365 days in 1918.

Electric Furnace Plants in Canada in 1920.—The plants are engaged in making pig-iron from scrap metal, chiefly steel following turnings.

Fraser, Brace & Co., Ltd.: Furnace plant at Shawinigan Falls, Que.: one single phase 6-ton non-tilting furnace.

Electro Foundries, Ltd., Orillia: one 6-ton three phase type non-tilting electric furnace.

Wm. Kennedy & Sons, Collingwood: one 4-½-ton three phase non-tilting electric furnace.

Turnbull Electro Metals, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.: one 6-ton three phase non-tilting electric furnace.

British Forgings, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.: an electric steel furnace plant comprising ten 6-ton Heroult furnaces some of which were used for the production of pig-iron during a portion of 1917 and 1918.

Tivani Electric Steel Co., Ltd., Belleville, Ont.: one 2-ton; one ½-ton and one ⅓-ton electric furnace (used for making pig-iron).

Bowmanville Foundry Co., Ltd., Bowmanville, Ont.: one ¼-ton Gronwall Dixon electric furnace.

Hull Iron & Steel Foundries, Hull, Que.: one 6-ton three phase tilting type electric-furnace—first production in April, 1918.

Electric Smelting Co., Brantford, Ltd.,:Hull, Que.: one 4-ton electric furnace—first production in June, 1918.

Columbia Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Port Moody. B.C.: one 6-ton Heroult-electric furnace—first production in May, 1918.

Tudhope Electro-Metals, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.: one 5-ton stationery three phase electric furnace, first operated Dec. 29, 1918.

Other Electric Furnace plants were used in 1918 for the production of ferro-alloys, the ferro-alloy plants being as follows:—

Canadian Ferro-Alloys, Ltd., Shawinigan Falls, Que.: one 1-½-ton stationary type electric furnace producing 50 p.c. ferro-silicon.

Leaside Munitions Company, Ltd., Beaupré, Que.: three stationary type electric furnaces with capacity of 10 gross tons per 24 hours each producing 50 p.c. and 85 p.c. ferro-silicon.

Electro-Metals, Ltd., Welland, Ont.: plant includes 8 electric furnaces producing ferro-silicon of 25 p.c., 50 p.c., 75 p.c., and 85 p.c. grades.

International Molybdenum Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.: two small electric furnaces producing ferro-molybdenum in 1917, and for a few months only in 1918.

Algoma Steel Corporation, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.: producing spiegeleisen in blast furnace.

The following firms were also engaged during 1918 in recovering low grade ferro-silicon as a by-product in the manufacture of artificial abrasives in electric furnaces from bauxite: D. A. Brebner, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.: National Abrasive Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.; The Exolon Company, Thorold, Ont.; The Norton Company, Chippewa, Ont.. The Canadian Aloxite Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.

Mines Departments of Provincial Governments.—In addition to the Mines Department of the Dominion Government, from whose reports the foregoing tables and information have been compiled, there are Departments of Mines of the Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, as well as the Mines Branch of the Department of Public Works of the Provincial Government of Alberta.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia, the principal mining product is coal; and according to the annual report of the Department of Public Works and Mines the quantity of coal raised in the year ended September 30, 1919, was 5,004,757 long tons, as compared with 5,265,404 tons in 1918, 5,803,661 tons in 1917, and 6,496,472 tons in 1916, a decrease of 260,647 tons as compared with 1918, and of 1,491,715 tons as compared with 1916. The shortage of men in the collieries and inadequate means of transportation were acutely felt during the fiscal year 1919. The production of other minerals in 1919 was, in short tons, as follows, the corresponding figures of 1918 being given within parentheses: pig iron 334,500 (415,808);

steel ingots, 374,888 (512,377); limestone 353,379 (407,048); coke 518,713 (584,891); gypsum 48,868 (56,816); building stone 7,450 (6,163). The number of bricks made was 12,894,550, as compared with 13,379,600 in 1918, and the production of drain-pipe and tile was 605,872 feet, as against 1,001,792 feet in 1918. The production of gold was 935 oz., as compared with 1,279 oz. in 1918.

New Brunswick.—The annual report for the year ended October 31, 1919, of the Minister of Lands and Mines, shows that the quantity of coal mined in the year 1918-19 was 155,598 long tons, as compared with 229,617 tons in 1917-18 and 164,617 tons in 1916-17. The decrease in 1918-19 is attributed to the stoppage of war orders after the cessation of hostilities in November, 1918. Of gypsum the Hillsboro quarries produced in 1918, 27,425 tons, about 1,600 tons of which were exported to the United States in crude form, the remaining 25,825 tons being manufactured in the Hillsboro Mill and distributed throughout Canada and the United States.

Quebec.—The annual report of the Quebec Superintendent of Mines shows that the value of the mineral production of the province for the calendar year 1919 amounted to $20,813,670, as compared with $18,707,762 for 1918. The figures for 1919 are the highest on record. Of the total, the products of the mines proper are valued at $13,366,775, and building materials at $5,340,987; the former show an increase of 23·5 p.c. and the latter an increase of 2 p.c. Amongst the principal products, with their respective values in 1919, are asbestos ($10,932,289); cement ($4,337,572); copper and sulphur ore ($447,623); limestone and marble ($916,776); magnesite ($283,719); brick ($1,179,624); chromite ($223,331); lime ($521,031); mica ($224,988); zinc and lead ores ($103,138); molybdenite ($69,203); tiles, drain-pipes, etc. ($412,367); granite ($334,692). Table 89 shows the annual value of the mineral production of Quebec for the years 1900 to 1919.

89.—Value of the Mineral Production of Quebec, 1900-19.

Year.	$	Year.	$	Year.	$
1900	2,546,076	1907	5,391,368	1914	11,732,783
1901	2,997,731	1908	5,458,998	1915	11,465,873
1902	2,985,463	1909	5,552,062	1916	13,287,024
1903	2,772,762	1910	7,323,281	1917	16,189,179
1904	3,023,568	1911	8,679,786	1918	18,707,762
1905	3,750,300	1912	11,187,110	1919	20,813,670
1906	5,019,932	1913	13,119,811		

Ontario.—Figures compiled by the Ontario Bureau of Mines show that the total value of the mineral production of Ontario in the calendar year 1919 was $58,883,916, as compared with $80,308,972 in 1918 and $72,093,832 in 1917, $65,303,822 in 1916 and $54,245,679 in 1915. The value for 1918 was the highest on record and the falling off in 1919 is attributed to the stoppage of the war, and the consequent

decline in the demand for copper, nickel, iron pyrites, etc., and other products used largely for military purposes. Of the total value in 1919, $41,590,759 represents the value of the metallic and $17,293,157 the value of the non-metallic production. Gold shows a production of 505,964 oz., of the value of $10,451,709, an increase as compared with 1918 of 94,086 oz., or $1,949,229. The total shipments of silver amounted to $11,363,252 fine oz., of the value of $12,904,312, as compared with 17,738,153 oz. in 1918, of the value of $17,415,882. The increase in the value of silver has naturally been of great advantage, not only to the mining companies of Cobalt, but also to their employees, whose wages advance automatically with price. Table **90** shows the total production and value of silver at the Cobalt and Gowganda camp each year from 1904 to 1919. The total for the 15 years is 303,600,183 oz., of the value of $182,031,345. The value of the output of non-metallic products for 1919, was 22 p.c. greater than in 1918 when it amounted to $14,130,913. This increase in the value of non-metallic minerals was due to the increased production of brick, Portland cement and building stone, while the large decline in the value of metals produced is explained by the decline of the value of nickel production from $27,840,422 in 1918 to $11,925,220 in 1919, and of copper from $8,532,790 to $3,709,687. On the other hand, platinum metals appear in the list for the first time, with a product valued at $200,000.

90.—Production of Silver at the Cobalt and Gowganda Camp, Ontario, 1904-19.

Year.	Oz.	Value.	Average price per oz.	Year.	Oz.	Value.	Average price per oz.
		$	Cents.			$	Cents.
1904.....	206,875	111,887	57·2	1913...	29,681,975	16,553,981	57·8
1905.....	2,451,356	1,360,503	60·4	1914...	25,162,841	12,765,461	54·8
1906.....	5,401,766	3,667,551	66·8	1915...	24,746,534	12,135,816	49·69
1907.....	10,023,311	6,155,391	67·5	1916...	19,915,090	12,643,175	65·66
1908.....	19,437,875	9,133,378	52·9	1917...	19,401,893	16,121,013	81·412
1909.....	25,897,825	12,461,576	51·5	1918...	17,661,694	17,341,790	98·199
1910.....	30,645,181	15,478,047	53·5	1919...	11,214,317	12,738,994	113·60
1911.....	31,507,791	15,953,847	53·3				
1912.....	30,243,859	17,408,935	60·8	**Total**..	**303,600,183**	**182,031,345**	**59·96**

Alberta.—The Mines Branch of the Department of Public Works states that the total production of coal in Alberta during the calendar year 1919 was 5,022,412 short tons, as compared with 6,148,620 tons in 1918, a decrease of 1,126,208 tons. Of natural gas the production in the province was, according to the Mines Department of the Dominion Government, 6,318,389,000 cubic feet in 1918, as compared with 6,744,130,000 cubic feet in 1917.

British Columbia.—According to the Annual Report for 1919 of the Provincial Mineralogist, the total value of the mineral production of British Columbia from 1852 to 1919 was $670,649,894, distributed among the different mineral products as follows: Placer gold,

$75,722,603; lode gold, $100,272,431; silver, $50,432,304; lead, $43,821,106; copper, $153,680,965; zinc, $16,818,487; coal and coke, $199,123,323; building stone, bricks, etc., $29,991,757; miscellaneous minerals, etc., $786,918. Table **91** shows the value of the total mineral production of the province from 1852 to 1919, inclusive. The value of the total mineral production for the calendar year 1919 was $33,296,313, a decrease from that of the previous year of $8,486,-161, or 20 p.c. The principal mineral products of British Columbia are gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and coal. Table **92** shows the quantity and value of the mineral production of British Columbia for the three calendar years 1917-1919. The decrease in 1919 was in the main due to a decline both in the quantity and value of lead and copper production.

91.—Value of Total Mineral Production of British Columbia, 1852-1919.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	$		$		$
1852-1892	81,090,069	1901	20,086,780	1910	26,377,066
1893	3,588,413	1902	17,486,550	1911	23,499,072
1894	4,225,717	1903	17,495,954	1912	32,440,800
1895	5,643,042	1904	18,977,359	1913	30,296,398
1896	7,507,956	1905	22,461,325	1914	26,388,825
1897	10,455,268	1906	24,980,546	1915	29,447,508
1898	10,906,861	1907	25,882,560	1916	42,290,462
1899	12,393,131	1908	23,851,277	1917	37,010,392
1900	16,344,751	1909	24,443,025	1918	41,782,474
				1919	33,296,313
				Total	**670,649,894**

92.—Quantity and Value of Mineral Products in British Columbia for the Calendar Years 1917-19.

Products.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
Gold, placer oz.	24,800	496,000	16,000	320,000	14,325	286,500
" lode.. "	114,523	2,367,190	164,674	3,403,812	152,426	3,150,645
Silver..... "	2,929,216	2,265,749	3,498,172	3,215,870	3,403,119	3,592,673
Lead.....lb.	37,307,465	2,951,020	43,899,661	2,928,107	29,475,968	1,526,855
Copper..... "	59,007,565	16,038,256	61,483,754	15,143,449	42,459,339	7,939,896
Zinc..... "	41,848,513	3,166,259	41,772,916	2,899,040	56,737,651	3,540,429
Coal[1].....ton	2,149,975	7,524,913	2,302,245	11,511,225	2,267,541	11,337,705
Coke[1]..... "	159,905	959,430	188,967	1,038,202	91,738	637,966
Miscellaneous products.....	–	1,241,575	–	1,322,769	–	1,283,644
Total.....	–	**37,010,392**	–	**41,782,474**	–	**33,296,313**

[1]Long tons of 2,240 lb.

World's Production of Gold and Silver.—Table **93,** which is taken from the Annual Report for 1919 of the Director of the United States Mint, gives by countries the quantity and value of the world's production of gold and silver for the calendar years 1918 and 1919. For 1919 the total production of gold amounted to 17,664,507 fine oz., of the value of $365,157,151, as compared with 18,416,386 oz., of the value of $380,700,489, in 1918. By countries, the Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal lead with a total production of 8,331,651 oz., the United States being second with 2,918,628 oz., followed by Australia third with 1,069,677 oz., Canada fourth with 766,764 oz., Mexico fifth with 737,650 oz., and Rhodesia sixth with 593,439 oz. The world's total production of silver in 1919 was 174,862,937 fine oz., of the value of $195,844,020, as compared with 198,168,408 oz., of the value of $194,730,904, in 1918. By countries the lead in silver production is taken by Mexico with 62,681,987 oz. in 1919, followed by the United States with 56,682,445 oz. and Canada with 16,020,657 oz.

93.—Quantity and Value of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Years 1918 and 1919.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Countries.	1918.				1919.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
North America—	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$
Canada	699,681	14,463,689	21,383,979	20,693,704	766,764	15,850,423	16,020,657	17,802,474
United States	3,320,784	68,646,700	67,810,100	66,756,331	2,918,628	60,333,400	56,682,445	63,533,652
Mexico	813,895	16,824,700	62,517,000	61,545,486	737,650	15,248,575	62,681,987	70,258,359
Total	**4,834,360**	**99,935,089**	**151,711,079**	**148,995,521**	**4,423,042**	**91,432,398**	**135,385,089**	**151,594,485**
Central American States and West Indies	164,475	3,400,000	2,900,000	2,854,934	159,638	3,300,000	2,800,000	3,138,436
South American—								
Argentina	193	4,000	25,000	24,612	193	4,000	25,000	28,022
Bolivia	242	5,000	2,435,000	2,397,160	242	5,000	2,435,000	2,729,318
Brazil	135,450	2,800,000	25,000	24,612	135,450	2,800,000	25,000	28,022
Chile	37,007	765,000	1,900,000	1,870,474	37,007	765,000	1,900,000	2,129,653
Colombia	290,250	6,000,000	494,331	486,650	290,251	6,000,000	494,331	554,080
Ecuador	38,700	800,000	40,000	39,378	38,700	800,000	40,000	44,835
Peru	57,645	1,191,628	9,781,734	9,629,726	57,637	1,191,463	9,781,734	10,964,052
Uruguay	484	10,000	–	–	484	10,000	–	–
Guiana—								
British	24,546	507,411	8,000	7,876	24,546	507,411	8,000	8,967
Dutch	18,851	389,675			15,936	329,431		
French	57,741	1,193,612			53,212	1,100,000		
Venezuela	22,891	473,200	3,000	2,953	29,025	600,000	4,100	4,596
Total	**684,000**	**14,139,526**	**14,712,065**	**14,483,441**	**682,683**	**14,112,305**	**14,713,165**	**16,491,545**
Europe—								
Austria Hungary	8,708	180,000	1,750,000	1,722,805	–	–	–	–
France	24,187	500,000	40,000	39,378	7,300	150,904	12,000	13,450
Czecho-Slovakia	–	–	554,780	546,159	6,076	125,602	580,918	651,134
Great Britain	–	–	79,636	78,398	–	–	75,000	84,065
Greece	316	6,532	175,015	172,295	24,187	500,000	160,000	179,339
Italy	1,103	22,800	500,000	492,230	726	15,000	350,000	392,305
Norway	–	–	270,200	266,001	–	–	270,200	302,859
Russia	580,500	12,000,000	400,000	393,784	580,500	12,000,000	400,000	448,348
Serbia	–	–	20,000	19,689	–	–	20,000	22,417
Spain	–	–	3,182,464	3,133,009	–	–	2,900,000	3,250,523
Sweden	484	10,000	31,500	31,010	484	10,000	31,500	35,308
Turkey	–	–	400,000	393,784	–	–	100,000	112,078
Total	**615,298**	**12,719,332**	**7,403,595**	**7,288,542**	**619,273**	**12,801,506**	**4,899,618**	**5,491,835**

93.—Quantity and Value of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Years 1918 and 1919—concluded.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Countries.	1918.				1919.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$	fine oz.	$
Australia	1,281,900	26,499,230	9,434,354	9,287,744	1,069,677	22,112,186	6,930,770	7,768,492
New Zealand	208,654	4,313,261	500,000	492,230	193,500	4,000,000	500,000	560,435
Total	**1,490,554**	**30,812,491**	**9,934,354**	**9,779,974**	**1,263,177**	**26,112,186**	**7,430,770**	**8,328,927**
Asia—								
British India—								
Burma	485,236	10,030,716	1,910,500	1,939,878	507,260	10,485,992	1,973,000	2,211,476
Other			270,000	265,804			192,606	215,886
China	174,150	3,600,000	70,000	68,912	159,637	3,300,000	65,000	72,857
Chosen (Korea)	159,637	3,300,000	26,000	25,596	135,450	2,800,000	20,000	22,417
East Indies—								
British & Dutch	124,392	2,571,400	1,286,000	1,266,016	89,494	1,850,000	1,286,000	1,441,439
Federated Malay States	18,308	378,460	–	–	16,402	339,059	–	–
Formosa (Taiwan)	24,850	513,700	26,900	26,482	20,186	417,282	25,000	28,022
Indo-China	2,419	50,000	1,000	985	1,935	40,000	1,000	1,121
Japan	246,998	5,105,909	6,600,409	6,497,830	212,190	4,386,357	4,800,000	5,380,174
Total	**1,235,990**	**25,550,176**	**10,250,809**	**10,091,503**	**1,142,554**	**23,618,690**	**8,362,606**	**9,373,394**
Africa—								
Algeria	–	–	170,813	168,159	–	–	170,813	191,459
Belgian Congo	117,758	2,433,757	10,500	10,337	108,442	2,241,695	10,000	11,209
Egypt and Abyssinia	12,531	259,039	780	768	14,232	194,195	304	340
French W. Africa	1,300	31,000	–	–	2,733	56,496	–	–
Madagascar	23,887	493,788	20,000	19,689	22,505	465,220	17,682	19,819
Portuguese East Africa	11,997	248,000	1,200	1,181	9,675	200,000	1,000	1,121
Rhodesia	631,358	13,051,325	175,722	172,991	593,459	12,267,473	180,586	202,414
Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal	8,418,377	174,023,297	877,500	863,864	8,331,651	172,230,512	891,304	999,036
British W. Africa (Gold Coast Nigeria)	314,860	6,508,732	–	–	291,463	6,025,075	–	–
Total	**9,532,243**	**197,048,938**	**1,256,515**	**1,236,989**	**9,374,140**	**193,780,666**	**1,271,689**	**1,425,398**
Total for World	**18,556,920**	**383,605,552**	**198,168,408**	**124,370,904**	**17,664,507**	**365,157,751**	**174,862,937**	**195,844,020**

94.—Imports into Canada of Portland Cement, 1898-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.	Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty paid.
	Cwt.	$	$		Cwt.	$	$
1898	1,073,058	355,264	121,969	1909	1,460,850	475,676	159,077
1899	1,300,424	467,994	147,146	1910	490,809	158,487	47,984
1900	1,301,361	498,607	147,067	1911	1,283,721	494,081	138,969
1901	1,612,432	654,595	179,550	1912	2,592,025	936,425	292,914
1902	1,971,616	833,657	233,754	1913	4,958,814	1,955,177	597,727
1903	2,316,853	868,131	271,004	1914	709,104	332,564	69,658
1904	2,476,388	995,017	290,778	1915	287,402	123,613	26,034
1905	3,228,394	1,234,649	384,866	1916	94,136	37,048	9,382
1906	2,848,582	963,839	328,342	1917	63,074	29,719	6,307
1907[1]	1,551,493	523,120	162,250	1918	26,243	17,417	2,624
1908	2,427,381	852,041	259,549	1919	26,687	26,437	2,667
				1920	45,458	47,156	3,720

[1]Nine months.

95.—Imports into Canada of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal for home consumption during the fiscal years 1901-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Anthracite, Free of Duty.		Bituminous Coal, Dutiable.	
	Tons.	$	Tons.	$
1901	1,933,283	7,923,950	2,516,392	4,956,025
1902	1,652,451	7,021,939	3,047,392	5,712,058
1903	1,456,713	7,028,664	3,511,421	7,776,717
1904	2,275,018	10,461,223	4,053,900	9,108,208
1905	2,604,137	12,093,371	4,176,274	8,022,896
1906	2,200,863	10,304,303	4,495,550	8,360,349
1907[1]	2,014,846	9,487,574	3,807,604	7,491,045
1908	3,091,159	14,199,609	7,640,121	14,843,789
1909	3,059,663	14,034,020	6,763,352	13,151,449
1910	3,152,851	14,456,315	7,017,271	13,070,343
1911	3,465,774	15,750,340	7,745,571	14,597,268
1912	4,118,379	19,306,639	10,500,662	20,333,268
1913	4,237,310	20,399,279	11,060,910	20,447,587
1914	4,385,799	20,734,126	13,754,244	26,140,676
1915	4,383,497	20,927,539	9,124,499	16,135,920
1916	4,429,143	20,460,571	9,631,101	10,219,206
1917	4,572,440	22,806,156	12,931,075	19,270,270
1918	5,256,294	28,047,226	16,400,000	46,277,715
1919	4,752,788	26,191,798	16,569,025	44,411,207
1920	5,090,767	32,647,759	12,552,910	27,424,870

NOTE.—Anthracite coal dust is included under Anthracite coal. For records of previous years, see Year Book, 1911, page 420. [1]Nine months.

96.—Exports of Coal, the produce of Canada, 1903-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	$		Tons.	$
1903	1,797,951	5,542,434	1912	1,494,756	4,338,128
1904	1,646,505	4,346,660	1913	2,055,993	5,555,099
1905	1,615,322	3,930,802	1914	1,498,820	3,703,765
1906	1,820,411	4,643,198	1915	1,512,487	4,466,258
1907 (9 mos.)	1,285,346	3,346,402	1916	1,971,124	6,032,764
1908	1,877,258	4,810,284	1917	1,899,185	6,817,035
1909	1,613,892	4,505,221	1918	1,902,010	8,684,038
1910	1,826,339	5,013,221	1919	1,826,639	10,169,722
1911	2,315,171	6,014,095	1920	2,120,138	13,183,666

97.—Exports of Mineral Products, compared as to Quantity and Value, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1919 and 1920. ("000" omitted).

Products.	Actual value 1920.	Value at prices of 1919.	Actual value 1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	Due to higher(+) or lower (—) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (—) quantities
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Arsenic	371	339	358	+13	+32	−19
Asbestos	8,532	7,512	8,910	−378	+1,020	−1,398
Asbestos sand and waste	236	244	248	−12	−8	−4
Coal	13,184	11,804	10,170	+3,014	+1,380	+1,634
Chromic iron	127	163	372	−245	−36	−209
Cobalt alloy	20	22	232	−212	−2	−210
Cobalt metallic	390	670	741	−351	−280	−71
Cobalt oxide and cobalt salts	797	720	908	−111	+77	−188
Corundum	48	80	15	+33	−32	+65
Gypsum, crude	229	196	82	+147	+33	+114

97.– Exports of Mineral Products, compared as to Quantity and Value, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1919 and 1920. ("000" omitted)—concluded.

Products.	Actual value 1920.	Value at prices of 1919.	Actual value 1919.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Due to higher(+) or lower (−) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (−) quantities
Metals—	$	$	$	$	$	$
Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc.	5,253	5,560	8,684	−3,431	−307	−3,124
Lead, metallic, contained in ore, etc.	507	615	1,286	−779	−108	−671
Molybdenum	20	34	385	−365	−14	−351
Nickel, contained in ore, matte or speiss	5,145	4,165	9,985	−4,840	+980	−5,820
Nickel, fine	3,894	4,647	11,185	+2,709	−753	+3,462
Silver bullion	11,474	9,852	15,842	−4,368	+1,622	−5,990
Silver, contained in ore, concentrates, etc.	2,781	2,370	3,677	−896	+411	−1,307
Mica	241	126	369	−128	+115	−243
Mineral pigments, iron oxides, ochres, etc.	29	20	24	+5	+9	−4
Mineral wax	384	501	621	−237	−117	−120
Oils	793	651	404	+389	+142	+247
Ores	295	99	1,219	−924	+196	−1,120
Pyrites	375	332	944	−569	+43	−612
Sand and gravel	134	273	228	−94	−139	+45
Other articles	7,057	6,512	10,626	−3,569	+545	−4,114
Total	**62,316**	**57,507**	**77,515**	**−15,199**	**+4,809**	**−20,008**
				p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Increase or decrease per cent.	—	—	—	−19·61	+6·20	−25·81

MANUFACTURES.

Statistics of the manufactures of Canada are comprised in Tables **98** to **106** of this section. Table **98** gives, by principal items of the schedule, the results for Canada of the census of manufactures for the year 1918, as compared with 1917, and also the absolute and percentage increases, the table including all establishments irrespective of the number of employees. Table **99** gives the statistics of manufactures for 1915, 1917 and 1918, by provinces, also including all establishments. In Table **100** are given the comparative figures, by provinces, for the years 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1915, the comparison being limited to establishments employing five hands and over. In Tables **101** and **102** are included the statistics of manufactures for the years 1917 and 1918 by groups and kinds of industries, for the whole of Canada, the figures covering all establishments irrespective of the

number of employees. Table **103** gives for 1918 the statistics of manufactures by cities and leading towns. Tables **104** to **106** relate to wage-earners, Tables **105** and **106** being based upon returns for 29,330 industrial establishments out of a total of 35,797 reporting. Dairy and sawmill establishments were not required to report on classified weekly wages, and other establishments operating on a piece work basis were unable to furnish the information required.

Under the new organization of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the Census of Manufactures is taken annually instead of quinquennially, as in the past. The last of the quinquennial censuses of manufactures under the old system was taken in 1916 for the calendar year 1915, and the first and second of the annual censuses of manufactures were taken in 1918 and 1919 for the calendar years 1917 and 1918.

In comparing the results of the annual with those of the quinquennial censuses the differences in the method of taking the census must first of all be borne in mind. The statistics for 1915 included only establishments whose limit of output was placed at $2,500 or over, irrespective of the number of persons employed, except in the case of flour and grist mills, butter and cheese factories, fish preserving factories, saw-mills, brick and tile yards, lime kilns and electric light plants, in which cases there was no limitation on the value of output. In the census of industry of 1917, the limit of output was withdrawn and all establishments reporting to the Bureau were included, the effect being an increase in the number of establishments included from 21,306 to 34,392—an increase due to change of method, rather than to a change in the actual number of industrial establishments existing in the Dominion. As, however, the establishments included for the first time in the 1917 census were exclusively those carrying on operations on a small scale, their inclusion affected only to a minor extent the statistics of persons engaged in manufacturing production and of the value of products. In 1918 the number of establishments included was 35,797.

In any comparison between the results of the 1915 and 1917 censuses, the rapid rise in prices in the intervening period must be taken into account. Also in comparing the results of the censuses of 1917 and 1918, it should be borne in mind that here, too, we have a period of advancing prices. The Canadian index number of wholesale prices was 278.3 on the average for 1918 as compared with 237.0 for 1917—an advance of 41.3 points or 17.4 p.c. Naturally under these circumstances values of raw materials used in manufactures and of finished products showed an increase not necessarily due to an increased volume of production.

The capital invested in Canadian manufacturing industries was in 1918, $3,034,301,915, an increase of $247,652,188 over the previous year, due largely to higher valuations and the ploughing in of war profits. The cost of raw materials used in manufactures advanced

from $1,605,730,640 to $1,900,252,314, while the value of the finished product advanced from $3,015,577,940 to $3,458,036,975. Thus the cost of raw materials increased 18.34 p.c. and the value of finished product 14.67 p.c. over the previous year. The value added in the process of manufacture increased from $1,409,847,300 to $1,557,784,661 or 10.49 p.c.

As compared with the increase of 10.49 p.c. value added in process of manufacture—the fund from which wages and salaries must be drawn—it is to be noted that salaries paid increased from $94,992,246 in 1917 to $107,503,074 in 1918, or 13.17 p.c. and wages from $455,199,823 in 1917 to $522,287,570 to 1918, or 14.74 p.c. This disproportionate rate of increase in salaries and wages is an evidence of the growing pressure which wage and salary-earners, on account of the increasing shortage of labour, were able to exercise upon employers, whose profits were thereby at least relatively diminished. The average salary paid increased from $1,291 in 1917 to $1,429 in 1918, the average wage from $757 in 1917 to $866 in 1918.

Considering the territorial distribution of manufacturing production in 1917 and 1918, it is to be noted that the gross value of the manufactured products of Ontario, which in 1917 had been 50.8 p.c. of the total for the Dominion, was in 1918, 52.3 p.c. of that total.

In the census of manufactures the industries of the Dominion are divided into fifteen classes. In Tables **101** and **102** are given the statistics of production for these fifteen classes in 1917 and 1918. For similar statistics of the 1915 census, reference may be made to Table 72 on page 285 of the 1916-17 Year Book. Comparing the statistics for 1917 and 1918, it may be noted that the value of the products of the textile industries increased from $265,448,565 to $342,385,878, and the products of the chemical and allied products industries from $133,618,658 to $173,649,073, also the vessels for water transportation increased in value from $37,244,678 to $76,630,411. On the other hand, the leather and finished products industries declined in value of product from $104,894,689 to $94,577,196, and the value of the product of the liquors and beverages industry from $29,935,226 to $28,266,256.

Comparisons between the growth of different classes of industries might with advantage be expanded to deal with the growth of individual industries during the period under consideration. It is suggested that those who are interested in particular industries should compare the statistics of such industries, as given on pages 286 to 293 of the 1916-17 Year Book, with the figures on pages 277 to 283 of the 1919 Year Book and with the figures in Table **102** of the present volume.

98.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures of Canada, 1917 and 1918.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Items.		1917.	1918.	Increase.	
				Amount.	Per cent.
Establishments	No.	34,392	35,797	1,405	4·09
Capital	$	2,786,649,727	3,034,301,915	247,652,188	8·89
Employees on salaries	No.	73,605	75,221	1,616	2·20
Salaries	$	94,992,246	107,503,074	12,510,828	13·17
Average salary	$	1,291	1,429	138	10·69
Employees on wages	No.	601,305	603,116	1,811	0·30
Wages	$	455,199,823	522,287,570	67,087,747	14·74
Average wage	$	757	866	109	14·40
Cost of materials	$	1,605,730,640	1,900,252,314	294,521,674	18,34
Value added in manufacture	$	1,409,847,300	1,557,784,661	147,937,361	10·49
Value of products	$	3,015,577,940	3,458,036,975	442,459,035	14·67
Piece Workers[1]	No.	17,157	14,197	—	—
Earnings	$	3,109,606	3,520,544	—	—

99.—Statistics of Manufactures by Provinces, 1915, 1917 and 1918.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Provinces.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
1915.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Canada	**21,306**	**1,994,103,272**	**497,170**	**285,889,291**	**802,135,862**	**1,407,137,140**
P.E. Island	291	1,906,564	2,334	554,467	1,520,327	2,646,469
Nova Scotia	968	126,539,183	33,581	16,316,712	37,738,161	70,860,756
New Brunswick	714	46,290,014	17,423	8,765,433	21,495,324	37,832,034
Quebec	7,158	548,972,575	148,329	80,217,258	216,497,844	387,900,585
Ontario	9,287	956,883,423	243,905	144,072,317	415,285,954	727,923,274
Manitoba	840	95,845,845	19,668	13,614,857	38,513,514	61,594,184
Saskatchewan	457	16,788,992	3,621	2,705,754	7,678,416	14,162,574
Alberta	584	42,239,693	7,255	5,074,742	21,121,439	30,592,833
British Columbia	1,007	158,636,983	21,054	14,567,751	42,284,883	73,624,431
1917.						
Canada	**34,392**	**2,786,649,727**	**674,910**	**550,192,069**	**1,605,730,640**	**3,015,577,940**
P.E. Island	534	2,652,374	1,923	837,230	3,402,485	5,517,910
Nova Scotia	2,147	136,521,655	31,398	23,553,090	109,736,731	176,369,025
New Brunswick	1,423	65,539,370	21,363	13,822,446	33,333,090	62,417,466
Quebec	10,042	823,317,251	211,018	158,134,925	403,422,445	830,614,029
Ontario	14,381	1,334,968,699	326,635	278,462,708	822,842,054	1,533,738,655
Manitoba	1,329	101,145,033	22,670	19,599,051	73,131,719	122,804,881
Saskatchewan	1,436	33,114,630	8,210	7,007,073	23,449,495	40,657,746
Alberta	1,317	63,215,444	11,524	10,387,379	43,896,941	71,669,423
British Columbia	1,772	221,436,100	40,098	38,269,366	92,489,277	171,425,616
Yukon	11	3,739,171	71	118,801	26,403	363,189
1918.						
Canada	**35,797**	**3,034,301,915**	**678,337**	**629,790,644**	**1,900,252,314**	**3,458,036,975**
P. E. Island	484	2,886,662	1,467	777,067	3,547,800	5,693,878
Nova Scotia	2,125	133,262,649	29,569	25,563,978	93,540,657	160,409,890
New Brunswick	1,364	74,470,879	19,888	14,247,388	34,513,640	68,333,069
Quebec	10,540	860,468,768	207,494	175,800,005	472,444,599	920,621,171
Ontario	15,365	1,508,011,435	333,972	320,740,214	1,008,824,704	1,809,067,001
Manitoba	1,444	105,983,159	23,887	23,389,683	92,600,183	145,031,510
Saskatchewan	1,422	39,476,260	8,066	8,496,172	30,614,183	50,009,635
Alberta	1,252	61,405,933	9,894	10,249,446	54,740,907	82,434,422
British Columbia	1,786	244,697,241	44,039	50,422,163	109,403,517	216,175,517
Yukon	15	3,638,929	61	104,509	22,124	260,882

[1]Not included in tables as regards number of employees and earnings.

100.—Statistics of Manufactures by Provinces, 1900, 1905, 1910 and 1915.

(Establishments employing five hands and over.)

Provinces.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
1900.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Canada	**14,650**	**446,916,437**	**339,173**	**113,249,350**	**266,527,858**	**481,053,375**
P. E. Island	334	2,081,766	5,504	445,998	1,319,058	2,326,708
Nova Scotia	1,188	34,586,416	23,284	5,613,571	13,161,077	23,592,513
New Brunswick	919	20,741,170	22,158	5,748,990	10,814,014	20,972,470
Quebec	4,845	142,403,407	110,329	36,550,655	86,679,779	158,287,994
Ontario	6,543	214,972,275	161,757	56,548,286	138,230,400	241,583,486
Manitoba	324	7,539,691	5,219	2,419,549	7,955,549	12,927,439
Alberta and Saskatchewan	105	1,689,870	1,168	465,763	1,121,322	1,964,987
British Columbia	392	22,901,892	11,454	5,456,538	7,246 684	19,447,778
1905.						
Canada	**12,547**	**833,916,155**	**383,920**	**162,155,578**	–	**706,446,578**
P.E. Island	223	1,553,916	2 770	409,915	–	1,696,459
Nova Scotia	720	74,599,538	23,754	9,139,371	–	31,987,449
New Brunswick	531	26,461,664	19,170	6,497,161	–	21,833,564
Quebec	4,115	251,730,182	116,748	46,514,619	–	216,478,496
Ontario	6,163	390,875,465	184,526	80,729,889	–	361,372,741
Manitoba	280	27,070,665	10,113	5,800,707	–	27,857,396
Saskatchewan	55	3,820,975	1,376	681,381	–	2,443,801
Alberta	97	5,400,371	1,983	1,129,272	–	4,979,932
British Columbia	363	52,403,379	23,480	11,253,263		37,796,740
1910.						
Canada	**19,218**	**1,247,583,609**	**515,203**	**241,008,416**	**601,509,018**	**1,165,975,639**
P. E. Island	442	2,013,365	3,762	531,017	1,816,804	3,136,470
Nova Scotia	1,480	79,536,341	28,795	10,628,955	26,058,315	52,706,184
New Brunswick	1,158	36,125,012	24,755	8,314,212	18,516,096	35,422,302
Quebec	6,584	326,946,925	158,207	69,432,967	184,374,053	350,901,656
Ontario	8,001	595,394,608	238,817	117,645,784	297,580,125	579,810,225
Manitoba	439	47,941,540	17,325	10,912,866	34,499,829	53,673,609
Saskatchewan	173	7,019,951	3,250	1,936,284	2,747,266	6,332,132
Alberta	290	29,518,346	6,980	4,365,661	9,998,777	18,788,825
British Columbia	651	123,027,521	33,312	17,240,670	29,917,753	65,204,236
1915.						
Canada	**15,593**	**1,958,705,230**	–	**283,311,505**	**991,913,433**	**1,381,547,225**
P.E. Island	261	1,841,090	–	543,954	1,499,066	2,586,823
Nova Scotia	781	125,754,562	–	17,175,818	36,194,004	69,345,819
New Brunswick	630	45,970,488	–	8,767,230	21,314,643	37,303,900
Quebec	5,743	530,312,464	–	80,324,171	213,754,145	381,203,099
Ontario	6,538	946,619,114	–	140,609,641	419,670,537	715,531,839
Manitoba	499	94,640,750	–	13,389,569	38,529,386	60,481,446
Saskatchewan	238	14,736,860	–	2,440,062	7,417,166	13,355,206
Alberta	282	41,198,897	–	4,791,281	20,699,967	29,416,221
British Columbia	611	157,580,405	–	15,269,729	41,864,549	72,321,972

NOTE—For 1915 the number of employees in establishments employing 5 hands and over has not been compiled.

101.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1917.

(All establishments irrespective of number of employees.)

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1 Food products	8,009	299,032,589	49,062	35,301,754	564,959,467	754,637,940
2 Textiles	4,112	203,308,587	78,906	42,801,869	141,953,358	265,448,565
3 Iron and steel products	1,049	307,407,980	70,071	68,947,610	204,732,121	400,385,086
4 Timber and lumber and remanufactures	4,463	289,169,396	92,139	58,757,260	87,169,851	225,522,189
5 Leather and its finished products	1,249	76,315,861	18,450	11,789,029	61,303,948	104,804,689
6 Paper and printing	1,819	224,176,986	40,510	30,504,946	51,129,102	148,396,426
7 Liquors and beverages	433	48,178,985	4,325	3,167,655	12,859,171	29,935,226
8 Chemicals and allied products	333	117,903,392	14,953	12,255,227	65,575,226	133,718,658
9 Clay, glass and stone products	913	79,420,372	11,079	9,418,414	5,408,152	32,374,060
10 Metals and metal products other than steel	2,311	123,459,129	26,280	22,735,232	90,790,104	171,650,905
11 Tobacco and its manufactures	176	27,277,858	8,940	4,218,041	19,092,845	46,786,233
12 Vehicles for land and air transportation	970	219,766,079	47,817	43,272,215	102,258,684	197,488,770
13 Vessels for water transportation	201	42,966,932	12,289	12,886,720	13,385,578	37,244,678
14 Miscellaneous industries	2,378	680,385,347	94,534	74,212,694	155,381,195	386,404,222
15 Hand trades	5,976	47,880,2340	31,940	24,931,157	29,731,838	80,826,293
Total	**34,392**	**2,786,649,727**	**601,305**	**455,199,823**	**1,605,730,640**	**3,015,577,940**

102.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1918.

(All establishments irrespective of number of employees.)

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1 Food products	7,968	340,499,122	52,294	38,576,094	636,392,864	839,086,118
2 Textiles	4,191	237,724,097	79,110	46,205,413	196,080,057	342,385,878
3 Iron and steel products	1,064	339,483,020	69,466	79,076,215	238,483,815	443,455,779
4 Timber and lumber and re-manufactures	4,594	334,104,182	87,286	66,587,955	94,000,304	251,699,154
5 Leather and its finished products	1,672	76,652,767	19,237	12,507,227	58,755,096	94,577,196
6 Paper and printing	1,762	242,046,328	40,742	34,640,392	62,276,642	167,367,972
7 Liquors and beverages	391	47,973,751	4,006	3,145,442	13,476,912	28,266,256
8 Chemicals and allied products	337	134,377,823	16,541	17,588,912	93,754,000	173,649,073

102.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1918—con.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
9 Clay, glass and stone products	793	73,528,361	9,918	9,061,712	9,497,591	35,354,311
10 Metals and metal products other than steel	2,392	132,757,003	25,128	24,810,997	91,819,081	170,042,852
11 Tobacco and its manufactures	153	32,948,356	9,104	4,935,829	19,039,791	55,411,487
12 Vehicles for land transportation	893	179,799,539	39,035	42,066,775	105,561,485	205,213,617
13 Vessels for water transportation	204	57,444,939	21,041	25,186,327	30,296,947	76,630,411
14 Miscellaneous industries	2,595	742,635,175	92,385	88,372,871	223,533,091	485,082,107
15 Hand trades	6,788	62,327,452	37,825	29,525,409	27,284,638	89,814,764
Totals	**35,797**	**3,034,301,915**	**603,116**	**522,287,570**	**1,900,252,314**	**3,458,036,975**
I. Food Products	**7,968**	**340,499,122**	**52,294**	**38,576,094**	**636,392,864**	**839,986,118**
Baking powder and flavouring extracts	24	2,259,753	413	269,052	1,800,801	3,153,706
Beef extract	4	419,812	73	29,412	296,161	700,615
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	1,930	40,272,208	16,646	11,186,637	51,152,127	85,555,848
Butter and cheese	3,351	19,079,912	3,988	3,234,771	79,848,476	94,927,032
Chewing gum	5	3,440,928	295	173,511	1,379,754	3,006,748
Cocoa and chocolate	9	3,694,339	1,041	523,662	3,835,479	6,306,379
Coffees and spices	37	5,814,866	600	384,955	6,258,527	8,517,581
Condensed milk	21	4,051,708	766	573,353	9,433,762	12,413,818
Evaporated fruits and vegetables	94	3,708,452	1,002	643,485	3,105,784	4,873,572
Fish, preserved	939	30,334,129	5,695	2,866,761	21,559,425	34,007,628
Flour and gristmill products	1,188	78,303,022	6,018	5,394,446	218,646,546	262,537,122
Foods prepared	31	4,004,125	449	288,802	3,338,079	4,922,462
Fruit and vegetable canning	130	9,777,305	2,694	1,291,431	8,751,574	14,027,855
Ice cream cones	6	140,366	54	47,176	120,204	306,154
Jams and jellies	30	2,787,517	541	296,773	3,167,129	4,802,656
Macaroni and vermicelli	7	760,881	216	100,909	669,246	1,213,732
Maple sugar and syrup	4	403,550	101	50,008	662,352	858,499
Rice cleaning and polishing	5	3,027,967	67	65,247	3,236,090	3,687,855
Sausages	7	18,510	14	12,710	84,103	123,097
Slaughtering and meat packing	67	74,958,487	7,986	7,216,768	140,626,199	185,806,221
Slaughtering, not including meat packing	11	12,011,269	1,395	1,466,617	30,396,905	43,425,445
Stock foods	16	1,116,853	93	78,406	823,301	1,368,438
Sugar refined	8	37,256,851	2,225	2,050,400	45,403,037	58,812,219
Tallow, refined	5	79,117	11	7,985	61,933	93,627
Vinegar and pickles	33	2,848,248	461	297,194	1,651,107	3,473,727
All other industries	6	128,947	50	25,623	84,763	164,082
II. Textiles	**4,191**	**237,724,097**	**79,110**	**46,205,413**	**196,080,057**	**342,385,878**
Awnings, tents and sails	47	3,218,150	705	385,604	3,091,497	4,575,109
Bags, cotton	13	8,259,332	767	524,739	16,845,513	19,536,283
Batting	3	468,767	82	55,521	225,946	460,260
Blankets and sweat pads	4	911,824	221	127,800	701,413	1,077,475

102.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1918.—con.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
II. Textiles—con.						
Carpets	6	2,691,460	480	358,572	1,085,390	1,850,182
Clothing, men's, custom	1,490	7,672,674	4,944	3,204,890	7,300,189	15,943,600
Clothing, men's factory	147	25,703,795	7,551	5,279,774	18,121,914	33,835,793
Clothing, women's, custom	1,503	6,332,963	5,405	2,575,377	7,372,837	14,529,681
Clothing, women's, factory	192	19,020,092	9,690	6,118,561	18,321,089	32,364,340
Cordage, rope and twine	8	10,056,519	1,097	889,119	8,395,039	13,714,620
Cotton and wool waste	6	532,889	112	77,154	909,051	1,227,889
Cottons	26	53,796,394	15,618	8,406,062	34,289,862	66,399,228
Embroidery	7	116,839	144	73,121	69,873	213,999
Felt goods	3	938,378	98	62,505	351,637	614,749
Flax, dressed	32	1,445,211	703	390,353	869,673	1,872,293
Fur goods	87	1,539,555	470	426,827	1,884,617	3,057,422
Furnishing goods, men's	84	12,647,413	5,075	2,363,875	10,527,796	17,876,956
Furs, dressed	10	585,714	463	329,267	164,818	802,083
Hats, caps and furs	199	14,431,530	3,866	2,665,674	8,438,424	17,112,425
Hosiery and knit goods	108	31,092,866	11,903	6,148,350	26,527,287	45,755,129
Laces and braids	8	598,867	193	90,773	431,360	822,764
Linen	4	592,228	124	68,003	241,296	538,933
Mats and rugs	6	205,482	76	42,757	101,797	215,483
Neckwear	17	1,368,633	511	263,675	1,261,228	2,368,159
Oiled clothing	7	146,900	75	30,738	114,589	199,549
Quilted goods	7	223,131	91	36,226	126,635	314,516
Regalia and society emblems	6	90,371	40	24,084	38,956	110,758
Shirts, collars and cuffs	7	358,168	295	126,072	482,069	758,823
Shoddy	13	730,821	225	209,247	2,133,008	2,784,853
Silk and silk goods	7	2,890,431	975	438,695	1,436,229	2,451,220
Textiles, dyeing and finishing	3	125,750	31	20,823	31,685	80,656
Thread	4	3,313,267	546	271,698	1,718,064	3,007,877
Waterproof clothing	13	1,317,371	361	315,935	1,435,081	2,379,429
Wool carding and fulling	20	520,602	38	35,431	525,901	745,245
Woollen goods	75	19,268,202	5,203	3,246,928	15,301,474	25,063,515
Woollen yarns	10	3,767,390	824	454,582	4,311,902	6,499,445
Wool pulling	5	411,974	27	24,486	468,332	621,214
All other industries	4	332,144	81	42,115	426,586	603,923
III. Iron and Steel products	**1,064**	**339,483,020**	**69,466**	**79,076,215**	**238,483,815**	**443,455,779**
Boilers and engines	66	28,891,924	7,051	7,743,433	12,662,788	29,470,457
Bridges, iron and steel	26	21,293,248	4,878	5,815,402	5,708,826	22,954,919
Cash carriers and registers	3	1,318,553	70	61,706	7,063	626,524
Castors	3	120,373	22	10,247	28,486	62,385
Chains	7	2,412,286	438	371,680	960,266	2,020,295
Cutlery and edge tools	21	2,903,208	508	310,208	909,398	2,993,276
Dies and moulds	10	1,829,811	371	311,428	271,734	903,831
Files	3	666,647	234	216,495	191,062	745,660
Foundry and machine shop products	667	84,122,446	23,586	24,509,092	27,788,059	82,493,897

102.– Statistics of Manufactures, 1918– con.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
III. Iron and Steel products.—con.						
Gas machines	6	291,515	99	88,442	90,150	339,003
Hardware	12	2,327,076	843	842,077	1,094,086	3,328,848
Hardware, carriage and saddlery	4	1,676,542	1,166	1,435,724	1,018,862	3,860,327
Horseshoes	5	519,222	105	60,302	140,238	357,641
Iron and steel products	31	13,514,230	3,265	3,303,346	11,356,819	19,366,041
Iron pig	11	35,974,894	1,366	2,085,294	26,164,722	32,102,900
Rolling mills and steel furnaces	46	109,538,103	19,006	25,767,032	135,308,883	209,706,319
Safes and vaults	6	570,456	168	162,146	134,352	585,635
Saws	13	2,936,726	362	381,706	603,367	2,031,706
Scales	10	1,306,940	365	354,329	417,317	1,363,181
Sewing machines and attachments	4	2,315,699	855	645,190	512,431	1,561,791
Skates	3	33,100	7	7,349	2,606	18,366
Stamps and stencils	15	3,340,241	447	551,254	1,260,136	2,696,816
Stoves and hot air furnaces	9	699,237	152	110,781	175,519	425,244
Structural ironwork	7	562,634	92	91,315	261,061	579,990
Tools and implements	21	8,106,273	1,713	1,840,133	1,890,836	6,761,886
Wire	26	6,921,002	1,187	1,031,240	5,015,819	9,050,831
Wire fencing	18	3,351,249	489	478,264	3,550,927	5,163,477
All other industries	11	1,739,378	549	490,604	928,462	1,884,533
IV. Timber and Lumber and their re-manufactures	**4,594**	**334,104,182**	**87,286**	**66,587,955**	**94,000,394**	**251,699,154**
Artificial limbs and trusses	20	324,298	120	68,636	307,417	552,219
Baskets	27	472,155	373	175,636	183,648	615,112
Billiard tables	3	229,621	19	13,888	17,969	51,950
Boxes, cigar	7	755,503	325	180,974	355,014	743,335
Boxes, wooden	83	6,981,100	2,983	2,056,251	4,912,755	9,319,302
Clothes pins	3	114,942	75	39,116	22,616	83,969
Coffins and caskets	27	1,910,995	474	353,746	938,712	1,955,925
Cooperage	103	2,031,465	722	520,511	1,277,982	2,467,676
Corks	8	918,623	152	99,798	407,347	776,045
Furniture and upholstered goods	238	22,661,391	7,071	4,694,475	6,708,417	17,875,440
Lasts and pegs	7	715,613	204	144,888	101,596	416,527
Log products (sawmill)	3,095	182,254,740	57,300	44,412,242	45,876,832	146,333,192
Lumber products	712	31,806,543	7,350	5,234,435	17,201,157	29,425,925
Matches	3	2,301,622	548	284,167	771,077	1,575,680
Picture frames	35	891,978	265	194,149	296,405	737,078
Pumps and windmills	52	820,599	338	295,686	454,594	1,102,929
Refrigerators	10	813,686	120	166,608	315,257	648,807
Shooks, box	6	375,755	135	96,365	360,274	543,700
Show cases	14	585,324	140	140,356	238,141	551,457
Wickerware	12	436,419	252	168,781	163,260	540,225
Woodenware	9	847,173	199	111,086	205,436	524,718
Woodpulp	38	71,708,223	6,831	6,355,928	10,768,036	30,895,556
Woodworking and turning	69	3,632,136	1,138	747,300	1,848,493	3,424,199
All other industries	13	514,274	152	92,941	267,868	538,188

102.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1918—con.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
V. Leather and its finished products.	**1,672**	**76,652,767**	**19,237**	**12,507,227**	**58,755,096**	**94,577,196**
Belting and hose, leather	4	1,170,197	61	49,089	707,387	963,994
Boots and shoes	161	33,274,753	12,105	1,135,880	27,318,772	46,387,665
Boot and shoe repairs	754	1,000,574	918	7,241,772	611,974	1,776,137
Boot and shoe supplies	18	536,840	250	540,387	575,460	965,805
Harness and saddlery	562	8,485,259	1,635	150,275	4,617,800	8,127,978
Leather, tanned, curried, etc	139	28,435,806	3,341	2,893,486	23,681,659	33,273,925
Leather goods	28	2,614,518	666	369,314	917,035	2,004,204
Trunks and valises	6	1,134,820	261	127,024	325,009	1,087,488
VI. Paper and printing	**1,762**	**242,046,328**	**40,742**	**34,640,392**	**62,276,642**	**167,367,972**
Blue prints	7	88,210	29	19,795	70,001	161,408
Boxes and bags, paper	77	7,871,831	3,207	1,623,929	5,067,689	9,761,816
Fly paper	3	39,493	17	6,980	41,787	86,506
Lithographing and engraving	79	7,098,668	2,086	1,795,824	2,650,452	6,675,480
Maps	5	32,796	8	4,634	8,471	52,186
Paper	31	12,520,765	2,103	1,624,047	6,826,284	12,792,666
Paper patterns	5	360,072	100	49,691	92,327	608,380
Printing and bookbinding	600	20,345,806	7,695	6,330,032	7,975,000	22,689,803
Printing and publishing	860	30,110,354	8,505	6,587,627	8,642,480	30,325,123
Pulp and paper	26	157,115,716	14,999	15,298,631	26,707,573	75,621,212
Stationery goods	46	4,197,663	1,377	849,229	2,844,538	5,299,369
Stereotyping and electrotyping	12	234,815	116	110,984	178,062	515,547
Wall paper	4	1,557,294	356	248,821	603,623	1,816,193
Waxed paper	5	333,165	73	57,755	489,644	821,562
All other industries	2	139,680	71	32,413	78,211	140,721
VII. Liquors and beverages	**391**	**47,973,751**	**4,006**	**3,145,442**	**13,476,912**	**28,266,256**
Aerated and mineral waters	305	4,073,133	1,148	785,433	2,210,745	5,392,166
Liquors, distilled	6	10,018,168	444	268,229	2,271,178	2,844,698
Liquors, malt	63	32,433,507	2,241	1,908,076	6,543,058	16,370,946
Liquors, vinous	11	932,887	66	64,130	231,312	511,217
Malt	6	516,056	107	119,574	2,220,619	3,147,229
VIII. Chemicals and allied products	**337**	**134,377,823**	**16,541**	**17,588,912**	**93,754,000**	**173,649,073**
Ammonia	3	432,440	28	30,865	205,195	499,437
Carbide of calcium	4	8,468,035	975	963,029	1,785,733	5,205,323
Carbonic acid gas	4	439,598	30	36,945	29,662	221,001
Disinfectants	7	67,942	9	6,657	44,760	117,228
Drugs and chemicals	38	26,029,530	3,936	5,014,574	16,286,788	38,252,587
Dyes and colours	3	194,917	32	13,970	135,191	222,882
Explosives	10	13,943,670	2,662	3,279,447	19,262,115	28,498,247
Fertilizers	15	3,064,111	281	237,895	1,594,059	2,614,345
Oils	19	4,493,292	213	186,717	5,759,895	7,080,512
Oxygen gas	5	1,215,645	125	139,719	41,253	732,680
Paints and varnishes	45	15,784,610	1,382	948,637	9,203,530	17,796,518
Patent medicines	118	8,821,901	1,630	962,861	4,944,510	12,355,053
Perfumery and cosmetics	5	342,566	62	29,626	168,604	418,076
Petroleum	10	35,745,410	2,935	3,449,142	24,454,575	37,866,907
Salt	9	1,819,274	253	233,009	541,887	1,712,158

102.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1918—con.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
VIII. Chemicals and allied products—concluded.						
Starch and glucose	12	3,784,664	636	541,550	4,992,705	7,788,742
Wood distillation	13	3,612,573	647	675,095	3,319,731	7,634,122
Wood preventive	4	1,133,850	49	49,889	281,367	478,235
All other industries	13	4,983,795	656	799,285	702,440	4,155,020
IX. Clay, glass and stone products	**793**	**73,528,361**	**9,918**	**9,061,712**	**9,497,591**	**35,354,311**
Abrasive goods	12	4,533,523	1,074	1,113,963	1,900,285	5,439,046
Cement, Portland	10	26,120,913	1,183	1,287,508	1,702,757	7,156,480
Cement products	141	1,265,271	473	386,121	757,281	1,486,245
Clay	230	22,180,566	2,368	2,111,570	496,772	6,409,005
Glass	9	7,443,525	2,215	2,011,051	2,056,739	6,662,106
Glass, stained, cut and ornamental	22	623,211	292	111,358	230,612	744,727
Lime	66	4,048,217	782	682,443	585,266	2,273,163
Mirrors and plate glass	16	1,123,129	137	96,072	357,133	687,441
Monuments and tombstones	213	2,885,743	789	728,632	900,789	2,872,117
Sand, lime and brick	9	989,451	67	62,862	43,150	194,323
Stone, artificial	8	37,999	76	60,675	34,321	174,839
Statuary and art goods	3	87,596	49	32,793	10,761	70,056
Stone, monumental building, etc	48	1,760,683	358	336,136	350,438	1,035,154
Wall plaster	3	117,375	31	25,301	56,997	111,723
All other industries	3	311,159	24	15,227	14,290	37,886
X. Metals and metal products other than iron and steel	**2,392**	**132,757,003**	**25,128**	**24,810,997**	**91,819,081**	**170,042,852**
Aluminium ware	4	5,022,703	811	740,134	3,072,113	8,489,356
Babbit metal and solder	8	474,612	63	52,362	1,344,918	1,728,096
Brass castings	73	17,939,658	4,103	3,994,359	14,542,091	24,126,878
Brass and iron beds	7	598,111	144	115,340	317,655	766,247
Coppersmithing	3	125,271	52	42,075	44,116	117,101
Electroplating	13	2,012,309	118	105,591	165,807	398,379
Engravers' supplies	3	30,233	10	10,106	37,091	81,874
Ferro alloys	3	1,138,379	274	449,776	610,444	4,153,802
Gold and silver, reducing and refining	4	840,917	127	129,770	3,133,073	4,331,010
Jewellery and repairs	459	5,030,563	1,781	1,394,599	2,162,130	5,696,575
Lamps and lanterns	9	382,209	289	170,563	331,244	780,490
Lightning rods	7	268,923	24	17,792	262,257	471,646
Metallic roofing and flooring	20	4,715,038	1,058	993,746	3,475,056	6,362,780
Pins	3	294,318	115	67,543	195,318	434,280
Plumbers' supplies	24	5,626,700	1,109	948,812	2,422,320	5,062,457
Plumbing and tinsmithing	1,704	28,531,076	9,409	7,599,129	22,526,601	41,870,529
Silversmithing	14	2,494,543	515	434,739	667,538	1,802,702
Stamped enamelware	13	112,335	48	35,845	32,812	134,340
Smelting	17	56,135,981	4,896	7,343,554	36,103,696	62,482,256
All other industries	4	923,124	182	165,162	372,801	752,054

102.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1918—con.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
XI. Tobacco and its manufactures	**153**	**32,948,356**	**9,104**	**4,935,829**	**19,039,791**	**55,411,487**
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff	29	9,663,557	2,125	1,010,552	4,818,988	17,527,513
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	124	23,284,799	6,979	3,925,277	14,220,803	37,883,974
XII. Vehicles for land and air transportation	**893**	**179,799,539**	**39,035**	**42,066,775**	**105,561,485**	**205,213,617**
Automobiles	10	31,550,353	4,668	5,558,042	37,058,645	66,814,266
Automobile parts and accessories	25	3,386,271	1,147	961,958	3,636,453	6,278,431
Bicycles	4	1,890,968	469	444,044	691,375	1,601,262
Car repairs	112	72,322,688	15,215	16,948,543	14,870,744	40,972,617
Carriages and wagons	711	14,904,531	3,023	2,263,563	3,985,681	9,477,489
Carriage and wagon materials	21	3,053,391	1,034	955,074	1,745,414	4,487,324
Cars and car works	8	52,217,295	11,071	12,207,423	40,951,923	66,068,705
All other industries	2	474,042	2,408	2,728,128	2,621,250	9,513,523
XIII. Vessels for water transportation	**204**	**57,444,939**	**21,041**	**25,186,327**	**30,296,947**	**76,630,411**
Boats and canoes	114	1,145,906	693	704,621	589,551	1,831,000
Shipbuilding and repairs	90	56,299,033	20,348	24,481,706	29,707,396	74,799,411
XIV. Miscellaneous Industries	**2,595**	**742,635,175**	**92,385**	**88,372,871**	**223,533,091**	**485,082,107**
Agricultural implements	84	74,410,603	8,943	8,618,201	17,319,840	34,853,673
Ammunition	91	54,112,884	35,046	42,065,783	100,947,392	186,034,920
Artificial feathers and flowers	7	237,235	224	96,174	190,594	450,603
Asbestos	8	1,253,580	99	59,534	106,708	317,066
Asphalt	3	594,441	108	116,154	117,008	295,170
Beekeepers' supplies	4	20,200	6	3,930	12,358	28,328
Blacking	31	972,858	193	121,949	1,050,115	1,822,949
Boiler compound	4	176,789	8	6,718	55,630	137,876
Boots and shoes, rubber	10	12,100,057	5,363	3,218,445	5,785,027	17,188,175
Brooms and brushes	78	2,625,918	911	585,240	1,958,433	3,473,876
Buttons	20	920,556	616	315,906	313,948	986,332
China and glass decorating	3	23,527	4	3,276	4,671	13,555
Church ornaments	4	6,940	15	8,208	15,570	36,650
Clocks and watches	4	254,413	72	44,219	302,555	474,673
Coke	8	17,811,917	1,088	1,395,773	9,042,598	13,826,778
Combs	4	153,878	115	53,117	133,325	303,188
Conduits	3	424,747	42	39,479	523,411	711,063
Corsets and supplies	14	3,764,487	1,449	451,183	1,782,004	3,495,752
Cream separators	5	2,026,045	513	399,653	1,163,571	2,348,614
Dental supplies	6	250,400	38	36,828	697,883	812,530
Electrical apparatus and supplies	68	43,285,405	7,178	6,144,903	13,780,667	30,045,399
Electric light and power	795	401,942,402	5,667	6,053,334	—	53,449,133
Elevators	5	2,837,995	385	463,083	569,201	2,023,839
Elevator repairs	13	843,550	139	147,336	828,054	1,211,269
Enamelware	3	2,134,355	273	263,159	260,156	1,048,522
Fancy goods	14	918,007	353	217,590	439,627	1,087,409
Fire extinguishers	4	342,374	43	39,071	20,610	93,805
Flour paste	4	84,506	23	16,363	150,606	247,715
Fringes, cords and tassels	4	255,708	118	58,409	144,788	319,435

102.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1918—con.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
XIV. Miscellaneous Industries—con.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Gas, lighting and heating	43	27,018,835	1,390	1,382,120	3,471,214	8,413,236
Gloves and mittens	57	6,291,269	3,529	1,970,455	5,636,549	11,078,231
Glue	11	1,562,086	267	228,911	812,923	1,488,147
Hairwork	9	428,820	89	58,093	97,614	258,380
Hay, baled	3	33,900	9	8,586	63,084	110,200
Ice, manufactured	17	1,707,828	153	145,124	23,943	487,079
Incubators	3	80,616	26	22,122	34,487	92,209
Inks	14	1,022,089	152	135,290	876,672	1,746,935
Instruments mathematical and scientific	5	70,770	10	9,724	32,852	77,035
Jewellery cases	6	196,616	65	32,231	34,629	128,502
Labels and tags	4	387,293	154	74,309	107,090	290,861
Mattresses and spring beds	50	4,380,320	1,083	924,492	3,065,369	6,115,573
Mica, cut	11	544,396	653	116,295	89,063	411,845
Mops	3	53,541	17	12,263	56,973	89,765
Musical instruments	47	8,431,876	2,356	1,871,144	3,303,559	6,903,743
Musical instrument materials	11	1,427,400	652	517,523	761,955	1,740,014
Optical goods	29	769,059	363	262,026	209,909	892,829
Patterns	26	140,015	119	41,975	38,184	285,259
Phonographs and graphophones	10	3,043,185	455	360,325	752,107	2,981,517
Photography	502	1,458,953	879	447,969	631,580	2,285,944
Pipe and boiler covering	3	150,696	22	22,389	127,527	210,616
Pipes, tobacco	5	26,260	13	10,905	13,236	46,439
Plaster	4	45,200	18	14,535	6,553	31,013
Plaster and stucco	9	47,496	37	33,325	23,311	78,280
Pulleys	4	156,875	68	58,371	85,041	198,531
Railway supplies	6	908,121	106	89,207	333,718	713,715
Roofing and roofing materials	61	4,887,374	663	556,022	3,291,870	5,743,886
Rubber and elastic goods	20	19,575,680	3,992	3,525,466	15,722,893	29,092,469
Seed cleaning and preparing	15	2,266,254	365	200,290	4,580,313	6,112,114
Signs	71	487,447	281	253,987	112,781	869,364
Soap	28	13,086,933	1,165	1,068,971	14,595,624	20,944,909
Spinning wheels	3	7,830	3	1,840	1,048	7,183
Sporting and athletic goods	8	355,531	193	104,059	335,298	566,439
Surgical appliances	4	282,369	23	14,233	72,205	228,124
Sweeping compounds	10	55,300	14	10,803	28,715	84,361
Toys and games	15	369,219	193	131,817	115,329	405,369
Typewriters and supplies	5	317,878	50	36,251	180,524	361,672
Umbrellas	10	367,562	135	79,808	372,531	669,383
Vacuum cleaners	5	69,544	19	16,228	119,834	187,772
Washing compounds	43	1,460,399	1,186	651,160	357,641	1,860,032
Washing machines and wringers	6	738,020	174	145,024	331,713	773,781
Wax candles	7	120,541	26	14,108	52,894	97,862
Weather-strips	13	118,171	27	22,474	58,148	136,085
Whips	4	375,907	63	50,772	149,977	316,980
Window blinds and shades	7	2,331,392	290	193,106	959,515	2,202,050
Window fixtures	5	159,387	65	66,460	169,630	366,146
Not specified	18	1,673,044	295	260,480	519,988	2,076,360
All other industries	44	8,359,901	1,446	1,076,782	2,990,129	7,685,670

102.—Statistics of Manufactures, 1918—concluded.

Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees on wages.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
XV. Hand Trades	**6,788**	**62,327,452**	**37,823**	**29,525,409**	**27,284,638**	**89,814,764**
Automobile repairs	675	5,832,710	2,022	1,853,450	1,835,989	6,461,262
Bicycle repairs	114	439,015	237	141,626	137,490	504,510
Blacksmithing	3,964	8,431,021	4,369	3,275,969	1,752,051	7,638,341
Dyeing and cleaning	312	5,871,812	5,234	3,089,750	1,280,695	8,003,561
Housebuilding	995	36,722,958	19,898	18,781,641	20,392,245	60,522,151
Interior decorations	15	685,482	205	142,594	317,019	676,821
Laundries, steam	26	803,881	655	409,582	128,126	885,055
Lock and gunsmithing	43	1,206,790	443	304,078	265,296	993,841
Painting and glazing	644	2,333,783	4,760	1,526,719	1,175,727	4,129,222

103.—Statistics of Manufactures, by Cities and Towns, 1918.

Cities and Towns.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	NO.	$	NO.	$	$	$
Montreal, Que	2,375	468,401,480	157,878	110,196,219	291,973,466	552,114,605
Toronto, Ont	2,835	379,492,078	106,248	105,920,198	265,988,540	507,802,722
Hamilton, Ont	686	142,336,442	31,116	32,293,612	118,595,728	193,638,400
Winnipeg, Man	779	82,709,029	19,181	18,773,622	77,689,693	118,154,995
Vancouver, B.C	675	98,434,309	18,733	21,283,962	48,758,443	87,786,041
Ottawa, Ont	404	37,784,469	12,099	10,604,485	24,069,990	42,279,417
Quebec, Que	424	35,900,978	11,131	6,980,836	16,119,423	32,754,192
London, Ont	380	34,547,811	10,254	8,702,694	20,505,633	39,104,056
Kitchener, Ont	172	20,997,159	6,534	5,127,610	14,910,675	30,462,367
Victoria, B.C	213	17,136,214	4,460	3,858,565	6,528,136	14,551,384
Calgary, Alta	230	29,589,495	4,225	4,572,509	20,850,413	31,811,073
Edmonton, Alta	213	15,981,916	3,979	3,469,119	17,582,062	26,107,978
Brantford, Ont	181	40,724,243	8,288	8,222,396	19,168,364	35,033,226
Peterboro, Ont	116	20,322,222	4,513	4,203,123	17,858,747	27,504,683
Galt, Ont	111	23,334,049	4,252	3,891,825	5,699,331	13,410,433
Guelph, Ont	129	10,272,367	3,005	2,694,679	6,996,457	13,863,404
Welland, Ont	84	26,751,880	5,719	7,186,418	17,195,633	37,462,265
St. Catharines, Ont	149	17,512,116	5,501	6,437,964	10,221,638	22,610,388
Sarnia, Ont	80	21,887,038	2,778	2,848,488	16,536,782	25,547,612
Stratford, Ont	97	6,593,259	3,068	2,408,135	6,516,677	11,171,537
Windsor, Ont	162	20,244,130	2,555	2,416,422	4,950,808	11,765,271
Walkerville, Ont	61	20,488,155	4,915	5,307,885	13,275,906	24,959,249
Owen Sound, Ont	94	6,614,849	2,682	2,048,270	2,854,274	7,003,954
Sherbrooke, Que	129	13,760,176	6,327	5,241,145	8,632,901	19,967,254
Three Rivers, Que	91	20,764,907	5,744	4,158,957	7,636,741	17,706,194
Hull, Que	49	11,341,689	3,335	2,431,477	7,687,168	15,139,468
Lachine, Que	47	18,850,201	4,847	6,222,824	15,359,003	27,156,203
St. John, N.B	280	26,787,911	6,504	5,057,189	16,800,922	28,247,037
Halifax, N.S	285	17,848,860	8,315	5,689,915	7,130,571	19,339,836
Fort William, Ont	77	18,217,942	2,456	3,482,785	15,342,633	23,487,689
Port Arthur, Ont	46	12,668,135	2,412	2,770,781	3,558,923	8,133,822
Regina, Sask	117	9,490,593	1,578	1,863,494	4,740,395	9,737,737
Moosejaw, Sask	69	9,263,786	1,311	1,479,038	14,884,953	18,186,485
Saskatoon, Sask	121	4,936,434	1,230	1,216,895	4,762,315	7,620,799
Chatham, Ont	104	9,193,033	2,624	2,190,994	9,377,577	15,179,426
Oshawa, Ont	56	12,739,486	3,583	3,700,042	18,105,870	30,504,030
Niagara Falls, Ont	93	51,199,485	3,048	3,275,006	8,013,750	18,406,805
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont	86	69,234,987	4,154	5,361,241	28,781,533	44,556,426
New Glasgow, N.S	69	11,506,872	2,635	2,403,816	9,979,597	14,815,223
Valleyfield, Que	41	9,309,644	2,254	1,455,507	4,024,026	10,569,110
Kingston, Ont	108	13,739,158	3,116	2,633,523	6,215,657	12,149,450
St. Thomas, Ont	103	5,347,809	2,543	2,987,622	7,271,345	12,795,216
Ford, Ont	3	17,147,553	2,813	3,874,054	12,988,897	31,403,785
Sydney, N.S	75	104,965,289	3,664	4,698,262	38,626,353	61,474,843
Totals	**12,699**	**2,046,369,638**	**507,607**	**451,643,603**	**1,294,767,949**	**2,353,476,080**

104.—Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages, by Provinces, 1918.

Provinces.	Employees on Salaries.		Salaries.	Employees on Wages.		Wages.
	Males.	Females		Males.	Females.	
	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$
Prince Edward Island	155	39	124,789	958	315	652,278
Nova Scotia	1,678	499	2,588,657	24,284	3,108	22,975,321
New Brunswick	1,400	392	2,453,825	15,035	3,061	11,795,563
Quebec	16,636	4,202	29,667,572	145,558	41,098	146,132,433
Ontario	28,784	10,434	56,802,691	236,469	58,285	263,937,523
Manitoba	2,571	651	4,809,254	17,830	2,835	18,580,429
Saskatchewan	1,070	221	1,588,665	6,345	430	6,907,507
Alberta	1,456	425	2,524,699	6,889	1,124	7,724,766
British Columbia	3,883	705	6,902,901	36,797	2,654	43,519,262
Yukon	20	–	40,021	32	9	64,488
Canada	**57,653**	**17,568**	**107,503,074**	**490,197**	**112,919**	**522,287,570**

105.—Number of Employees by Weekly Wage Groups, 1918.

Weekly Wage Groups.	Under 16 years of Age.		Over 16 Years of Age.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under $3	611	336	799	658	2,404
$3 but under $4	728	714	2,356	2,530	6,328
$4 " $5	920	943	2,387	3,414	7,664
$5 " $6	1,326	1,256	3,123	5,742	11,447
$6 " $7	1,551	1,263	3,790	8,706	15,310
$7 " $8	1,531	968	4,503	10,451	17,453
$8 " $9	1,466	837	5,870	12,132	20,305
$9 " $10	904	390	18,875	13,874	34,043
$10 " $12	1,121	288	26,051	19,099	46,559
$12 " $15	752	176	47,456	19,126	67,510
$15 " $20	453	51	113,915	9,147	123,566
$20 " $25	93	4	113,997	2,241	116,335
$25 and over	35	–	127,758	894	128,687
Total	**11,491**	**7,226**	**470,880**	**108,014**	**597,611**
Summary.					
Under $10 per week	9,037	6,707	41,703	57,507	114,954
Per cent	78·64	92·82	8·86	53·24	19·24
Over $10 per week	2,454	519	429,177	50,507	482,657
Per cent	21·35	7·18	91·14	46·76	80·76

106.—Wage Earners classified by Groups of Industries and of Wages, 1918.

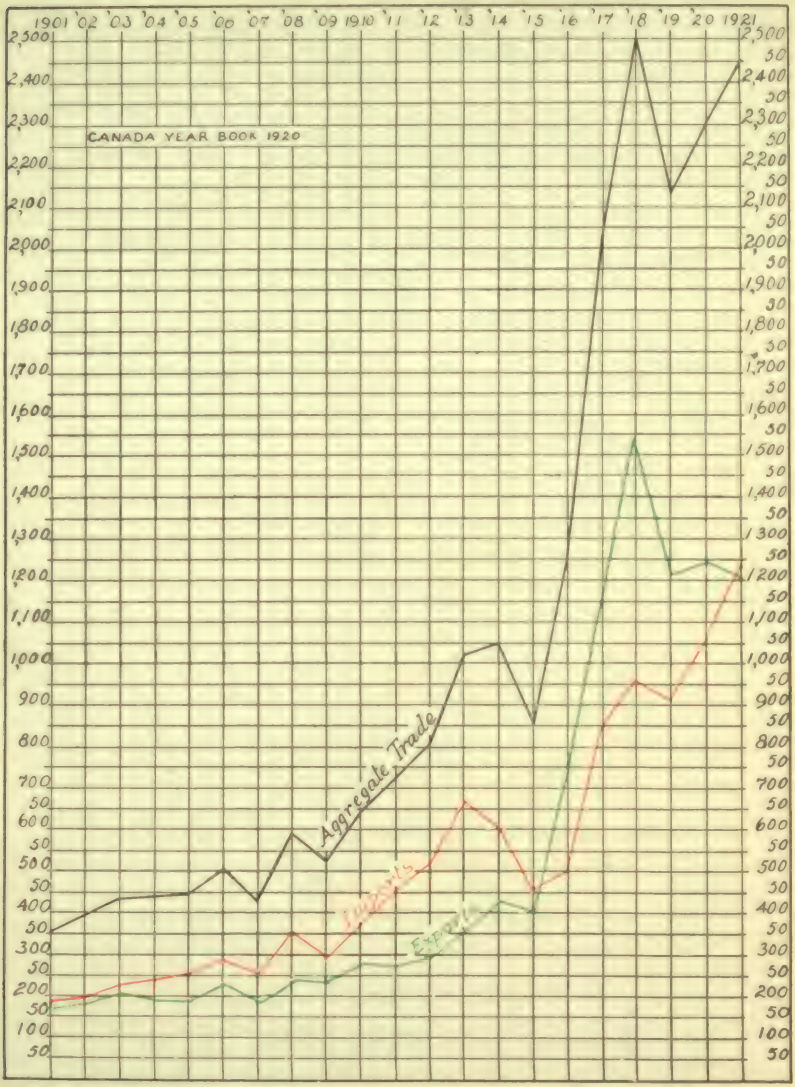
Groups of Industries.	Under $5 per Week.	$5 to $10 per Week.	$10 to $15 per Week.	$15 to $20 per Week.	$20 to $25 per Week.	$25 and over per Week.	Total wage Earners
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Food products	2,625	15,095	11,710	14,892	11,518	6,663	62,503
Textiles	3,721	25,289	24,767	12,226	6,695	4,166	76,864
Iron and steel products	1,065	3,478	5,967	12,540	15,270	19,726	58,046
Timber and lumber and their re-manufactures	978	15,263	26,911	20,162	15,739	12,770	91,823
Leather and its finished products	1,063	4,953	4,884	4,189	2,967	1,944	20,000
Paper and printing	1,788	7,184	6,867	8,589	8,170	8,600	41,198
Liquors and beverages	57	527	760	1,338	861	318	3,861
Chemicals and allied products	209	1,806	1,377	3,818	3,881	4,605	15,696
Clay, glass and stone products	44	645	1,850	3,254	2,910	2,607	11,310
Metals and metal products other than iron and steel	424	3,500	3,465	4,900	5,050	8,829	26,168
Tobacco and its manufactures	606	4,299	2,025	1,670	526	296	9,422
Vehicles for land transportation	113	935	3,283	7,654	9,460	16,133	37,578
Vessels for water transportation	295	923	1,618	4,699	6,726	10,876	25,137
Miscellaneous industries	2,103	9,761	14,062	17,685	17,090	21,045	81,746
Hand trades	1,305	4,900	4,523	5,950	9,472	10,109	36,259
Total	**16,396**	**98,558**	**114,069**	**123,566**	**116,335**	**128,687**	**597,611**

VIII.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Included in this section are tables showing the exports and imports of Canada in different categories and for varying periods. These are followed by grain statistics and statistics relating to bounties, patents and copyrights, trade marks, etc.

Import and Export Tables.—Table **1** is designed to present a general view of the aggregate trade of Canada from 1868 to 1921. In the Year Book for 1916–17 (p. 297) and 1918 (p. 285), the corresponding table was constructed to show the total trade of Canada as made up of imports of merchandise entered for home consumption and of total exports, including exports of foreign produce. The reasons for the changes there made in the construction of the table, as compared with previous years, were explained in the Year Book for 1916-17, pp. 294-5. In connection with a further examination of the customs data, and especially with a reclassification recently effected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, it was considered that a truer presentation of the trade statistics of Canada up to 1920 would be made by omitting altogether from the values representing the total trade the amounts of foreign produce. This is especially the case in connection with Table **4**, showing values per capita, because if foreign produce be included with the total exports it should in strictness be also included with the total imports. Accordingly, the aggregate trade of Canada, as shown in the last column of Table **1** (p. 338), consists, up to 1920, of the value of the imports

AGGREGATE EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA, 1901-1921.



Each vertical line represents one year from 1901 to 1919, and each horizontal line represents $50,000,000 from zero to $2,500,000,000.

entered for home consumption (column 4) and of the exports of Canadian produce (column 5). At the same time, the value of the exports of foreign produce is given in column 6 and that of the total exports in column 7. For the fiscal year 1921, however, the figures of exports of foreign produce are included in total trade, because an arrangement has been reached that only goods which have previously been entered as imported for home consumption shall be included under exports of foreign produce. The values of coin and bullion, the movement of which during the past five years represents fiduciary transactions rather than trading exchanges, are recorded separately in Table **2** for the years 1868–1918. The duties collected on exports and imports are given in Table **3**, and Table **4** shows the ratio of exports to imports and the per capita value of Canadian trade. From Table **4** it will be observed that the so-called "balance of trade" has been against Canada (i.e., the imports for home consumption have exceeded the exports of Canadian produce) in forty-four years out of the fifty-four years since Confederation, and that this adverse balance reached its highest point in 1913 just before the war. After 1913 the unfavourable trade balance diminished, and in 1916, for the first time since 1898, it gave place to a favourable balance of trade, which continued down to 1920, but was replaced by a comparatively small adverse balance of trade in 1921. For 1916 the exports of Canadian produce were 146·03 p.c., for 1917 136·20 p.c., for 1918 159·99 p.c., for 1919 132·73 p.c., for 1920 116·43 p.c., and for 1921 97·60 p.c. of the imports for home consumption. The value of the aggregate trade per capita is shown by Table **4** to have risen from $34·28 in 1868 to $265·41 in 1921. Tables **10** and **11** show, for the fiscal years ended 1918 to 1921, the exports the produce of Canada and the imports for home consumption to or from the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries, according to the new classification of commodities, prepared by the External Trade Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which came into force for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920.

Aggregate External Trade.—As shown by Table **1** the aggregate external trade of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1921, was $2,450,587,001, imports for consumption amounting to $1,240,158,882, and exports (including exports of foreign produce previously entered as imports for home consumption) to $1,210,428,119. Imports and exports of commodities were thus comparatively equally balanced. Imports for home consumption reached their maximum in the country's history, amounting to $1,240,158,882, a result partly due to the unprecedentedly high level of prices prevailing throughout the year. Exports of Canadian produce, on the other hand, were lower than in the three previous years—not a remarkable fact when it is considered that the great stimulus given by the war to Canadian exports has now been removed. As shown by Tables **5** and **6**, Canadian trade with the United Kingdom approached in the fiscal year 1921 a more even balance than in the war years, our imports from the United Kingdom amounting to $213,944,814, as against exports

of $312,842,921, the favourable balance thus amounting to $98,898,-107. Our adverse trade balance with the United States showed some improvement in the fiscal year 1921, as compared with 1920, our exports amounting to $542,304,456 and imports to $856,613,430—an excess of imports amounting to $314,308,974—as compared with exports of $464,028,183, imports of $801,097,318, and an excess of imports amounting to $337,069,135 in 1920.

1.—Aggregate External Trade of Canada, 1868-1921.

Fiscal Year.	Imports of Merchandise Entered for Home Consumption.			Exports of Merchandise.			Aggregate Trade (Imports for Home Consumption and Domestic Exports).
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Canadian Produce.[1]	Foreign Produce.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	43,655,696	23,434,463	67,090,159	48,504,899	4,196,821	52,701,720	115,595,058
1869	41,069,342	22,085,599	63,154,941	52,400,772	3,855,801	56,256,573	115,555,713
1870	45,127,422	21,774,652	66,902,074	59,043,590	6,527,622	65,571,212	125,945,664
1871	60,094,362	24,120,026	84,214,388	57,630,024	9,853,244	67,483,268	141,844,412
1872	68,276,157	36,679,210	104,955,367	65,831,083	12,798,182	78,629,265	170,786,450
1873	71,198,176	53,310,953	124,509,129	76,538,025	9,405,910	85,943,935	201,047,154
1874	76,232,530	46,948,357	123,180,887	76,741,997	10,614,096	87,356,093	199,922,884
1875	78,138,511	39,270,057	117,408,568	69,709,823	7,137,319	76,847,142	187,118,391
1876	60,238,297	32,274,810	92,513,107	72,491,437	7,234,961	79,726,398	165,004,544
1877	60,916,770	33,209,624	94,126,394	68,030,546	7,111,108	75,141,654	162,156,940
1878	59,773,039	30,622,812	90,395,851	67,989,800	11,164,878	79,154,678	158,385,651
1879	55,426,836	23,275,683	78,702,519	62,431,025	8,355,644	70,786,669	141,133,544
1880	54,182,967	15,717,575	69,900,542	72,899,697	13,240,006	86,139,703	142,800,239
1881	71,620,725	18,867,604	90,488,329	83,944,701	13,375,117	97,319,818	174,433,030
1882	85,757,433	25,387,751	111,145,184	94,137,657	7,628,453	101,766,110	205,642,841
1883	91,588,339	30,273,157	121,861,496	87,702,431	9,751,773	97,454,204	209,563,927
1884	80,010,498	25,962,480	105,972,978	79,833,098	9,389,106	89,222,204	185,806,076
1885	73,269,618	26,486,157	99,755,775	79,131,735	8,079,646	87,211,381	178,887,510
1886	70,658,819	25,333,318	95,992,137	77,756,704	7,438,079	85,194,783	173,748,841
1887	78,120,679	26,986,531	105,107,210	80,960,909	8,549,333	89,510,242	186,068,119
1888	69,645,824	31,025,804	100,671,628	81,382,072	8,803,394	90,185,466	182,053,700
1889	74,475,139	34,623,057	109,098,196	80,272,456	6,938,455	87,210,911	189,370,652
1890	77,106,286	34,576,287	111,682,573	85,257,586	9,051,781	94,309,367	196,940,159
1891	74,536,036	36,997,918	111,533,954	88,671,738	8,798,631	97,470,369	200,205,692
1892	69,160,737	45,999,676	115,160,413	99,032,466	13,121,791	112,154,257	214,192,879
1893	69,873,571	45,297,259	115,170,830	105,488,798	8,941,856	114,430,654	220,659,628
1894	62,779,182	46,291,729	109,070,911	103,851,764	11,833,805	115,685,569	212,922,675
1895	58,557,655	42,118,236	100,675,891	102,828,441	6,485,043	109,313,484	203,504,332
1896	67,239,759	38,121,402	105,361,161	109,707,805	6,606,738	116,314,543	215,068,966
1897	66,220,765	40,397,062	106,617,827	123,632,540	10,825,163	134,457,703	230,250,367
1898	74,625,088	51,682,074	126,307,162	144,548,662	14,980,883	159,529,545	270,855,824
1899	89,433,172	59,989,244	149,422,416	137,360,792	17,520,088	154,880,880	286,783,208
1900	104,346,795	68,304,881	172,651,676	168,972,301	14,265,254	183,237,555	341,623,977
1901	105,969,756	71,961,163	177,930,919	177,431,386	17,077,757	194,509,143	355,362,305
1902	118,657,496	78,080,308	196,737,804	196,019,763	13,951,101	209,970,864	392,757,567
1903	136,796,065	88,298,744	225,094,809	214,401,674	10,828,087	225,229,761	439,496,483
1904	148,909,576	94,999,839	243,909,415	198,414,439	12,641,239	211,055,678	442,823,854
1905	150,928,787	101,035,427	251,964,214	190,854,946	10,617,115	201,472,061	442,819,160
1906	173,046,109	110,694,171	283,740,280	235,483,956	11,173,846	246,657,802	519,224,236
1907[2]	152,065,529	98,160,306	250,225,835	180,545,306	11,541,927	192,087,233	430,771,141
1908	218,160,047	134,380,832	352,540,879	246,960,968	16,407,984	263,368,952	599,501,847
1909	175,014,160	113,580,036	288,594,196	242,603,584	17,318,782	259,922,366	531,197,780
1910	227,264,346	143,053,853	370,318,199	279,247,551	19,516,442	298,763,993	649,565,750
1911	282,723,812	170,000,791	452,724,603	274,316,553	15,683,657	290,000,210	727,041,156
1912	335,394,060	187,100,615	522,404,675	290,223,857	17,492,294	307,716,151	812,628,532
1913	441,606,885	229,600,349	671,207,234	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355	1,026,961,834
1914	410,258,744	208,935,254	619,193,998	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224	1,050,782,437
1915	279,792,195	176,163,713	455,955,908	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509	865,374,744
1916	289,366,527	218,834,607	508,201,134	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070	1,249,811,772
1917	461,733,609	384,717,269	846,450,878	1,151,375,768	27,835,322	1,179,211,100	2,177,826,646
1918	542,341,522	421,191,056	963,532,578	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792	2,503,560,366
1919	526,494,658	393,217,047	919,711,705	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	1,268,765,285	2,136,155,511
1920	693,655,165	370,872,958	1,064,528,123	1,239,492,098	47,166,611	1,286,658,709	2,304,020,221
1921	847,561,406	392,597,476	1,240,158,882	1,189,163,701	21,264,418	1,210,428,119	2,450,587,001[3]

[1]Including exports to the United States estimated "short" in the years 1868-1900. [2]Nine months. [3]Including exports of foreign produce, which on coming into Canada had been entered as imports for home consumption. Re-exports from bonded warehouses are no longer included in Canadian trade statistics, either as imports or as exports.

2.—Movement of Coin and Bullion, 1868-1918.

Year.	Total Imports.	Exports.			Total Imports and Exports of Coin and Bullion.
		Canadian.	Foreign.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	4,895,147	4,866,168	–	4,866,168	9,761,315
1869	4,247,229	4,218,208	–	4,218,208	8,465,437
1870	4,335,529	8,002,278	–	8,002,278	12,337,807
1871	2,733,094	6,690,350	–	6,690,350	9,423,444
1872	2,753,749	4,010,398	–	4,010,398	6,764,147
1873	3,005,465	3,845,987	–	3,845,987	6,851,452
1874	4,223,282	1,995,835	–	1,995,835	6,219,117
1875	2,210,089	1,039,837	–	1,039,837	3,249,926
1876	2,220,111	1,240,037	–	1,240,037	3,460,148
1877	2,174,089	–	733,739	733,739	2,907,828
1878	803,726	–	168,989	168,989	972,715
1879	1,639,089	–	704,586	704,586	2,343,675
1880	1,881,807	–	1,771,755	1,771,755	3,653,562
1881	1,123,275	–	971,005	971,005	2,094,280
1882	1,503,743	–	371,093	371,093	1,874,836
1883	1,275,523	–	631,600	631,600	1,907,123
1884	2,207,666	–	2,184,292	2,184,292	4,391,958
1885	2,954,244	–	2,026,980	2,026,980	4,981,224
1886	3,610,557	–	56,531	56,531	3,667,088
1887	532,218	–	5,569	5,569	537,787
1888	2,175,472	–	17,534	17,534	2,193,006
1889	575,251	–	1,978,256	1,978,256	2,553,507
1890	1,083,011	–	2,439,782	2,439,782	3,522,793
1891	1,811,170	129,328	817,599	946,927	2,758,097
1892	1,818,330	306,447	1,502,671	1,809,118	3,627,648
1893	6,534,200	309,459	3,824,239	4,133,698	10,667,898
1894	4,023,072	310,006	1,529,374	1,839,380	5,862,452
1895	4,576,620	256,571	4,068,748	4,325,319	8,901,939
1896	5,226,319	207,532	4,491,777	4,699,309	9,925,628
1897	4,676,194	327,298	3,165,252	3,492,550	8,168,744
1898	4,390,844	1,045,723	3,577,415	4,623,138	9,013,982
1899	4,629,177	1,101,245	2,914,780	4,016,025	8,645,202
1900	8,152,640	1,670,068	6,987,100	8,657,168	16,809,808
1901	3,307,069	–	1,978,489	1,978,489	5,285,558
1902	6,053,791	–	1,669,422	1,669,422	7,723,213
1903	8,695,707	–	619,963	619,963	9,315,670
1904	7,554,917	–	2,465,557	2,465,557	10,020,474
1905	9,961,340	–	1,844,811	1,844,811	11,806,151
1906	6,670,527	–	9,928,828	9,928,828	16,549,355
1907 (9 mos.)	7,029,047	–	13,189,964	13,189,964	20,219,011
1908	5,887,737	–	16,637,654	16,637,654	22,525,391
1909	9,611,761	2	1,589,791	1,589,793	11,201,554
1910	5,514,817	–	2,594,536	2,594,536	8,109,353
1911	9,226,715	–	7,196,155	7,196,155	16,422,870
1912	25,077,515	–	7,601,099	7,601,099	32,678,614
1913	4,309,811	–	16,163,702	16,163,702	20,473,513
1914	14,498,451	1,219	23,559,485	23,560,704	38,059,155
1915	131,483,396	667	29,365,701	29,366,368	160,849,764
1916	33,876,227	315	103,572,117	103,572,432	137,448,659
1917	26,986,548	86,087	196,460,961	196,547,048	223,533,596
1918	11,290,341	290,281	3,201,122	3,491,403	14,781,744

NOTE.—Information as to imports and exports of coin and bullion in the fiscal years 1919 to 1921 is not available for publication. Up to 1919 "Silver bullion in bars, blocks, ingots, drops, sheets and plates, unmanufactured," was included in "coin and bullion," but since that time it is regarded as "merchandise." The figures from 1899 of the above table have been revised in accordance with the new arrangement.

3.—Duties collected on Exports, 1868-1892, and on Imports for Home Consumption, 1868-1921.

Year.	Duties collected on Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	Year.	Duties collected on Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.
	$	$		$	$
1868	17,986	8,801,446	1881	8,141	18,492,645
1869	14,403	8,284,507	1882	8,810	21,700,028
1870	37,912	9,425,028	1883	9,756	23,162,553
1871	36,066	11,807,590	1884	8,515	20,156,448
1872	24,809	13,020,684	1885	12,305	19,121,254
1873	20,152	12,997,578	1886	20,726	19,427,398
1874	14,565	14,407,318	1887	31,397	22,438,309
1875	7,243	15,354,139	1888	21,772	22,187,869
1876	4,500	12,828,614	1889	42,207	23,742,317
1877	4,103	12,544,348	1890	93,674	23,921,234
1878	4,161	12,791,532	1891	64,803	23,416,266
1879	4,272	12,935,269	1892	108	20,550,474
1880	8,896	14,129,953			

Year.	Duties collected on Imports.	Year.	Duties collected on Imports.	Year.	Duties collected on Imports.
	$	$	$		$
1893	21,161,711	1903	37,110,355	1913	115,063,688
1894	19,379,822	1904	40,954,349	1914	107,180,578
1895	17,887,269	1905	42,024,340	1915	79,205,910[1]
1896	20,219,037	1906	46,671,101	1916	103,940,101[1]
1897	19,891,997	1907 (9 mos.)	40,290,172	1917	147,631,455[1]
1898	22,157,788	1908	58,331,074	1918	161,595,629[1]
1899	25,734,229	1909	48,059,792	1919	158,046,334[1]
1900	28,889,110	1910	61,024,239	1920	187,524,182[1]
1901	29,106,980	1911	73,312,368	1921	179,658,474[1]
1902	32,425,532	1912	87,576,037		

[1]Includes war tax.

NOTE.—Duties on Exports were not collected after the year 1892.

4.—Ratio of Exports to Imports and Value per capita of Exports, Imports and Total Trade, 1868-1921.

Year.	Excess of Imports entered for Consumption over Exports of Canadian Produce.	Excess of Exports of Canadian Produce over Imports entered for Consumption.	Percentage Rate of Exports of Canadian Produce to Imports entered for Consumption.	Estimated Population.	Value per capita of—		
					Exports Canadian Produce.	Imports.	Total Trade.
	$	$	p.c.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868	18,585,260	–	72·30	3,372,000	14·38	19·90	34·28
1869	10,754,169	–	82·97	3,413,000	15·35	18·50	33·85
1870	7,858,484	–	89·34	3,454,000	17·09	19·37	36·46
1871	26,584,364	–	68·43	3,518,000	16·38	23·94	40·32
1872	39,124,284	–	62·72	3,611,000	18·23	29·06	47·29
1873	47,971,104	–	61·47	3,668,000	20·87	33·94	54·81
1874	46,439,890	–	62·30	3,825,000	20·06	32·20	52·26
1875	47,698,745	–	59·37	3,887,000	17·93	30·21	48·14
1876	20,021,670	–	78·56	3,949·000	18·36	23·43	41·79
1877	26,095,848	–	72·28	4,013,000	16·97	23·45	40·42
1878	22,406,051	–	75·21	4,079,000	16·67	22·16	38·83
1879	16,271,494	–	79·32	4,146,000	15·06	18·98	34·04
1880	–	2,999,155	104·29	4,215,000	17·29	16·58	33·87
1881	6,543,628	–	92·77	4,337,000	19·36	20·86	40·22
1882	17,007 527	–	84·70	4·384,000	21·47	25·35	46·82
1883	34,159,065	–	71·97	4,433,000	19·78	27·49	47·27
1884	26,139,880	–	75·33	4,485,000	17·80	23·63	41·43
1885	20,624,040	–	79·53	4,539,000	17·43	21·98	39·41
1886	18,235,433	–	81·00	4,589,000	16·94	20·92	37·86
1887	24,146,301	–	77·03	4,638,000	17·46	22·66	40·12
1888	19,289,556	–	80·84	4,688,000	17·36	21·47	38·83
1889	28,825,740	–	73·58	4,740,000	16·94	23·02	39·96
1890	26,424,987	–	76·34	4,793,000	17·79	23·30	41·09
1891	22,862,216	–	79·50	4,844,000	18·31	23·02	41·33
1892	16,127,947	–	86·00	4,889,000	20·26	23·55	43·81
1893	9,682 032	–	91·59	4,936,000	21·37	23·33	44·70
1894	5,219,147	–	95·21	4,984,000	20·84	21·88	42·72
1895	–	2,152,550	102·14	5,034,000	20·43	20·00	40·43
1896	–	4,346,644	104·13	5,086,000	21·57	20·72	42·29
1897	–	17,014,713	115.96	5,142,000	24·04	20·73	44·77
1898	–	18,241,500	114·44	5,199,000	27·80	24·29	52·09
1899	12,061,624	–	91·97	5,259,000	26·12	28·41	54·53
1900	3,679,375	–	97·95	5,322,000	31·75	32·44	64·19
1901	499,533	–	99·85	5,403,000	32·84	33·13	65·97
1902	718,041	–	99·77	5,532,000	35·43	35·56	70·99
1903	10,693,135	–	95·37	5,673,000	37·79	39·68	77·47
1904	45,494,976	–	81·45	5,825,000	34·06	41·87	75·93
1905	61,109,268	–	75·85	5,992,000	31·85	42·05	73·90
1906	48,256,324	–	83·13	6,171,000	38·16	45·98	84·14
1907[1]	69,680,529	–	72·29	6,302,000	28·65	39·70	68·35
1908	105,579,911	–	70·18	6,491,000	38·05	54·31	92·36
1909	45,990,612	–	84·17	6,695,000	36·24	43·10	79·34
1910	91,070,648	–	75·51	6,917,000	40·37	53·54	93·91
1911	178,408,050	–	60·72	7,158,000	38·32	62·82	101·14
1912	232,180,818	–	55·66	7,345,000	39·52	71·14	110·66
1913	315,452,634	–	53·09	7,530,000	47·24	89·14	136·38
1914	187,605,559	–	69·78	7,725,000	55·87	80·15	136·02
1915	46,537,072	–	89·89	7,928,000	51·64	57·51	109,15
1916	–	233,409,504	146·03	8,140,000	91·11	62·43	153·54
1917	–	304.924,890	136·20	8,361,000	137·71	101·24	238·95
1918	–	576,495,210	159·99	8,593,000	179·22	112·13	291·35
1919	–	296,732,101	132·73	8,835,000	137·68	104·10	241·78
1920	–	174,963,975	116·43	9,030,000	137·81	118.36	256·17
1921	29.730.763	–	97·60	9.233.000	131·09	134·32	265·41

[1] Nine months.

5.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to other Countries of Merchandise the produce of Canada, 1868-1921.

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$
1868	17,905,808	22,387,846	5,249,523	45,543,177
1869	20,486,389	23,640,188	5,196,727	49,323,304
1870	22,512,991	27,398,930	6,169,271	56,081,192
1871	21,733,556	26,715,690	6,732,110	55,181,356
1872	25,223,785	29,984,440	7,735,802	62,944,027
1873	31,402,234	33,421,725	8,421,647	73,245,606
1874	35,769,190	30,380,556	7,777,002	73,926,748
1875	34,199,134	25,683,818	7,607,941	67,490,893
1876	34,379,005	27,451,150	8,031,694	69,861,849
1877	35,491,671	22,160,666	8,212,543	65,864,880
1878	35,861,110	22,131,343	7,747,681	65,740,134
1879	29,393,424	23,149,909	7,546,245	60,089,578
1880	35,208,031	26,762,705	8,125,455	70,096,191
1881	42,637,219	31,015,109	7,269,051	80,921,379
1882	39,816,813	41,687,638	8,538,260	90,042,711
1883	39,538,067	36,096,501	8,651,139	84,285,707
1884	37,410,870	31,631,622	8,089,587	77,132,079
1885	36,479,051	32,618,593	7,085,874	76,183,518
1886	36,694,263	31,503,292	6,777,951	74,975,506
1887	38,714,331	32,273,033	6,976,656	77,964,020
1888	33,648,284	37,323,161	7,326,305	78,297,750
1889	33,504,281	36,449,288	7,248,235	77,201,804
1890	41,499,149	33,291,207	7,545,158	82,335,514
1891	43,243,784	34,829,436	7,684,524	85,757,744
1892	54,949,055	31,317,857	9,417,341	95,684,253
1893	58,409,606	33,813,802	9,783,082	102,006,490
1894	60,878,056	29,297,598	10,411,199	100,586,853
1895	57,903,564	32,303,773	9,321,014	99,528,351
1896	62,717,941	34,460,428	9,200,383	106,378,752
1897	69,533,852	39,717,057	10,434,501	119,685,410
1898	93,065,019	34,361,795	12,494,118	139,920,932
1899	85,113,681	34,766,955	12,920,626	132,801,262
1900	96,562,875	52,534,977	14,412,938	163,510,790
1901	92,857,525	67,983,673	16,590,188	177,431,386
1902	109,347,345	66,567,784	20,104,634	196,019,763
1903	125,199,980	67,766,367	21,435,327	214,401,674
1904	110,120,892	66,856,885	21,436,662	198,414,439
1905	97,114,867	70,426,765	23,313,314	190,854,946
1906	127,456,465	83,546,306	24,481,185	235,483,956
1907[1]	98,691,186	62,180,439	19,673,681	180,545,306
1908	126,194,124	90,814,871	29,951,973	246,960,968
1909	126,384,724	85,334,806	30,884,054	242,603,584
1910	139,482,945	104,199,675	35,564,931	279,247,551
1911	132,156,924	104,115,823	38,043,806	274,316,553
1912	147,240,413	102,041,222	40,942,222	290,223,857
1913	170,161,903	139,725,953	45,866,744	355,754,600
1914	215,253,969	163,372,825	52,961,645	431,588,439
1915	186,668,554	173,320,216	49,430,066	409,418,836
1916	451,852,399	201,106,488	88,651,751	741,610,638
1917	742,147,537	280,616,330	128,611,901	1,151,375,768
1918	845,480,069	417,233,287	277,314,432	1,540,027,788
1919	540,750,977	454,873,170	220,819,659	1,216,443,806
1920	489,152,637	464,028,183	286,311,278	1,239,492,098
1921	312,842,921	542,304,456	334,016,324	1,189,163,701

[1] Nine months.

6.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from other Countries of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, 1868-1921.

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	Totals.
	$	$	$	$
1868	37,617,325	22,660,132	6,812,702	67,090,159
1869	35,496,764	21,497,380	6,160,797	63,154,941
1870	37,537,095	21,697,237	7,667,742	66,902,074
1871	48,498,202	27,185,586	8,530,600	84,214,388
1872	62,209,254	33,741,995	9,004,118	104,955,367
1873	67,996,945	45,189,110	11,323,074	124,509,129
1874	61,424,407	51,706,906	10,049,574	123,180,887
1875	60,009,084	48,930,358	8,469,126	117,408,568
1876	40,479,253	44,099,880	7,933,974	92,513,107
1877	39,331,621	49,376,008	5,418,765	94,126,394
1878	37,252,769	48,002,875	5,140,207	90,395,851
1879	30,967,778	42,170,306	5,564,435	78,702,519
1880	33,764,439	28,193,783	7,942,320	69,900,542
1881	42,885,142	36,338,701	11,264,486	90,488,329
1882	50,356,268	47,052,935	13,735,981	111,145,184
1883	51,679,762	55,147,243	15,034,491	121,861,496
1884	41,925,121	49,785,888	14,261,969	105,972,978
1885	40,031,448	45,576,510	14,147,817	99,755,775
1886	39,033,000	42,818,651	14,140,486	95,992,137
1887	44,741,356	44,795,908	15,569,946	105,107,210
1888	39,167,644	46,440,296	15,063,688	100,671,628
1889	42,251,189	50,029,419	16,817,588	109,098,196
1890	43,277,009	51,365,661	17,039,903	111,682,573
1891	42,018,943	52,033,477	17,481,534	111,533,954
1892	41,063,711	51,742,132	22,354,570	115,160,413
1893	42,529,340	52,339,796	20,301,694	115,170,830
1894	37,035,963	50,746,091	21,288,857	109,070,911
1895	31,059,332	50,179,004	19,437,555	100,675,891
1896	32,824,505	53,529,390	19,007,266	105,361,161
1897	29,401,188	57,023,342	20,193,297	106,617,827
1898	32,043,461	74,824,923	19,438,778	126,307,162
1899	36,966,552	88,506,881	23,948,983	149,422,416
1900	44,280,041	102,224,917	26,146,718	172,651,676
1901	42,820,334	107,377,906	27,732,679	177,930,919
1902	49,022,726	115,001,533	32,713,545	196,737,804
1903	58,793,038	129,071,197	37,230,574	225,094,809
1904	61,724,893	143,329,697	38,854,825	243,909,415
1905	60,342,704	152,778,576	38,842,934	251,964,214
1906	69,183,915	169,256,452	45,299,913	283,740,280
1907[1]	64,415,756	149,085,577	36,724,502	250,225,835
1908	94,417,320	205,309,803	52,813,756	352,540,879
1909	70,682,600	170,432,360	47,479,236	288,594,196
1910	95,337,058	218,004,556	56,976,585	370,318,199
1911	109,934,753	275,824,265	66,965,585	452,724,603
1912	116,906,360	331,384,657	74,113,658	522,404,675
1913	138,742,644	436,887,315	95,577,275	671,207,234
1914	132,070,406	396,302,138	90,821,454	619,193,998
1915	90,157,204	297,142,059	68,656,645	455,955,908
1916	77,404,361	370,880,549	59,916,224	508,201,134
1917	107,096,735	665,312,759	74,041,384	846,450,878
1918	81,324,283	792,894,957	89,313,338	963,532,578
1919	73,035,118	750,203,024	96,473,563	919,711,705
1920	126,362,631	801,097,318	137,068,174	1,064,528,123
1921	213,944,814	856,613,430	169,600,638	1,240,158,882

[1] Nine months.

7.—Values of Exports from Canada to the United Kingdom, to the United States, to Other Countries and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise, in five year averages and for the fiscal years 1911-1920.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Five year averages and Fiscal Years.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	All Countries, Domestic.	All Countries, Foreign.	All Countries, Domestic and Foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868-70 (3 yrs)	4,351,631	7,882,788	675,706	12,910,125	[1]	12,910,125
1871-75	6,671,196	7,447,890	896,245	15,015,331	[1]	15,015,331
1876-80	9,384,915	8,687,568	1,079,634	19,152,117	7,073,387	26,225,504
1881-85	7,940,534	11,341,045	1,126,160	20,407,739	6,327,318	26,735,057
1886-90	5,759,239	8,734,096	954,168	15,447,503	4,647,322	20,094,825
1891-95	11,732,535	4,498,334	2,014,413	18,245,282	6,147,039	24,392,321
1896-00	18,185,661	1,995,339	2,938,763	23,119,765	9,533,823	32,653,586
1901-05	25,133,710	3,648,626	5,955,968	34,738,304	8,750,732	43,489,036
1906-10	51,527,333	4,690,418	7,466,218	63,683,969	9,113,570	72,797,539
1911	61,393,720	10,385,705	10,821,859	82,601,284	7,457,829	90,059,113
1912	81,784,731	11,685,611	13,673,033	107,143,375	8,311,111	115,454,486
1913	106,537,156	27,215,879	16,392,626	150,145,661	8,810,034	158,955,695
1914	146,230,104	32,506,548	19,483,377	198,220,029	8,595,689	206,815,718
1915	95,834,460	19,405,521	19,506,069	134,746,050	35,604,014	170,350,064
1916	196,077,876	18,620,236	34,963,082	249,661,194	17,213,996	266,875,190
1917	266,210,322	45,138,630	62,064,749	373,413,701	7,451,069	380,864,770
1918	403,456,560	101,877,411	62,379,613	567,713,584	10,036,766	577,750,350
1919	167,688,507	33,816,958	69,604,745	271,110,210	21,447,173	292,557,383
1920	220,948,392	52,287,885	92,156,537	365,392,814	3,404,407	368,797,221

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

1868-70 (3 yrs.	3,470,524	5,377,809	418,579	9,266,912	[1]	9,266,912
1871-75	6,755,882	6,128,055	503,696	13,387,633	[1]	13,387,633
1876-80	9,237,142	4,908,570	566,933	14,712,645	852,296	15,564,941
1881-85	15,177,091	6,372,773	526,642	22,076,506	1,102,096	23,178,602
1886-90	16,501,400	6,946,676	558,598	24,006,674	1,012,335	25,019,009
1891-95	26,223,970	3,645,801	643,996	30,513,767	1,244,390	31,758,157
1896-00	39,469,536	4,514,262	605,462	44,589,260	1,256,795	45,846,055
1901-05	55,778,082	5,182,806	1,363,839	62,324,727	662,755	62,987,482
1906-10	47,453,100	7,803,531	1,194,545	56,451,176	724,207	57,175,383
1911	40,636,575	10,063,544	1,544,055	52,244,174	809,663	53,053,837
1912	36,923,024	9,864,524	1,423,106	48,210,654	1,010,243	49,220,897
1913	30,335,784	12,866,948	1,581,861	44,784,593	988,634	45,773,227
1914	26,735,114	24,728,798	1,885,207	53,349,119	1,262,953	54,612,072
1915	38,222,698	34,186,056	1,981,989	74,390,743	2,565,259	76,956,002
1916	67,821,789	29,051,195	6,009,292	102,882,276	2,936,914	105,819,190
1917	93,299,158	28,575,395	5,920,915	127,795,468	7,517,342	135,312,810
1918	112,196,873	48,078,407	12,467,801	172,743,081	7,125,087	179,868,168
1919	116,845,176	69,431,565	12,321,696	198,598,437	8,687,055	207,285,492
1920	119,825,645	112,837,557	26,334,808	258,998,010	7,039,479	266,037,489

FISHERIES PRODUCE.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	261,397	985,197	2,156,329	3,402,923	[1]	3,402,923
1871-75	513,070	1,269,409	2,984,053	4,766,532	[1]	4,766,532
1876-80	1,037,612	1,759,661	3,550,297	6,347,570	58,529	6,406,099
1881-95	1,838,937	3,005,591	3,137,585	7,982,113	25,701	8,007,814
1886-90	1,758,642	2,823,884	2,854,773	7,437,299	77,112	7,514,411
1891-95	5,366,495	3,409,915	3,209,347	9,985,757	224,550	10,210,307
1896-00	4,266,576	3,229,683	3,166,240	10,662,499	118,087	10,780,586
1901-05	3,800,480	4,197,481	3,709,474	11,707,435	25,127	11,732,562
1906-10	4,153,822	4,437,372	5,256,441	13,847,635	44,614	13,892,249
1911	4,435,891	4,980,741	6,258,912	15,675,544	114,315	15,789,859
1912	5,132,047	5,378,664	6,193,967	16,704,678	110,514	16,815,192
1913	3,946,471	5,747,688	6,642,562	16,336,721	106,101	16,442,822
1914	7,008,888	6,852,009	6,762,663	20,623,560	111,289	20,734,849
1915	5,448,902	8,521,901	5,716,265	19,687,068	131,669	19,818,737
1916	6,731,794	8,867,139	6,779,044	22,377,977	213,307	22,591,284
1917	7,316,744	10,717,048	6,855,461	24,889,253	429,502	25,318,755
1918	6,746,036	16,122,442	9,733,673	32,602,151	619,024	33,221,175
1919	8,634,284	18,525,817	9,976,971	37,137,072	732,322	37,869,394
1920	9,890,805	18,615,398	13,778,832	42,285,035	261,944	42,546,979

[1] Not separately stated prior to 1876.

7.—Values of Exports from Canada to the United Kingdom, to the United States, to Other Countries and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise, in five-year averages and for the fiscal years 1911-1920—con.

FOREST PRODUCE.

Five-year averages and Fiscal Years	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	All Countries, Domestic.	All Countries, Foreign.	All Countries, Domestic and Foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868-70 (3 yrs)	10,368,800	8,034,241	1,770,228	20,233,269	[1]	20,233,269
1871-75	13,872,407	9,423,951	2,529,683	25,826,041	[1]	25,826,041
1876-80	12,007,936	4,912,106	1,674,162	18,594,204	551,197	19,145,401
1881-85	12,491,267	9,539,660	2,193,604	24,224,531	1,173,534	25,398,065
1886-90	10,714,758	9,962,383	1,731,722	22,408,863	1,541,613	23,950,476
1891-95	10,574,531	12,577,298	1,482,227	24,634,056	919,202	25,553,258
1896-00	14,544,194	12,205,380	1,776,656	28,526,230	247,499	28,773,729
1901-05	14,747,317	15,506,453	2,714,811	32,968,581	145,227	33,113,808
1906-10	11,400,778	25,442,049	3,888,204	40,731,031	198,768	40,929,799
1911	11,965,131	28,785,427	4,688,499	45,439,057	158,542	45,597,599
1912	10,950,840	25,483,532	4,458,302	40,892,674	212,213	41,104,887
1913	10,103,469	29,951,880	3,199,711	43,255,060	424,563	43,679,623
1914	10,647,123	29,304,546	2,840,468	42,792,137	593,950	43,386,087
1915	9,914,548	31,030,873	1,705,262	42,650,683	486,098	43,136,781
1916	14,147,250	34,619,722	2,504,428	51,271,400	426,884	51,698,284
1917	14,860,510	36,962,651	4,143,168	55,907,209	488,091	56,395,300
1918	4,522,523	44,726,350	2,650,831	51,899,704	60,645	51,960,349
1919	9,216,158	57,502,759	3,832,984	70,551,901	44,298	70,596,199
1920	30,197,339	70,891,067	4,236,969	105,325,375	221,405	105,546,780

MANUFACTURES.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	1,167,472	829,903	360,405	2,357,780	[1]	2,357,780
1871-75	1,221,958	1,238,702	486,204	2,946,864	[1]	2,946,864
1876-80	1,956,514	1,036,740	871,661	3,864,855	710,796	4,575,651
1881-85	1,320,117	1,330,968	682,305	3,333,340	745,285	4,078,675
1886-90	1,511,085	1,723,732	813,488	4,048,305	495,314	4,543,619
1891-95	2,677,734	3,011,203	1,609,628	7,298,565	783,335	8,081,900
1896-00	4,683,367	3,516,510	2,899,465	11,099,342	1,046,583	12,145,925
1901-05	6,662,550	6,984,218	5,584,337	19,231,105	2,478,872	21,709,977
1906-10	6,875,522	11,436,443	8,209,673	26,521,638	3,702,821	30,224,459
1911	6,973,820	16,524,005	11,785,293	35,283,118	5,149,408	40,432,526
1912	6,852,710	16,312,751	12,670,823	35,836,284	6,672,701	42,508,985
1913	7,158,746	21,321,458	15,212,504	43,692,708	8,832,374	52,525,082
1914	8,583,540	30,391,764	18,468,148	57,443,452	10,158,786	67,602,238
1915	24,848,359	42,164,753	18,526,389	85,539,501	9,529,024	95,068,525
1916	148,477,303	58,202,141	35,355,554	242,034,598	8,017,225	250,052,223
1917	339,013,448	91,950,586	46,395,642	477,399,676	9,913,090	487,312,766
1918	300,715,681	151,833,178	184,053,657	636,602,516	24,237,914	660,840,430
1919	218,242,669	221,027,750	116,158,711	555,429,130	16,069,548	571,498,678
1920	99,241,757	168,520,771	135,360,633	403,132,161	31,989,775	435,121,936

MINERAL PRODUCE.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	666,335	1,004,320	132,730	1,803,385	[1]	1,803,385
1871-75	582,829	3,366,538	226,395	4,175,762	[1]	4,175,762
1876-80	409,727	2,637,275	183,491	3,230,493	74,599	3,305,092
1881-85	375,996	2,500,124	251,663	3,127,783	160,862	3,288,645
1886-90	519,797	3,451,809	256,988	4,228,574	250,749	4,479,343
1891-95	485,094	5,113,029	362,825	5,960,948	242,450	6,203,398
1896-00	218,096	13,638,433	497,518	14,354,047	244,518	14,598,565
1901-05	782,159	32,367,609	1,238,069	34,387,837	187,891	34,575,728
1906-10	2,194,298	31,381,056	2,061,333	35,636,687	306,840	35,943,527
1911	6,726,015	33,129,505	2,932,041	42,787,561	290,879	43,078,440
1912	5,555,599	33,259,580	2,509,337	41,324,516	186,066	41,510,582
1913	12,066,622	42,541,751	2,834,173	57,442,546	140,484	57,583,030
1914	16,027,128	39,491,127	3,520,759	59,039,054	194,852	59,233,906
1915	12,219,937	37,558,209	1,962,843	51,740,989	325,548	52,066,537
1916	12,425,248	51,425,708	2,738,905	66,589,861	7,329,537	73,919,398
1917	15,545,227	66,974,768	3,096,912	85,616,907	219,514	85,836,421
1918	13,964,195	54,072,417	5,723,890	73,760,502	1,928,373	75,688,875
1919	16,149,788	54,195,445	7,169,275	77,514,508	3,192,703	80,707,211
1920	8,427,070	40,072,865	13,816,369	62,316,394	505,659	62,821,963

[1] Not separately stated prior to 1876.

7.—Values of Exports from Canada to the United Kingdom, to the United States, to Other Countries, and to All Countries, by Classes of Merchandise, in five-year averages and for the fiscal years 1911-1920—concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCE.

Five-year averages and Fiscal Years.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	All Countries, Domestic.	All Countries, Foreign.	All Countries, Domestic and Foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868-70 (3 yrs)	15,569	301,398	24,530	341,497	[1]	341,497
1871-75	48,238	362,699	28,625	439,562	[1]	439,562
1876-80	32,802	389,236	6,604	428,642	100,516	529,158
1881-85	32,460	519,732	8,823	561,015	110,023	671,038
1886-90	47,141	525,417	5,123	577,681	131,762	709,443
1891-95	16,454	56,913	995	74,362	275,261	349,623
1896-00	31,243	68,635	8,410	108,288	392,320	500,608
1901-05	23,823	33,102	9,526	66,451	772,457	838,908
1906-10	37,035	39,723	19,378	96,136	1,100,976	1,197,112
1911	25,772	246,896	13,147	285,815	1,703,021	1,988,836
1912	41,462	56,560	13,654	111,676	989,446	1,101,122
1913	13,655	80,349	3,307	97,311	2,011,565	2,108,876
1914	22,072	98,033	983	121,088	2,931,266	3,052,354
1915	179,650	453,173	30,979	663,802	3,382,061	4,045,863
1916	6,171,139	320,347	301,446	6,792,932	1,551,569	8,344,501
1917	5,902,048	317,392	134,114	6,353,554	1,816,724	8,170,278
1918	3,878,201	523,082	304,967	4,706,250	2,134,195	6,840,445
1919	3,974,395	372,876	1,755,277	6,102,548	2,148,380	8,250,928
1920	621,629	802,640	618,130	2,042,399	3,743,942	5,786,341

TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

1868-70 (3 yrs)	20,301,729	24,475,655	5,538,507	50,315,891	4,860,081	55,175,972
1871-75	29,665,580	29,237,246	7,654,900	66,557,726	9,961,750	76,519,476
1876-80	34,066,648	24,331,155	7,932,723	66,330,526	9,421,319	75,751,845
1881-85	39,176,404	34,609,893	7,926,782	81,713,079	9,644,819	91,357,898
1886-90	36,812,662	34,167,996	7,174,861	78,154,919	8,156,208	86,311,127
1891-95	55,076,813	32,312,493	9,323,432	96,712,738	9,836,225	106,548,963
1896-00	81,398,674	39,168,242	11,892,513	132,459,429	12,839,625	145,299,054
1901-05	106,928,122	67,920,295	20,576,025	195,424,442	13,023,060	208,447,502
1906-10	123,641,889	85,230,591	28,095,793	236,968,273	15,191,796	252,160,069
1911	132,156,924	104,115,823	38,043,806	274,316,553	15,683,657	290,000,210
1912	147,240,413	102,041,222	40,942,222	290,223,857	17,492,294	307,716,151
1913	170,161,903	139,725,953	45,866,744	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355
1914	215,253,969	163,372,825	52,961,645	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224
1915	186,668,554	173,320,486	49,429,796	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509
1916	451,852,399	201,106,488	88,651,751	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070
1917	742,147,537	280,616,470	128,611,761	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100
1918	845,480,069	417,233,287	277,314,432	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792
1919	540,750,977	454,873,170	220,819,659	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	1,268,765,285
1920	489,152,637	464,028,183	286,311,278	1,239,492,098	47,166,611	1,286,658,709

[1] Not separately stated prior to 1876.

NOTE.—The statistics of this table are exclusive of coin and bullion, and of exports to the United States estimated "short" for the years 1868-1900.

8.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to all countries, by classes of Merchandise the Produce of Canada by values and percentages, 1918-1921.

(According to new Classification.)

VALUES.

Classes.	1918.			1919.			1920.			1921.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom	United States.	All Countries.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Vegetable products, (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	410,207,292	105,836,704	587,431,967	173,312,085	35,975,346	288,893,218	249,708,190	55,735,692	416,122,771	141,341,101	147,083,435	482,924,672
Animals and their products, (except chemicals and fibres)	120,458,085	66,493,778	209,496,712	127,812,198	94,067,557	244,990,826	138,885,994	130,997,017	314,017,944	91,291,301	75,751,046	188,359,937
Fibres, textiles and textile products	2,813,439	25,289,293	30,804,815	1,460,667	22,192,464	28,030,381	3,851,357	12,472,456	34,028,314	2,643,202	7,122,882	17,783,884
Wood, wood products, and paper	7,113,584	100,521,429	116,384,814	11,123,821	127,399,870	154,569,154	42,026,282	153,686,140	213,913,944	36,761,384	215,975,690	284,561,478
Iron and its products	11,575,497	12,124,875	64,837,223	11,315,853	22,696,645	81,910,926	15,874,157	25,717,121	81,785,829	17,653,826	19,630,413	76,500,741
Non-ferrous metals and their products	22,126,491	61,001,613	90,072,429	18,950,443	53,610,489	79,618,877	9,262,825	37,911,834	55,347,802	9,873,516	30,267,426	46,177,004
Non-metallic minerals and their products, (except chemicals)	1,683,756	14,858,202	19,984,236	2,343,595	19,538,938	26,411,519	3,121,157	17,462,792	30,289,333	3,127,243	22,257,947	40,034,566
Chemicals and allied products	27,856,626	17,027,311	48,581,823	20,176,855	30,313,731	56,441,654	3,594,180	13,437,176	22,209,660	3,225,947	11,465,207	19,344,424
All other commodities	241,645,299	14,080,082	372,433,769	174,255,460	49,078,130	255,577,251	22,858,995	16,607,955	71,776,501	6,925,401	12,760,410	32,476,995
Total	**845,480,068**	**417,233,287**	**1,540,027,788**	**540,750,977**	**454,873,170**	**1,216,443,806**	**489,152,637**	**464,028,183**	**1,239,492,098**	**312,842,921**	**542,304,456**	**1,189,163,701**

PERCENTAGES OF EACH CLASS.

	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Vegetable products, (except chemicals, fibres, and wood)	48·52	25·37	38·14	32·05	7·91	23·75	51·05	12·01	33·57	45·18	27·12	40·61
Animals and their products, (except chemicals and fibres)	14·25	15·94	13·60	23·64	20·68	20·14	28·39	28·23	25·33	29·18	13·97	15·84
Fibres, textiles and textile products	0·33	6·06	2·00	0·27	4·88	2·30	0·79	2·69	2·75	0·85	1·31	1·58
Wood, wood products, and paper	0·84	24·09	7·56	2·06	28·01	12·71	8·59	33·12	17·26	11·75	39·83	23·93
Iron and its products	1·37	2·91	4·21	2·09	4·99	6·73	3·25	5·54	6·60	5·64	3·62	6·43
Non-ferrous metals and their products	2·62	14·62	5·85	3·50	11·78	6·55	1·89	8·17	4·47	3·16	5·58	3·88
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	0·19	3·56	1·30	0·43	4·30	2·17	0·64	3·76	2·44	1·00	4·11	3·37
Chemicals and allied products	3·30	4·08	3·16	3·73	6·66	4·64	0·73	2·90	1·79	1·03	2·11	1·63
All other commodities	28·58	3·37	24·18	32·23	10·79	21·01	4·67	3·58	5·79	2·21	2·35	2·73
Total	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

9.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from all countries, by classes of merchandise entered for Home Consumption, by values and percentages, 1918-1921.

(According to new Classification.)

VALUES.

Classes.	1918.			1919.			1920.			1921.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Vegetable products, (except chemcials, fibres and wood)	6,916,127	85,375,418	148,958,888	2,823,002	103,925,162	157,506,654	17,004,533	142,510,266	242,075,389	38,730,767	121,326,805	261,081,364
Animal products, (except chemicals and fibres)	1,662,658	52,895,700	60,570,165	993,123	31,066,553	41,505,094	3,789,311	77,010,313	95,098,743	5,144,890	43,014,952	61,722,390
Fibres, textiles and textile products	50,780,382	84,654,385	152,311,282	45,968,360	106,768,458	178,190,241	74,653,042	132,292,083	231,559,877	111,328,091	101,758,005	243,608,342
Wood, wood products, and paper	1,530,268	26,259,723	28,470,715	1,116,407	33,680,584	35,399,852	1,515,780	40,719,024	43,183,267	3,144,574	52,360,362	57,449,384
Iron and its products	4,345,338	189,769,921	195,248,713	6,132,274	185,116,309	192,527,377	6,637,067	178,661,606	186,319,876	16,698,085	226,862,465	245,626,453
Non-ferrous metals and their products	2,427,615	42,084,031	46,203,053	2,035,873	37,938,045	41,649,431	3,339,207	46,868,193	52,103,913	6,680,955	45,868,622	55,553,152
Non-metallic minerals and their products, (except chemicals)	4,763,906	123,155,543	129,788,504	4,132,824	128,819,928	135,250,417	6,945,566	108,525,324	121,956,176	9,118,403	188,484,295	206,095,113
Chemicals and allied products	3,316,961	23,262,817	27,840,576	3,397,095	28,719,765	34,282,647	4,154,345	23,854,300	29,886,102	6,037,185	26,787,896	36,334,612
All other commodities	5,581,028	165,437,419	174,140,682	6,436,160	94,168,170	103,399,992	8,323,780	50,656,209	62,344,780	17,061,864	50,150,028	72,688,072
Total	**81,324,283**	**792,894,957**	**963,532,578**	**73,035,118**	**750,203,024**	**919,711,705**	**126,362,631**	**801,097,318**	**1,064,528,123**	**213,944,814**	**856,613,430**	**1,240,158,882**

9.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States, and from all countries, by classes of merchandise entered for Home consumption, by values and percentages, 1918-1921—concluded.

(According to new Classification.)

PERCENTAGES OF EACH CLASS.

Classes.	1918.			1919.			1920.			1921.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom	United States.	All Countries.	United States.	United Kingdom	All Countries.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Vegetable products, (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	8·50	10·77	15·46	3·87	13·85	17·13	13·46	17·79	22·74	18·10	14·16	21·05
Animal products, (except chemicals and fibres)	2·05	6·67	6·29	1·36	4·14	4·51	3·00	9·61	8·93	2·41	5·02	4·98
Fibres, textiles and textile products	62·44	10·68	15·81	62·94	14·23	19·37	59·08	16·52	21·75	52·04	11·88	19·64
Wood, wood products, and paper	1·88	3·31	2·95	1·53	4·49	3·85	1·20	5·08	4·06	1·47	6·11	4·63
Iron and its products	5·34	23·93	20·26	8·40	24·68	20·92	5·25	22·30	17·50	7·80	26·48	19·81
Non-ferrous metals and their products	2·99	5·31	4·80	2·79	5·06	4·53	2·64	5·85	4·89	3·12	5·36	4·48
Non-metallic minerals and their products, (except chemicals)	5·86	15·53	13·47	5·65	17·17	14·71	5·49	13·55	11·46	4·26	22·00	16·62
Chemicals and allied products	4·08	2·93	2·89	4·65	3·83	3·73	3·29	2·98	2·81	2·82	3·13	2·93
All other commodities	6·86	20·87	18·07	8·81	12·55	11·24	6·59	6·32	5·86	7·98	5·85	5·86
Total	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Vegetable Products. (Except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)					
	Beverages, Distilled and Fermented—					
	Brewed—					
1	Ale, beer and porter	gal.	–	761	187,842	–
		$	–	671	112,543	–
	Distilled—					
2	Gin	gal.	–	2,822	2,843	–
		$	–	8,199	8,284	–
3	Whiskey	gal.	2,806	317,861	588,236	2,857
		$	10,517	1,057,976	1,695,001	12,000
4	All other spirits, n.o.p	gal.	–	118,235	122,261	25,910
		$	–	288,213	298,688	52,925
	Fermented—					
5	Cider	gal.	–	32	2,800	3,800
		$	–	67	1,163	1,215
6	Wines	gal.	96	405	3,768	125
		$	125	1,718	5,373	188
	Total beverages, distilled and fermented.	gal.	**2,902**	**440,116**	**907,750**	**32,692**
		$	**10,642**	**1,356,844**	**2,121,052**	**66,328**
	Fruits, fresh—					
7	Apples, green or ripe	brl.	34,589	15,807	103,626	345,567
		$	136,715	49,424	408,029	1,806,561
8	Berries, all kinds	$	–	84,122	84,654	–
9	All other fresh fruits, n.o.p	$	62	34,761	39,810	10
	Dried and preserved—					
10	Apples dried	lb.	45,900	15,050	61,698	732,935
		$	4,508	1,585	6,200	105,149
11	Canned or preserved fruits	$	255,079	70,721	426,323	833,651
12	Fruits, dried, n.o.p	lb.	–	–	2,283	15,830
		$	–	–	292	2,388
	Total fruits	$	**366,364**	**240,613**	**965,308**	**2,747,759**
	Grains, flours and kindred products—					
	Grains—					
13	Barley	bush.	5,753,243	1,093,530	6,846,790	2,260,395
		$	6,821,540	1,380,922	8,202,524	3,394,384
14	Beans	bush.	60	13,522	14,103	100
		$	270	101,092	105,570	617
15	Buckwheat	bush.	–	162,124	162,124	–
		$	–	216,488	216,488	–
16	Corn, Indian	bush.	93,200	5,331	101,535	–
		$	186,400	7,982	200,351	–
17	Oats	bush.	32,157,164	7,041,104	54,877,882	8,497,888
		$	22,218,299	4,513,946	37,644,293	7,360,011
18	Peas, split	bush.	–	26,868	29,611	980
		$	–	133,995	153,296	4,200
19	Peas, whole	bush	27,625	56,256	107,502	60,813
		$	133,911	256,046	480,054	372,696
20	Rice	lb.	606,320	2,277,180	5,670,896	600
		$	38,578	110,629	320,623	75
21	Rye	bush.	353,930	523,220	878,222	17,999
		$	683,120	984,443	1,669,128	34,929
22	Wheat	bush.	123,384,759	23,537,501	150,392,037	37,317,648
		$	303,776,038	53,561,585	366,341,565	86,776,303
	Total grains	$	**333,858,158**	**61,267,128**	**415,333,892**	**97,943,215**
	Flour and milled products—					
23	Bran, shorts and middlings	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	35,330	5,194,829	5,394,130	32,854
24	Cornmeal	brl.	3,587	62	4,618	2,274
		$	27,996	443	36,603	17,777
25	Malt	bush.	–	1,000	176,150	–
		$	–	944	326,988	–
26	Oatmeal and rolled oats	cwt.	296,621	27,661	551,412	443,111
		$	1,229,607	105,447	2,220,666	2,368,347
27	Rice meal and rice flour	lb.	661,470	2,473,040	3,374,510	–
		$	21,553	78,813	109,401	–

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
38,687	253,333	146	2,475	209,113	102	51	793,172	1
34,902	186,620	199	798	145,077	86	125	912,964	
–	2,980	–	–	2,422	–	265	972	2
–	7,641	–	–	7,682	–	1,392	3,459	
5,899	408,487	272,439	1,286	463,940	124,711	1,616	376,948	3
29,985	1,178,898	750,078	5,374	1,504,132	374,992	17,025	1,607,158	
190,205	226,901	787,985	334,832	1,374,282	14,848	220,464	529,124	4
507,187	577,726	2,103,945	694,021	2,904,359	19,267	374,565	587,277	
205	6,318	10,482	24,672	40,256	–	61,787	72,544	5
107	2,080	3,720	36,906	43,334	–	46,175	52,565	
74	3,680	420	.....	6,914	386	4	2,441	6
104	8,008	738	.....	18,087	812	51	6,774	
235,003	**901,699**	**1,071,470**	**363,265**	**2,096,936**	**150,042**	**28,187**	**1,769,171**	
563,285	**1,960,923**	**2,858,680**	**707,099**	**4,683,271**	**394,827**	**439,333**	**3,360,197**	
23,686	405,058	590,400	236,000	873,882	1,272,533	48,107	1,358,449	7
101,014	2,041,976	3,140,269	856,760	4,342,219	7,902,013	171,226	8,299,099	
70,314	70,820	–	228,342	229,656	–	376,661	377,260	8
39,720	41,805	4,405	144,186	142,719	5,141	556,934	570,252	9
299,225	1,208,393	1,100,500	1,273,939	3,977,806	1,112,885	125,756	2,066,999	10
42,267	166,591	70,167	167,443	514,727	188,774	15,246	816,872	
152,118	1,805,434	1,870,981	168,105	3,174,230	514,239	74,565	751,520	11
1,495	71,664	60	–	2,760	–	24,178	31,629	12
155	7,260	21	–	655	–	5,810	7,405	
405,588	**4,132,996**	**5,091,843**	**1,554,838**	**8,301,215**	**8,610,167**	**1,200,441**	**10,320,878**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
165,380	3,505,497	12,686,816	1,050,081	14,395,031	7,940,979	304,878	8,563,553	13
283,453	5,289,780	18,138,354	1,153,643	20,206,973	10,561,105	472,033	11,469,059	
57,637	58,049	1,074	101,485	105,959	20	12,282	14,376	14
222,497	225,186	4,680	347,069	367,655	120	53,794	64,800	
391,962	394,962	–	188,794	188,794	19,976	247,884	271,885	15
632,085	632,085	–	240,337	240,337	22,024	315,815	342,549	
7,333	9,266	131	34,170	37,101	2	8,616	17,560	16
9,546	14,265	250	62,049	68,176	10	16,992	34,845	
767,889	17,879,783	3,640,792	3,761,111	10,768,872	7,096,419	4,765,202	14,321,048	17
647,408	15,193,527	3,300,477	3,039,427	9,349,455	6,623,535	4,694,519	14,152,032	
12,335	28,845	2,198	22,377	50,589	618	2,402	56,265	18
47,695	130,157	8,160	76,494	222,707	2,415	9,395	241,092	
145,243	249,233	60,730	135,051	228,546	31,775	47,295	113,262	19
628,543	1,202,837	210,678	540,484	920,440	181,786	263,812	606,342	
65,238	1,098,210	–	4,237,542	5,054,284	166,600	278,200	2,357,284	20
6,530	87,809	–	406,446	668,077	11,895	22,523	223,732	
387,070	463,380	947,480	1,018,527	2,113,302	1,108,789	747,088	3,201,430	21
828,289	962,742	1,644,138	1,560,499	3,475,534	2,381,294	1,344,976	6,231,170	
1,992,409	41,808,897	51,420,131	6,601,588	77,978,037	29,204,812	42,324,894	129,215,157	22
4,205,920	96,985,056	122,108,103	14,080,992	185,044,806	73,489,796	91,442,208	310,052,138	
7,509,966	**120,723,435**	**145,414,939**	**21,546,637**	**220,573,759**	**93,224,170**	**98,635,857**	**344,317,521**	
–	–	540	1,229,398	1,314,911	4,670	719,948	819,781	23
1,461,021	1,592,212	1,170	2,779,255	2,983,843	6,170	1,236,851	1,481,097	
2,775	7,828	42,773	249	54,941	242	840	24,588	24
22,340	65,281	372,364	1,617	454,528	2,009	7,722	187,003	
6,664	721,346	–	–	613,540	39,747	–	629,520	25
16,900	1,687,214	–	–	1,320,773	39,747	–	1,350,201	
23,381	761,520	694,112	5,517	895,203	357,241	3,544	397,266	26
125,747	4,032,567	3,717,224	22,495	4,283,772	2,096,098	19,709	2,343,965	
1,030,240	1,279,145	695,200	51,660	746,860	1,063,730	60,250	1,340,068	27
7,764	86,538	42,134	2,415	44,549	68,328	1,219	84,298	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Coun tries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Vegetable Products—con.					
	Flour and milled products—concluded.					
1	Rye flour	brl.	–	2,481	2,484	236
		$	–	28,466	28,510	2,393
2	Screenings	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
3	Wheat flour	brl.	6,604,131	518,632	9,931,148	5,254,254
		$	62,875,839	5,602,387	95,896,492	56,365,188
4	All other meal	brl.	–	412	425	–
		$	–	4,688	4,801	–
	Total flour and milled products	$	**64,190,325**	**11,016,017**	**104,017,591**	**58,786,559**
	Bakery Products and prepared food—					
5	Biscuits and bread	cwt.	41,331	1,266	47,974	33,729
		$	442,941	11,948	539,440	440,388
6	Cereal foods, prepared, all kinds	$	915,709	373,715	1,496,381	3,678,132
7	Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
8	Cornstarch	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
9	Potato starch	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Total grains, flours and kindred products.	$	**399,407,131**	**72,668,808**	**521,387,304**	**160,848,294**
	Oils, vegetable, and by-products—					
10	Oil cake	cwt.	96,407	26,967	125,969	8,028
		$	203,328	59,955	268,718	22,764
11	Oils, vegetable, n.o.p.	gal.	–	–	–	6,596
		$	–	–	–	7,696
	Total oils, vegetable, and by-products	$	**203,328**	**59,955**	**268,718**	**30,460**
	Rubber and its products—					
	Raw and partly manufactured—					
12	Waste	cwt.	–	35,529	35,529	–
		$	–	262,700	262,700	–
13	Belting	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	3,485	25,736	–
14	Boots and shoes	$	1,093,853	17,297	1,504,389	205,429
15	Clothing, including waterproofed	$	6,469	235	6,833	1,720
16	Hose	$	22,781	40,352	159,288	6,550
17	Tires	$	195,513	165,869	859,712	154,439
18	All other mfs. of India rubber, n.o.p.	$	14,135	6,613	92,847	10,688
	Total rubber and its products	$	**1,332,751**	**496,551**	**2,911,505**	**378,826**
	Seeds for sowing—					
19	Clover	bush.	26,994	63,861	99,523	64,983
		$	311,868	769,111	1,193,814	966,660
20	Flax	bush.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
21	Grass	bush.	3,233	82,825	86,837	1,292
		$	13,007	155,812	171,641	7,148
22	All other seeds, n.o.p.	$	741	35,726	38,390	303
	Total seeds for sowing	$	**325,616**	**960,649**	**1,403,845**	**974,111**
	Sugar, molasses, syrups and confectionery—					
23	Confectionery	$	282,707	5,109	562,321	922,743
24	Maple sugar	lb.	91,857	3,377,246	3,551,789	169,270
		$	15,520	491,849	525,736	48,569
25	Maple syrup	gal.	2,772	2,969	10,907	3,785
		$	4,062	4,455	16,118	6,072
26	Molasses	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
27	Sugar house syrup	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,667	1,907	11,064	9,590	35,786	–	450	10,833	1
22,830	25,283	107,565	74,099	297,768	–	5,179	104,613	
–	–	–	1,271,695	1,271,695	7,763	1,122,483	1,152,385	2
–	–	–	1,126,799	1,126,799	10,847	651,370	702,144	
8,800	9,205,439	5,824,811	29,762	8,863,088	2,746,780	1,187,750	6,017,032	3
99,794	99,931,659	61,494,045	337,514	94,262,928	28,896,091	12,023,090	66,520,490	
701	2,061	1,835	257	2,156	–	345	855	4
10,086	24,969	15,479	2,520	18,387	–	3,439	6,805	
1,830,482	**107,445,723**	**65,749,981**	**4,398,714**	**104,793,347**	**31,119,281**	**13,948,579**	**72,780,616**	
2,074	78,049	743	1,510	14,647	–	3,571	9,038	5
23,999	1,319,925	13,545	14,787	203,721	–	29,944	139,532	
211,589	4,247,249	1,048,826	5,399	1,087,901	803,248	20,248	854,254	6
–	–	3,587,770	80,964	4,442,176	2,292,980	268	2,545,359	7
–	–	363,284	6,763	448,981	269,598	48	299,560	
–	–	91,690	11,500	129,792	1,720	6,410	34,009	8
–	–	6,724	878	10,056	220	434	3,137	
–	–	88,000	169,025	460,025	–	–	570	9
–	–	6,945	8,433	28,257	–	–	63	
9,576,036	**233,736,332**	**212,603,985**	**25,939,810**	**327,146,022**	**125,416,517**	**112,635,110**	**418,394,883**	
12,357	43,046	291,219	20,725	437,925	89,799	13,850	195,247	10
31,740	119,275	946,083	61,149	1,465,366	296,044	38,453	663,834	
602,429	743,574	11,981	948,673	975,766	32	251,982	275,459	11
617,583	857,334	32,587	757,999	878,346	125	146,261	197,482	
649,273	**976,609**	**978,670**	**819,148**	**2,343,712**	**296,169**	**184,714**	**861,316**	
14,365	14,365	1,278	64,423	65,701	–	22,696	22,716	12
129,925	129,925	8,662	433,477	442,139	–	133,316	133,516	
–	–	2,235	285	29,902	–	10,303	99,359	13
1,667	14,332	1,295	269	24,455	–	7,755	83,869	
135,990	2,058,716	829,154	3,203	1,750,967	457,561	2,984	1,524,969	14
517	13,784	782	6,055	56,640	411	276	36,534	15
151,282	195,556	25,137	102,230	169,822	8,192	142,328	225,445	16
407,162	3,016,974	3,548,149	253,249	7,395,172	3,841,720	179,133	8,253,986	17
83,492	200,304	69,665	62,638	230,768	100,399	199,748	581,219	18
910,835	**5,629,590**	**4,482,844**	**861,121**	**10,059,963**	**4,208,283**	**665,240**	**10,839,528**	
160,677	226,344	27,154	157,868	186,328	43,326	123,524	189,255	19
2,380,931	3,361,170	694,760	3,583,510	4,314,341	723,093	1,098,783	2,095,460	
–	–	34,052	79	35,009	51,304	9,224	60,528	20
–	–	316,134	926	327,139	357,974	16,518	374,492	
45,919	47,444	422	57,196	58,535	1,388	81,130	93,690	21
89,594	98,356	2,513	146,424	152,408	6,848	167,445	202,554	
43,498	56,707	2,891	46,827	52,967	432	23,142	28,562	22
2,514,023	**3,516,233**	**1,016,298**	**3,777,687**	**4,845,855**	**1,088,347**	**1,305,888**	**2,611,068**	
246,739	1,962,744	5,002,031	132,728	5,988,324	419,623	57,524	1,190,718	23
4,412,178	4,703,366	33,379	3,971,435	4,005,124	18,924	7,979,970	7,999,233	24
977,443	1,062,895	7,565	1,114,304	1,121,959	5,499	1,956,637	1,962,258	
2,182	6,950	1,664	6,790	9,270	1,785	9,373	11,254	25
4,411	12,202	2,941	15,702	20,669	5,295	26,162	31,767	
–	–	34,532	1,753,225	1,787,757	205	883,685	887,667	26
–	–	16,540	163,004	179,544	955	95,879	102,398	
–	–	399,644	50,044	449,734	–	–	–	27
–	–	172,097	22,770	194,891	–	–	–	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United States.
	I. Vegetable Products—con.					
	Sugar, molasses, etc—con.					
1	Sugar, all kinds, n.o.p.	lb.	49,857,302	72,413	136,945,375	52,980
		$	3,185,853	6,645	8,976,686	4,823
2	Syrups, n.o.p.	$	–	–	–	–
	Total sugar, molasses, syrup, and confectionery	$	**3,488,142**	**508,058**	**10,080,861**	**982,207**
	Tea and coffee—					
3	Coffee and imitations of—	lb.	–	1,101	27,176	1,830
		$	–	355	5,869	952
	Tobacco—					
4	Tobacco, manufactured	lb.	28,797	32,035	60,832	62,828
		$	10,960	11,838	22,798	35,911
5	Cigars	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	6,220	6	40,693	2,596
6	Cigarettes	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	958,168	62	1,424,882	2,562,729
7	Stems and cuttings	cwt.	198	15,113	15,311	94
		$	4,659	21,702	26,361	2,200
8	All other tobacco	lb.	142,597	6,837	225,226	641,275
		$	111,868	4,536	167,623	560,485
	Total tobacco	$	**1,091,875**	**38,144**	**1,682,357**	**3,163,921**
	Vegetables, fresh—					
9	Beets, sugar	ton	–	3,549	3,549	–
		$	–	23,448	23,448	–
10	Potatoes	bush.	808	1,957,678	3,818,185	–
		$	2,017	2,704,093	4,451,581	–
11	Turnips	bush.	–	2,436,516	2,446,380	–
		$	–	685,967	689,199	–
12	All other vegetables, fresh	$	–	–	–	–
	Vegetables, prepared—					
13	Canned vegetables	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	3,041,967	6,069	13,730,824	1,917,597
14	Dried vegetables	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
15	Other vegetables	$	24	114,441	139,476	3,323
	Total vegetables	$	**3,044,008**	**3,534,018**	**19,034,528**	**1,920,920**
	Other vegetable products—					
16	Alcohol, wood	gal.	182,663	112,801	450,696	316,894
		$	136,261	172,851	490,837	584,646
17	Flax seed, n.o.p.	bush.	53,265	6,371,285	6,424,550	166,117
		$	318,835	19,445,420	19,764,255	1,431,860
18	Fodders, other, n.o.p.	$	–	–	–	–
19	Groceries, all kinds, n.o.p.	$	216	15,154	77,468	1,317
20	Gum, chicle	lb.	9,031	2,680,871	2,740,546	–
		$	5,419	1,777,109	1,816,673	–
21	Hay	ton	31,319	385,895	440,368	6,533
		$	461,494	4,240,561	5,073,814	103,947
22	Hops	lb.	–	7,338	7,433	–
		$	–	1,350	1,377	–
23	Nuts	lb.	–	18,664	19,168	3,200
		$	–	2,250	2,347	808
24	Plants, shrubs and trees	$	–	23,382	25,094	–
25	Roots, herbs, bark, flowers, etc., for medicinal use, n.o.p.	$	–	–	–	–
26	Sea grasses and plants	$	–	–	–	–
27	Senega root	lb.	2,888	204,003	216,951	27,212
		$	2,306	132,579	141,233	25,175
28	Straw	ton	13	10,859	10,901	1
		$	101	61,607	61,920	9
29	Vinegar	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
30	Other agricultural products	$	12,803	100,446	115,602	50,545
	Total vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	$	**410,207,292**	**105,836,704**	**587,431,967**	**173,312,085**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States	All Countries.	
216	2,052,935	129,704,089	4,772,912	245,321,907	1,124,142	56,889,790	65,706,539	1
19	169,708	11,824,363	504,523	22,479,409	247,161	9,999,566	11,837,930	
–	–	599,807	3,564	710,209	5,481		11,454	2
1,228,612	**3,207,549**	**17,625,344**	**1,956,595**	**30,895,005**	**684,014**	**12,135,768**	**15,136,525**	
665	36,219	30	68,189	85,907	–	4,118	13,473	3
226	10,488	15	11,273	17,535	–	1,539	5,351	
27,611	90,453	181,176	23,695	223,595	160,112	26,831	200,153	4
9,496	45,414	94,430	21,080	130,264	90,389	34,097	130,457	
–	–	2,209	15	7,394	995	1	5,745	5
–	65,359	7,361	50	14,679	2,820	8	13,288	
–	–	2,310,005	735	3,076,949	29,536	176	69,861	6
823	4,549,798	2,586,913	1,002	3,324,055	20,134	382	41,983	
8,656	8,750	8,093	4,768	12,861	70	5,559	5,653	7
30,649	32,849	2,947	4,406	7,353	2,638	3,640	7,400	
5,907	771,741	235,465	2,357	247,871	3,464	5,597	13,514	8
6,218	701,115	198,596	3,970	211,830	3,173	9,485	17,716	
47,186	**5,394,535**	**2,890,247**	**30,508**	**3,688,181**	**119,154**	**47,612**	**210,844**	
2,898	2,898	–	7,723	7,723	–	11,502	11,502	9
29,873	29,873	–	70,235	70,235	–	103,175	103,175	
1,813,496	2,822,550	–	5,480,754	6,327,343	–	4,204,684	5,036,769	10
1,643,855	2,832,350	–	6,819,405	8,039,107	–	8,328,862	9,657,612	
2,223,426	2,235,218	–	2,097,284	2,128,882	–	1,756,538	1,786,755	11
628,885	633,028	–	939,630	957,042	–	444,830	460,506	
–	–	–	140,583	187,871	363	105,284	152,123	12
–	–	16,902,987	595,795	19,107,690	2,928,361	840,390	4,779,126	13
2,811,076	9,134,622	1,360,419	41,274	1,327,202	274,040	39,812	408,203	
–	–	36	2,809,332	3,473,729	–	209,541	219,005	14
–	–	8	679,872	875,026	–	56,964	59,747	15
159,425	191,549	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5,273,118	**12,841,422**	**1,360,427**	**8,690,999**	**11,656,483**	**274,403**	**9,078,427**	**10,841,366**	
920	327,313	167,380	–	168,849	113,205	198,022	411,296	16
2,116	606,550	298,796	–	302,636	173,868	541,229	784,228	
1,723,161	1,890,978	72,785	1,020,192	1,092,977	–	1,343,591	1,343,591	17
6,323,484	7,759,852	354,543	4,713,993	5,068,536	–	3,473,610	3,473,610	
–	–	–	1,111,926	1,144,414	1,158	842,035	932,406	18
65,558	174,077	1,312	7,124	80,655	1,894	2,558	113,020	19
759,817	759,817	–	593,423	593,423	–	131,152	131,152	20
699,333	699,333	–	734,414	734,414	–	197,416	197,416	
471,432	492,208	4,878	201,586	218,561	374	162,763	179,398	21
7,260,936	7,666,491	95,786	3,675,105	4,087,670	9,629	3,712,979	4,210,594	
11,960	14,586	–	–	6,698	19,265	26,976	75,308	22
1,260	1,715	–	–	1,171	18,492	20,226	55,433	
23,509	65,930	–	122,012	123,993	17,880	15,538	35,272	23
7,106	18,791	–	16,534	16,965	4,336	4,298	9,123	
19,648	23,516	212	93,726	98,320	412	88,971	97,074	24
–	–	10,871	116,121	128,369	1,892	67,532	71,532	25
–	–	–	47,134	57,039	–	39,724	47,632	26
289,362	340,148	17,789	388,616	415,223	26,687	236,534	263,363	27
236,764	281,875	24,815	558,926	594,088	26,178	252,863	283,830	
12,172	12,247	6	5,350	5,539	–	6,909	7,042	28
76,238	77,155	66	41,708	44,842	–	69,979	72,181	
–	–	5,352	17,301	33,485	–	64,761	72,882	29
–	–	5,901	9,869	20,376	–	21,721	25,220	
115,518	177,192	7,534	270,034	292,028	11,367	54,222	69,617	30
35,975,346	**288,893,218**	**249,708,190**	**55,735,692**	**416,122,771**	**141,341,101**	**147,083,435**	**482,924,672**	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	1919. United Kingdom.
	II. Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)					
	Animals, living, for improvement of stock—					
1	Cattle	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
2	Poultry	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
3	Sheep	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
4	Swine	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Other animals, living—					
5	Cattle, one year old or less, n.o.p.	No.	–	45,205	45,320	–
		$	–	686 762	687,794	–
6	Cattle, over one year old, n.o.p.	No.	–	144,021	146,036	–
		$	–	13,304,396	13,449,150	–
7	Horses	No.	9,002	5,606	16,468	7,278
		$	1,789,650	1,005,347	3,077,345	1,709,150
8	Poultry, n.o.p.	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	302,343	302,804	125
9	Sheep, n.o.p.	No.	–	134,207	134,705	–
		$	–	1,700,237	1,706,016	–
10	Swine, n.o.p.	No.	–	14,942	15,647	–
		$	–	379,904	383,736	–
11	All other animals, living, n.o.p.	$	50	87,707	100,397	6,250
	Total, animals, living	$	**1,789,700**	**17,466,696**	**19,707,242**	**1,715,525**
12	Bones, horns, hoofs and their products	$	–	210,231	219,580	–
	Fishing products, n.o.p.—					
13	Codfish, haddock, ling, and pollock, fresh.	cwt.	50,934	90,525	141,762	7,703
		$	318,583	441,050	761,227	51,920
14	Codfish, dry salted	cwt.	1,494	389,778	772,027	11,097
		$	15,684	3,171,973	7,088,983	93,231
15	Codfish, wet salted and pickled	cwt.	10	241,197	245,523	–
		$	80	1,206,789	1,230,664	–
16	Codfish, smoked	cwt.	301	12,708	13,473	3,254
		$	2,256	134,754	143,495	35,361
17	Codfish, boneless, canned, etc.	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Total codfish	$	**336,603**	**4,954,566**	**9,224,369**	**180,512**
18	Halibut, fresh	cwt.	50,553	22,081	72,677	18,914
		$	351,231	276,372	628,252	238,855
19	Herring, fresh or frozen	cwt.	1,227	349,170	431,600	2,104
		$	6,135	1,148,537	1,244,831	13,672
20	Herring, pickled	cwt.	–	86,236	122,914	86
		$	–	974,923	1,232,926	430
21	Herring, canned	cwt.	–	287	24,488	76
		$	–	3,446	293,960	1,161
22	Herring, smoked	cwt.	858	30,646	38,441	2,356
		$	4,390	153,549	202,565	18,627
23	Herring, sea, dry salted	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Total herring	$	**10,525**	**2,280,455**	**2,974,282**	**33,890**
24	Lobsters, fresh	cwt.	–	53,280	53,280	–
		$	–	855,484	855,484	–
25	Lobster, canned	cwt.	26,058	28,862	86,639	17,981
		$	1,085,754	971,568	3,325,117	872,867
	Total lobsters	$	**1,085,754**	**1,827,052**	**4,180,601**	**872,857**
26	Mackerel, fresh	cwt.	–	30,006	30,006	322
		$	–	228,343	228,343	3,544
27	Mackerel, pickled	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	750,703	830,116	–
	Total mackerel	$	–	**979,046**	**1,058,459**	**3,544**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
–	–	–	2,372	2,827	–	1,270	1,342	1
–	–	–	1,025,624	1,078,874	–	616,337	635,662	
–	–	53	8,907	8,986	28	12,013	12,332	2
–	–	590	52,155	53,245	450	63,091	64,897	
–	–	–	2,155	2,159	–	1,007	1,065	3
–	–	–	109,403	109,463	–	64,055	66,025	
–	–	–	140	144	–	62	69	4
–	–	–	9,841	9,941	–	6,778	7,323	
39,838	39,917	–	84,260	84,397	–	72,731	72,822	5
722,421	723,463	–	1,769,618	1,771,072	–	1,473,222	1,474,521	
268,724	271,579	479	415,956	431,128	131	221,278	223,689	6
29,135,247	29,346,027	70,200	41,226,445	43,214,685	19,350	19,759,329	19,989,370	
2,360	10,457	173	2,725	3,885	50	2,925	3,626	7
430,161	2,302,220	36,045	493,648	708,187	11,100	651,129	780,977	
–	–	–	603,384	604,117	–	706,806	707,303	8
382,013	383,526	–	612,459	613,391	–	780,510	781,280	
119,037	120,131	–	178,524	180,550	–	183,634	185,382	9
1,595,444	1,639,862	–	1,979,361	1,999,499	–	1,700,992	1,717,734	
31,459	32,053	–	4,294	4,949	–	329	1,179	10
753,749	760,040	–	162,298	170,298	–	5,333	14,202	
116,619	153,131	325	276,881	297,553	4,050	326,457	351,672	11
33,135,654	**35,278,269**	**107,160**	**47,717,623**	**50,026,158**	**34,959**	**25,447,232**	**25,883,663**	
239,991	245,550	–	341,342	351,733	–	319,668	320,505	12
87,858	95,599	2,682	68,151	71,142	–	46,261	46,270	13
508,779	561,322	26,476	327,841	357,566	–	203,119	203,245	
294,972	665,055	1,509	250,834	752,340	1,678	96,212	553,918	14
3,276,965	8,535,071	19,273	2,509,198	9,178,857	15,122	957,074	6,049,377	
297,477	297,616	–	243,899	244,730	–	145,931	146,312	15
2,117,688	2,118,668	–	1,447,499	1,454,650	–	830,508	834,187	
10,841	14,938	1,765	11,575	14,296	–	13,960	14,444	16
142,086	182,773	16,241	112,352	144,187	–	147,526	154,807	
–	–	2,019	21,455	26,360	79	16,345	18,090	17
–	–	38,182	289,738	367,144	4,054	231,478	262,735	
6,015,478	**11,397,534**	**95,166**	**4,686,628**	**11,502,404**	**19,176**	**2,369,705**	**7,504,351**	
26,194	45,118	–	32,504	32,590	–	55,636	55,695	18
390,130	695,195	–	474,456	476,140	–	912,046	913,085	
337,095	339,199	–	336,076	336,106	–	377,679	377,689	19
1,353,035	1,366,707	–	814,391	814,621	–	1,058,039	1,058,124	
172,059	245,744	301	83,359	192,325	–	40,015	94,873	20
953,956	1,348,359	1,563	400,011	827,482	–	177,055	496,232	
3,869	52,451	1	1,324	35,646	–	1,545	20,588	21
53,784	694,667	7	13,967	470,968	–	18,710	274,354	
41,604	49,825	1	62,894	73,747	17	54,963	65,074	22
311,997	389,372	20	426,570	521,038	83	313,364	389,791	
–	–	–	40,834	448,251	–	7,812	561,675	23
–	–	–	59,100	775,389	–	16,282	991,309	
2,672,772	**3,799,105**	**1,590**	**1,714,039**	**3,409,498**	**83**	**1,583,450**	**3,209,810**	
42,487	42,499	–	42,707	42,707	–	52,643	52,643	24
788,774	789,038	–	848,421	848,421	–	1,033,738	1,033,738	
21,079	48,902	26,887	17,716	59,246	23,446	31,462	66,585	25
878,370	2,230,064	1,988,364	1,073,454	4,083,678	2,006,994	2,230,393	5,179,569	
1,637,144	**3,019,102**	**1,988,364**	**1,921,875**	**4,932,099**	**2,006,994**	**3,264,131**	**6,213,307**	
55,131	55,455	–	52,295	52,295	–	48,141	48,141	26
562,741	566,321	–	483,955	483,955	–	573,712	573,712	
63,087	66,905	–	74,703	91,661	–	28,410	61,298	27
802,947	849,823	–	800,297	948,634	–	293,454	564,228	
1,365,688	**1,416,144**	–	**1,284,252**	**1,432,589**	–	**867,166**	**1,137,940**	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	II.—Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)—con.					
	Fishery products, n.o.p.—con.					
1	Oysters	$	66	10,298	10,389	16
2	Salmon, fresh and frozen	cwt.	10,761	68,140	80,457	3,869
		$	208,609	567,111	781,118	74,717
3	Salmon, smoked	cwt.	–	24	58	–
		$	–	553	1,180	–
4	Salmon, canned	cwt.	211,173	8,936	437,772	292,651
		$	4,686,894	142,025	8,478,661	7,115,783
5	Salmon, dry salted (chum)	cwt.	–	100,544	100,544	–
		$	–	349,221	349,221	–
6	Salmon, pickled	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	54,394	74,557	–
7	Salmon or lake trout	cwt.	–	21,412	21,493	–
		$	–	161,987	162,392	–
8	Sea fish, other, fresh	cwt.	3,934	17,505	23,777	391
		$	20,904	102,239	130,041	1,833
9	Sea fish, other, pickled	cwt.	–	–	–	96
		$	–	2,588	2,661	640
10	Sea fish, other, preserved	cwt.	791	1,264	45,896	911
		$	12,062	11,428	66,067	15,956
11	Smelts	cwt.	–	55,445	55,448	–
		$	–	624,898	624,920	–
12	Fish, bait and clams	$	–	23,649	25,426	–
13	Fish, all other, fresh	$	12,076	2,716,524	2,728,679	63,526
14	Tullibee	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Total fish	$	**6,724,724**	**15,173,788**	**31,592,607**	**8,602,139**
15	Other fishery products	$	5,502	118,115	159,651	18,869
	Total fishing products, n.o.p	$	**6,730,226**	**15,291,903**	**31,752,258**	**8,621,008**
	Furs, hides, leather and their products—					
16	Furs, dressed	$	500	51,445	94,514	16,125
17	Furs, undressed	$	1,652,949	6,402,459	8,073,632	3,744,034
18	Furs, manufactured	$	4,060	17,062	31,166	3,796
	Total furs	$	**1,657,509**	**6,470,966**	**8,199,312**	**3,763,955**
19	Hides and skins other than fur	$	119,318	8,773,300	8,896,888	–
	Leather, unmanufactured—					
20	Harness, leather	lb.	–	5,122,788	5,141,729	–
		$	–	3,281,636	3,295,927	–
21	Sole leather	lb.	58,919	3,588,469	3,763,495	1,878,774
		$	39,726	1,803,681	1,921,945	825,518
22	Upper leather	lb.	181,132	1,377,058	1,692,781	316,622
		$	383,374	1,994,073	2,613,129	1,153,036
23	Other unmanufactured leather	$	26,086	550,030	581,059	2,197
	Leather, manufactured—					
24	Boots and shoes	$	534,719	347,971	905,087	495,977
25	Harness and saddlery	$	479,982	51,322	535,009	28,855
26	Other manufactures of leather	$	47,229	1,081,694	1,134,065	23,109
	Total leather	$	**1,511,116**	**9,110,407**	**10,986,221**	**2,528,692**
27	Hair	$	–	245,678	245,717	–
	Meats, fresh—					
28	Beef, fresh	cwt.	–	–	–	916,449
		$	–	–	–	19,991,934
29	Mutton and lamb, fresh	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
30	Pork, fresh	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
31	Poultry and game, dressed or undressed	$	–	69,499	77,326	168,515
	Meats cured, canned or otherwise prepared—					
32	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides	cwt.	2,054,998	6,924	2,078,330	1,210,362
		$	59,382,465	182,484	60,082,494	39,149,845

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
5,003	5,346	79	12,236	12,548	–	5,961	6,369	1
71,269	80,338	4,648	307,555	312,419	2,004	75,635	87,168	2
698,366	794,332	94,438	1,321,679	1,420,171	69,469	656,380	743,812	
147	180	–	97	143	40	87	135	3
2,578	3,360	–	1,626	2,710	640	1,517	2,344	
19,368	478,137	310,451	62,248	615,288	167,657	12,285	307,578	4
354,331	10,297,803	7,582,373	681,547	12,067,319	5,584,566	237,018	7,580,977	
82,237	82,237	–	7,733	27,277	–	226	56,873	5
298,280	298,280	–	26,419	71,051	–	2,295	131,160	
5,980	10,556	467	8,976	12,457	173	8,979	10,978	6
99,701	144,194	5,120	170,000	208,293	4,904	183,568	207,367	
25,555	25,567	–	28,729	28,739	–	29,842	29,842	7
263,900	264,035	–	298,596	298,696	–	363,758	363,758	
12,124	12,641	–	4,850	4,886	–	12,008	12,008	8
124,780	127,049	–	35,370	35,535	–	31,080	31,080	
704	804	–	53	344	50	159	209	9
4,834	5,509	–	462	1,789	600	1,332	1,932	
9,145	183,512	453	819	1,632	–	475	489	10
66,834	358,509	7,253	18,238	33,570	–	9,692	9,904	
55,622	55,624	–	61,995	61,995	–	59,921	59,921	11
677,825	677,855	–	763,942	763,942	–	774,359	774,359	
50,468	51,242	–	23,650	24,592	–	50,874	51,285	12
2,474,722	2,588,286	18,319	3,032,170	3,050,489	–	3,330,229	3,330,229	13
39,582	39,582	–	49,875	49,875	–	63,293	63,293	14
231,971	231,971	–	312,723	312,723	–	324,858	324,858	
17,680,764	**35,166,278**	**9,815,979**	**17,180,250**	**40,687,172**	**7,679,338**	**15,286,047**	**33,130,063**	
197,839	226,348	20,229	237,631	289,575	3,085	197,123	290,361	15
17,798,603	**35,392,626**	**9,836,208**	**17,417,881**	**40,976,747**	**7,682,423**	**15,483,170**	**33,330,364**	
39,017	85,381	35,532	33,180	94,688	20,701	39,309	168,215	16
9,690,255	13,531,789	3,939,539	16,540,822	20,628,109	3,490,634	7,932,255	11,711,981	17
14,192	120,451	83,846	20,532	199,174	146,078	35,938	331,168	18
9,743,464	**13,737,621**	**4,058,917**	**16,493,534**	**20,921,971**	**3,657,413**	**8,007,500**	**12,211,364**	
7,651,052	7,651,071	6,176	19,738,006	19,762,646	17,874	4,708,612	4,732,207	19
5,793,674	5,810,897	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
3,993,575	4,009,179	2,046	816,957	834,909	3,655	416,559	435,076	
2,603,679	4,810,791	3,979,583	924,379	5,524,409	237,369	828,859	1,391,510	21
1,119,566	2,163,808	1,613,398	729,103	2,773,642	184,151	429,568	870,183	
324,970	739,747	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
872,976	2,220,162	4,529,964	2,182,668	7,421,047	2,189,945	797,284	3,397,075	
307,141	363,769	144,403	515,553	712,670	63,178	337,678	436,094	23
400,641	1,130,334	2,754,076	350,874	5,679,720	904,078	276,015	1,441,338	24
140,528	175,164	574	98,046	109,101	3,564	110,423	144,786	25
2,341,452	2,375,296	188,691	164,623	526,063	23,543	276,196	356,817	26
9,175,879	**12,437,712**	**9,233,152**	**4,858,724**	**18,057,152**	**3,372,114**	**2,652,723**	**7,081,369**	
259,622	259,622	–	332,112	339,785	195	226,105	226,365	27
329,356	1,258,027	287,305	344,180	1,038,995	88,838	358,383	519,994	28
6,026,867	26,223,955	4,873,257	5,892,484	18,868,069	1,262,349	5,829,181	8,331,298	
–	–	3,208	46,586	61,401	–	62,421	64,055	29
–	–	51,887	1,027,172	1,314,573	–	1,595,111	1,626,792	
23,048	24,104	–	12,844	15,250	2,948	9,338	16,014	30
572,621	592,955	–	268,827	322,384	75,738	316,151	493,220	
62,922	257,749	236,643	129,648	430,728	12,763	523,128	585,159	31
29,380	1,246,887	2,209,456	14,798	2,236,426	974,228	5,997	982,338	32
862,953	40,242,175	69,293,178	424,639	70,123,580	31,201,380	203,960	31,492,407	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	1919. United Kingdom.
	II. Animals and their products—con.					
	Meats cured, canned or otherwise prepared—con.					
1	Beef, pickled, in barrels	cwt.	–	–	–	8,440
		$	–	–	–	155,685
2	Canned meats, n.o.p.	lb.	1,549,254	4,925	13,422,624	7,456,825
		$	532,640	2,458	3,695,384	3,087,592
3	Extracts of fluid beef	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
4	Pork, dry salted	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
5	Pork, pickled, in barrels	cwt.	–	–	–	331,056
		$	–	–	–	10,660,125
6	All other meats, n.o.p.	lb.	42,630,499	18,186,890	102,520,193	3,454,672
		$	7,194,941	2,752,102	16,044,501	399,775
	Total meats	$	**67,110,046**	**3,006,543**	**79,899,705**	**73,613,471**
	Milk and its products—					
7	Cream	gal.	–	585,601	585,601	–
		$	–	666,401	666,401	–
8	Milk, fresh	gal.	–	1,116,362	1,116,362	–
		$	–	241,527	241,527	–
9	Butter	lb.	3,311,591	840,398	4,926,154	9,915,131
		$	1,410,616	256,657	2,000,467	4,530,177
10	Cheese	lb.	168,240,447	79,707	169,530,753	120,056,420
		$	36,277,359	25,511	36,602,504	27,525,634
11	Milk, condensed, canned or preserved	lb.	8,082,149	24,191,048	43,656,718	30,525,473
		$	1,129,225	2,486,279	4,955,048	4,530,933
	Total milk and its products	$	**38,817,200**	**3,679,009**[1]	**44,468,581**[1]	**36,586,744**
	Oils, fats, greases and waxes—					
12	Animal oils, neat's foot, etc.	gal.	27,486	57,566	106,700	10,742
		$	51,320	87,593	184,634	26,412
13	Cod liver oil	gal.	9,097	702,824	714,684	–
		$	6,612	606,368	615,136	–
14	Seal oil	gal.	11,221	24,839	36,375	8,886
		$	7,859	19,826	27,874	12,420
15	Whale oil	gal.	–	101,482	101,482	–
		$	–	104,309	104,309	–
16	Other fish oil	gal.	70	65,133	65,318	–
		$	39	52,638	52,965	–
	Other fats, greases and waxes—					
17	Grease and grease scraps	cwt.	–	23,427	25,834	3,685
		$	–	83,639	84,014	45,977
18	Lard	cwt.	17,769	293	19,552	2,678
		$	483,428	7,100	528,382	81,168
19	Lard compounds and substitutes	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
20	Tallow	cwt.	–	5	98	1,087
		$	–	37	1,198	16,157
21	Wax	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Total oils, fats, greases and waxes	$	**549,258**	**961,510**	**1,598,512**	**182,134**
	Other animal products—					
22	Eggs	doz.	4,056,232	786,909	4,896,793	632,921
		$	1,948,965	299,365	2,271,299	329,253
23	Glue and glue stock	$	–	93,848	93,848	–
24	Honey	lb.	–	10,659	88,409	340,197
		$	–	1,553	13,012	81,608
25	Sausage casings	$	224,692	262,246	523,736	381,540
26	Tails	$	–	7,126	7,126	–
27	Tankage	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
28	Other animal products, n.o.p.	$	55	613,397	613,675	8,268
	Grand total Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	$	**124,458,085**	**66,493,778**	**209,496,712**	**127,812,198**

[1]Includes casein valued at $2,634.

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
8,043	20,076	1,077	2,001	61,483	–	1,994	15,072	1
146,445	370,859	23,825	30,354	769,587	–	29,764	173,291	
663,855	14,140,717	2,347,122	112,879	2,812,706	283,732	85,739	437,239	2
176,256	5,701,510	903,858	27,845	1,102,842	168,101	35,287	220,437	
–	–	180	15,666	17,078	10,642	6,891	20,987	3
–	–	190	9,960	12,105	7,732	4,070	13,873	
–	–	14,746	8,859	39,497	1,096	394	9,125	4
–	–	453,578	226,757	1,069,882	33,670	6,509	198,502	
15,311	349,077	657	3,188	12,076	44	806	6,118	5
416,415	11,118,069	18,282	69,490	249,304	1,160	15,246	110,750	
4,491,959	8,116,892	8,626,310	2,897,004	15,644,056	3,107,218	2,568,485	11,060,647	6
652,258	1,082,889	1,119,790	571,889	1,898,180	399,165	439,605	1,255,091	
8,916,737	**85,590,161**	**77,064,497**	**8,479,065**	**96,161,234**	**33,162,064**	**8,998,102**	**44,501,520**	
485,015	485,015	–	795,780	795,780	–	1,279,195	1,279,195	7
620,725	620,725	–	1,122,424	1,122,424	–	1,987,461	1,987,461	
827,973	827,973	–	1,985,113	1,985,113	–	1,508,618	1,508,618	8
226,777	226,777	–	576,666	576,666	–	412,916	412,916	
2,918,651	13,639,157	3,932,674	10,696,311	17,612,605	2,098,716	5,993,786	9,739,414	9
1,199,226	6,140,864	2,323,479	5,712,727	9,844,559	1,016,935	3,156,951	5,128,831	
150,065	152,207,037	89,977,759	6,631,404	126,395,777	122,552,290	641,950	133,020,340	10
48,265	35,223,083	25,720,370	1,573,264	36,336,863	34,024,595	184,883	37,146,722	
17,554,913	50,786,856	30,941,398	15,466,673	54,247,498	21,904,938	14,919,288	49,147,451	11
2,058,831	7,035,297	5,031,162	2,214,166	8,517,771	3,644,723	2,352,319	8,187,937	
4,155,760[2]	**49,249,582**[2]	**33,075,011**	**11,291,247**	**56,338,083**	**38,686,253**	**8,094,530**	**52,863,867**	
72,764	83,466	38,743	31,596	94,376	13,262	50	16,440	12
121,337	147,749	119,515	79,577	242,893	39,667	1,071	45,947	
295,050	297,305	10,306	365,982	379,972	–	90,231	98,303	13
396,675	399,666	11,457	366,397	384,097	–	82,073	87,427	
74,637	83,523	21,602	14,068	37,670	–	2,298	2,298	14
109,382	121,802	34,866	14,621	49,487	–	2,349	2,349	
43,352	43,352	2,389	509,783	557,299	–	78,342	78,342	15
66,144	66,144	4,924	638,007	682,365	–	95,454	95,454	
118,277	120,066	730	155,623	157,153	–	96,462	96,462	16
123,511	124,476	650	123,337	124,482	–	65,789	65,789	
34,192	37,883	10,231	65,431	80,436	113	21,170	21,672	17
148,698	194,695	137,289	506,143	732,187	2,149	104,579	108,917	
21,998	26,407	45,579	11,379	76,218	12,612	1	30,961	18
600,821	727,581	1,522,018	321,248	2,428,138	202,990	15	617,334	
–	–	–	1,330	1,584	86	22	2,334	19
–	–	–	21,023	28,503	2,424	511	57,095	
12,531	13,792	13,099	43,039	64,831	–	18,512	18,964	20
154,387	173,491	195,912	653,985	999,585	–	165,396	172,146	
–	–	20,203	117,412	155,601	24,356	76,471	102,173	21
–	–	8,984	57,954	73,904	6,594	37,270	44,267	
1,720,955	**1,955,604**	**2,035,615**	**2,781,392**	**5,745,641**	**253,824**	**554,507**	**1,296,725**	
26,907	733,445	5,679,510	131,999	6,000,528	6,266,169	191,258	6,579,853	22
13,076	381,558	3,309,364	70,514	3,496,827	4,229,608	118,513	4,425,856	
93,147	93,147	1,783	122,529	124,915	2,770	141,728	145,599	23
12,038	380,565	3,615	26,236	33,142	60	36,164	36,929	24
2,540	92,187	878	6,000	7,632	20	8,996	9,195	
362,099	814,017	118,477	298,389	564,222	138,682	296,069	579,674	25
14,028	14,028	–	30,902	30,902	–	18,329	18,329	26
–	–	–	357,438	357,438	–	232,641	232,681	27
–	–	–	890,811	890,811	–	554,506	554,706	
784,950	798,071	38,756	115,846	161,385	34,031	120,755	159,549	28
94,067,557	**244,990,826**	**138,885,994**	**130,997,017**	**314,017,944**	**91,291,361**	**75,751,046**	**188,359,957**	

[2]Includes casein valued at $1,936.

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile products.					
	Cotton and its products—					
1	Cotton waste	cwt.	227	2,530	2,861	–
		$	3,499	10,714	14,877	–
2	Cotton clothing	$	–	–	–	–
3	Cotton fabrics and cotton duck	yds.	84,667	6,647,624	7,359,608	221
		$	17,696	1,562,893	1,914,131	65
4	Manufactures of cotton, n.o.p.	$	59,282	590,544	691,087	22,838
	Total cotton and its products	$	**80,477**	**2,164,151**	**2,620,095**	**22,903**
	Flax, hemp, jute and their products—					
5	Flax fibre and flax tow	$	–	370,241	370,241	–
6	Other articles	$	–	5,480	5,558	–
	Total flax, hemp, etc.	$	–	**375,721**	**375,799**	–
7	Silk and its products	$	27	21,519	32,778	2,071
	Wool and its products—					
8	Wool	lb.	–	10,529,241	10,576,627	277,100
		$	–	6,834,540	6,865,907	199,750
9	Clothing, wool, knitted	$	–	–	–	–
10	Clothing, wool, n.o.p.	$	–	–	–	–
11	Woollens, n.o.p.	$	307,273	8,415,542	8,874,583	510,785
	Total wool and its products	$	**307,273**	**15,250,082**	**15,740,490**	**710,535**
	Vegetable fibres and their products—					
12	Binder twine	cwt.	–	50,388	69,824	3,360
		$	–	913,965	1,194,962	65,320
	Mixed textile products—					
13	Rags	$	–	–	–	–
14	Cordage, ropes and twine	$	25,644	45,614	156,414	38,374
15	Felt, manufactures of	$	5,887	24,576	41,568	–
16	Oilcloths, all kinds	yd.	–	49	147,946	–
		$	–	28	40,951	–
17	Sails, awnings, tents and tarpaulins	$	96,844	547,457	654,801	–
	Wearing apparel, n.o.p.—					
18	Braces or suspenders	$	–	–	–	–
19	Corsets and parts of	$	–	–	–	–
20	Gloves and mitts	$	–	–	–	–
21	Hats and caps	$	133,106	78,894	244,750	5,306
22	Clothing and wearing apparel, n.o.p.	$	2,164,181	5,867,286	9,702,207	615,958
23	Other articles	$	–	–	–	–
	Total fibres, textiles and textile products	$	**2,813,439**	**25,289,293**	**30,804,815**	**1,460,667**
	IV. Wood, Wood products and paper.					
24	Books and printed matter	$	36,258	278,271	370,964	56,307
	Paper—					
25	Bags, boxes and cartons	$	–	–	–	–
26	Bond and writing paper	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
27	Book paper	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
28	Hangings or wall paper	roll	3,000	15,422	1,405,326	–
		$	180	2,080	113,695	–
29	Printing paper	cwt.	34,155	10,981,503	12,101,865	9,310
		$	86,969	30,741,564	33,978,347	38,484
30	Paper board	$	359,544	1,298,563	1,826,118	873,331
31	Roofing paper, all kinds	$	28,297	146,972	337,341	95,717
32	Wrapping paper	cwt.	61,189	65,027	237,924	5,059
		$	232,861	418,609	1,294,725	30,649
33	Other paper and mfs. of	$	2,665	62,518	173,025	2,676
	Total paper	$	**710,516**	**32,670,306**	**37,723,251**	**1,040,857**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
3,698	4,726	5,230	3,695	9,858	–	887	1,014	1
51,412	69,212	109,245	63,919	188,679	–	17,302	18,890	
–	–	666,654	7,806	2,885,887	343,799	29,697	1,728,166	2
9,383,084	10,312,627	469,698	718,746	9,949,981	209,276	20,029	1,784,619	3
2,310,722	2,859,241	409,242	141,927	2,683,273	274,093	22,210	783,072	
269,986	563,752	59,193	170,439	330,838	71,626	112,606	313,289	4
2,632,120	**3,492,205**	**1,244,334**	**384,091**	**6,148,697**	**689,518**	**181,815**	**2,843,417**	
827,327	827,327	345,465	982,422	1,439,898	580,863	404,059	1,298,329	5
1,016	1,016	393	83,186	117,025	6,841	25,045	57,692	6
828,343	**828,343**	**345,858**	**1,065,608**	**1,556,923**	**587,704**	**429,104**	**1,356,021**	
9,049	36,270	49,128	41,245	176,461	158,710	23,543	343,077	7
4,575,364	4,881,839	195,081	8,859,682	9,084,727	139,619	7,128,065	7,288,373	8
3,079,896	3,302,846	149,237	5,293,522	5,472,236	54,856	2,094,691	2,168,256	
–	–	129,343	561,837	1,932,954	82,819	119,273	564,425	9
–	–	299,247	110,948	4,073,933	86,746	154,830	1,212,246	10
2,807,009	3,518,850	426,626	272,879	5,481,202	59,198	389,258	3,905,576	11
5,886,905	**6,821,696**	**1,004,453**	**6,238,886**	**16,959,725**	**283,619**	**2,758,052**	**7,850,503**	
82,997	113,105	8,005	142,690	280,945	17,831	165,184	186,124	12
1,928,533	2,574,734	128,013	3,037,525	5,530,908	227,939	2,924,198	3,192,174	
–	–	684,657	934,213	1,633,179	276,406	669,859	951,135	13
247,683	457,959	48,254	35,772	179,534	9,858	26,022	185,924	14
7,024	30,559	2,191	33,308	52,947	8,142	19,743	101,401	15
–	116,007	113,890	318	299,200	–	59	83,942	16
–	42,610	29,047	180	112,140	–	28	47,169	
216,749	275,060	1,515	1,825	9,216	1,380	5,169	11,711	17
–	–	147,772	25	230,285	199,308	91	287,071	18
–	–	85,246	202	430,830	182,051	22,991	1,250,567	19
–	–	20,252	622,043	658,450	2,014	513	26,833	20
3,504	44,710	10,455	2,251	64,831	2,358	7,774	130,438	21
10,432,554	13,426,235	2,544	3,102	36,732	1,445	550	27,144	22
–	–	47,638	72,180	247,456	12,755	53,430	179,299	23
22,192,464	**28,030,381**	**3,851,357**	**12,472,456**	**34,028,314**	**2,643,202**	**7,122,882**	**18,783,884**	
269,569	408,507	122,555	353,344	603,318	187,603	557,317	941,209	24
–	–	5,083	3,532	69,407	4,288	7,646	123,952	25
–	–	899	145	27,157	5,913	10	60,558	26
–	–	8,319	1,545	315,481	72,261	134	989,068	
–	–	3,911	–	47,573	6,860	1,438	65,194	27
–	–	29,697	–	436,330	81,011	11,544	779,763	
134,084	3,859,108	631,431	25,011	3,159,118	509,160	70,861	5,108,287	28
12,245	360,567	70,059	2,898	324,149	134,323	17,078	831,772	
11,880,069	13,248,542	467,372	12,553,349	14,272,513	88,849	13,376,836	15,112,586	29
36,031,358	40,718,021	1,700,965	46,809,178	53,203,792	444,130	68,792,519	78,922,137	
1,887,389	3,037,279	1,661,218	2,559,291	4,568,066	2,065,845	2,423,495	5,267,842	30
127,313	310,778	51,453	230,313	592,875	12,860	106,740	354,690	31
76,219	325,792	154,063	44,897	362,682	90,365	18,929	340,946	32
454,377	2,452,296	1,200,525	354,306	2,917,197	966,616	165,291	3,672,780	
108,583	983,968	86,258	406,273	826,122	64,094	645,712	1,161,303	33
38,621,265	**47,862,909**	**4,813,577**	**50,367,339**	**63,253,419**	**3,845,428**	**72,170,129**	**92,103,307**	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	IV. Wood, wood products and paper—con.					
	Logs and round timber—					
1	Fence posts	$	–	–	–	–
2	Logs, cedar	M ft.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	337,585	337,585	–
3	Logs, hardwood	$	28,894	37,905	66,799	62,699
4	Logs, spruce	$	56,500	212,137	271,251	–
5	Logs, all other, n.o.p.	$	3,678	144,409	148,967	4,284
6	Masts and spars	$	170	6,208	29,876	4,566
7	Piling	Lin. ft.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	135,305	137,063	–
8	Poles, hop, hoop, telegraph and other	$	–	172,314	172,494	–
9	Posts, sleepers and railroad ties	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	8,772	165,861	175,469	291
	Sawmill and planing mill products—					
10	Deals and deal ends	M ft.	88,637	46,137	162,345	70,062
		$	2,211,263	987,620	3,829,622	3,682,438
11	Planks and boards	M ft.	32,854	1,087,624	1,190,706	35,032
		$	849,900	25,817,367	28,305,458	1,128,285
12	Scantling	M ft.	18,168	42,914	69,699	5,103
		$	393,353	895,895	1,472,558	161,939
13	Timber, square, Douglas fir	M ft.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
14	Timber, square, white pine	M ft.	–	–	–	–
		$	101,306	724	102,682	–
15	Timber, square, other, n.o.p.	$	248,352	51,067	317,627	281,147
16	Other lumber, n.o.p.	$	2,900	46,936	50,486	3,658,588
	Other sawmill and planing mill products—					
17	Doors, sashes and blinds	$	–	2,322	7,856	–
18	Knees and futtocks	No.	–	37,406	37,417	–
		$	–	85,027	85,066	–
19	Laths	M	–	539,749	548,247	–
		$	–	1,695,099	1,714,402	–
20	Mouldings, trimmings, etc.	$	276	5,976	11,617	2,562
21	Pickets	$	–	109,631	116,307	3,788
22	Shingles	M	–	1,896,343	1,914,154	–
		$	–	5,257,483	5,292,306	–
23	Shooks	$	586,527	24,677	691,444	194,464
	Other unmanufactured wood—					
24	Firewood	cord	–	17,894	18,028	–
		$	–	70,920	71,749	–
25	Pulpwood	cord	–	1,002,127	1,002,127	–
		$	–	8,339,278	8,339,278	–
26	Other articles of the forest produce	$	–	615	615	–
	Total wood and wood products, unmanufactured	$	**4,491,891**	**44,617,443**	**51,763,284**	**9,182,051**
	Wood and wood products, manufactured—					
27	Cooperage, barrels, empty	$	–	19,318	35,244	–
28	Pails, tubs, churns and other hollow woodenware	$	110	287	2,239	465
29	Staves and headings	$	9,898	67,632	85,310	11,184
	Wood pulp—					
30	Chemically prepared pulp	cwt.	343,486	4,681,728	5,385,010	140,364
		$	1,603,738	16,171,096	19,133,813	611,399
31	Chemical pulp, sulphate (kraft)	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
32	Chemical, sulphite, bleached	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
33	Chemical pulp, sulphite, unbleached	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
34	Mechanically ground pulp	cwt.	–	4,311,694	4,311,694	2,528
		$	–	6,487,079	6,487,079	3,033
	Other manufactures of wood—					
35	Furniture	$	49,906	28,119	247,871	4,028
36	Handles, all kinds	$	–	–	–	–
37	Matches	$	–	2,159	45,935	1,576
38	Spool wood	$	86,553	7,724	94,415	54,212
39	All other manufactures of wood	$	124,714	171,995	395,409	158,709
	Total wood, wood products and paper	$	**7,113,584**	**100 521 429**	**116,384,814**	**11,123,821**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
–	–	–	163,926	163,926	–	158,915	158,915	1
–	–	–	22,477	22,861	–	19,326	19,561	2
101,017	105,217	–	526,377	547,815	–	476,643	484,097	
124,624	184,323	60,529	166,669	228,598	95,504	219,791	320,775	3
63,709	65,965	300	179,728	181,263	284	187,924	192,545	4
148,468	154,767	208,838	650,205	861,407	305,004	346,785	652,514	5
3,206	34,967	–	1,069	26,404	–	140	23,426	6
–	–	–	1,145,135	1,188,995	–	1,964,795	2,022,764	7
212,092	244,154	–	112,304	118,456	–	261,950	275,434	
139,154	140,320	–	204,566	209,286	–	487,424	490,359	8
–	–	910,467	325,512	1,235,979	912,136	1,401,269	2,545,251	9
228,531	243,171	814,803	289,909	1,104,802	1,303,196	1,396,580	3,273,714	
52,208	135,082	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
1,350,321	5,547,243	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1,070,188	1,139,923	703,765	1,301,565	2,085,262	428,059	1,061,977	1,604,463	11
30,898,609	34,057,271	26,990,484	44,874,541	75,216,193	20,449,773	45,107,422	71,079,295	
34,261	41,438	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
863,173	1,100,899	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	10,498	693	26,078	3,391	3,723	34,892	13
–	–	330,695	18,194	777,177	169,459	105,824	1,293,524	
–	–	9,557	114	9,671	1,961	77	2,042	14
935	935	865,366	2,338	867,904	215,631	3,585	219,653	
213,638	1,401,936	275,913	83,263	505,081	246,297	58,767	349,559	15
73,070	3,731,658	303,800	47,481	360,487	114,035	136,241	291,083	16
586	17,251	26,337	5,102	81,654	79,550	8,103	212,087	17
35,407	35,559	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
104,904	105,451	–	42,634	42,760	–	8,180	8,706	
305,134	388,590	–	820,971	827,341	7	414,067	428,644	19
1,009,888	1,023,588	–	3,633,363	3,668,511	65	3,636,924	3,767,830	
3,541	9,056	131,734	2,855	145,178	42,741	16,174	75,328	20
246,647	256,002	14,779	312,303	343,402	11,315	539,512	576,483	21
1,860,475	1,881,195	419	2,086,773	2,106,373	32	1,796,865	1,831,659	22
5,951,980	5,995,353	2,722	10,775,018	10,848,602	199	9,058,127	9,230,581	
144,121	475,460	233,292	180,379	517,447	203,072	90,262	1,068,390	23
14,477	14,673	–	15,348	15,859	–	29,025	29,368	24
73,124	74,477	–	61,743	65,454	–	116,471	118,973	
1,597,042	1,597,042	–	838,732	838,732	–	1,615,467	1,615,467	25
15,386,600	15,386,600	–	8,454,803	8,454,803	–	21,513,594	21,513,594	
24,269	24,269	–	18,550	18,550	–	37,010	37,010	26
57,366,207	**70,380,333**	**30,265,882**	**70,807,220**	**105,353,420**	**23,236,125**	**83,957,338**	**115,684,475**	
46,529	50,540	300	4,631	22,851	200	45,661	52,934	27
369	4,870	8,960	2,965	43,884	9,920	15,531	49,701	28
101,551	133,262	80,905	58,761	156,344	29,945	105,699	198,356	29
7,414,825	8,332,930	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
26,256,265	30,226,856	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	1,086	2,437,996	2,518,022	–	2,328,839	2,354,002	31
–	–	4,890	7,997,016	8,327,045	–	12,046,063	12,160,735	
–	–	151,949	876,959	1,220,764	27,906	1,606,834	1,941,922	32
–	–	610,180	4,683,160	6,291,452	264,581	12,820,526	15,195,065	
–	–	693,136	3,515,781	4,863,156	835,891	3,531,184	4,785,040	33
–	–	2,597,040	12,870,706	18,381,566	4,160,567	21,583,349	27,704,419	
3,453,149	3,508,726	1,938,225	4,045,855	6,787,640	1,397,783	3,240,633	5,282,042	34
4,418,555	4,479,915	1,802,281	5,765,871	8,383,419	3,472,454	11,516,607	16,491,818	
16,148	155,264	263,157	24,666	563,379	271,729	57,939	804,964	35
–	–	61,271	44,774	133,585	22,035	86,076	137,988	36
3,336	113,405	191	8	74,965	1,856	9	121,157	37
42,208	96,635	796,655	57,189	853,844	764,203	99,328	863,531	38
257,778	656,658	599,239	648,490	1,471,486	494,678	914,118	2,051,819	39
127,399,870	**154,569,154**	**42,026,282**	**153,686,140**	**213,913,944**	**36,761,384**	**215,975,890**	**284,561,478**	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Iron and its products.					
1	Chromite (chromic iron)	ton	–	17,422	17,422	–
		$	–	327,441	327,441	–
2	Iron ore	ton	–	157,912	157,912	–
		$	–	670,321	670,321	–
	Agricultural implements—					
3	Cream separators and parts of	$	–	72,854	116,278	–
4	Harvesters and binders	No.	3,463	24	7,065	5,436
		$	398,990	12,861	867,294	986,454
5	Hay rakes	No.	424	7	3,744	81
		$	8,977	214	95,713	2,807
6	Mowing machines	No.	2,598	31	10,061	1,218
		$	107,775	1,457	445,038	78,118
7	Reapers	No.	26	–	1,039	–
		$	1,730	–	69,621	–
8	Cultivators	No.	1,161	162	6,463	602
		$	31,702	7,120	185,349	32,462
9	Drills	No.	4,914	74	9,203	8,379
		$	337,728	7,154	537,317	763,854
10	Harrows	No.	1,046	1,027	3,969	3,053
		$	17,261	33,365	91,008	89,227
11	Ploughs and parts of	$	516,884	15,847	1,197,631	786,944
12	Seeders	$	–	850	850	–
13	Garden and farm tools	$	–	–	–	–
14	Spades and shovels	$	–	–	–	–
15	Threshing machines, separators and parts of	$	–	14,716	274,764	–
16	Other agricultural implements and machines	$	127,069	49,084	312,926	289,046
17	Parts of agricultural implements and machines	$	289,788	138,803	990,010	277,604
	Total agricultural implements	$	**1,837,904**	**354,325**	**5,183,799**	**3,306,516**
	Engines—					
18	Gasoline engines and parts of	No.	–	37	–	1
		$	8,128	10,551	172,024	627
19	Locomotives and parts of	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Hardware and cutlery—					
20	Bolts and nuts	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
21	Cutlery	$	–	–	–	–
22	Hardware, n.o.p.	$	319,906	188,274	1,071,974	901,418
23	Nails, brads, spikes and tacks, all kinds	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
24	Nails, wire	cwt.	–	–	–	268,527
		$	–	–	–	1,679,334
25	Needles and pins, all kinds	$	–	–	–	–
26	Screws, all kinds	$	–	–	–	–
	Total hardware and cutlery	$	**319,906**	**188,274**	**1,071,974**	**2,580,752**
	Machinery (except agricultural)—					
27	Adding and calculating machines	$	–	–	–	–
28	Lawn mowers	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
29	Linotype machines and parts of	$	–	3,336	6,852	–
30	Sewing machines and parts of	$	6,026	29,589	154,907	31,572
31	Typewriters	No.	1,163	102	1,974	3,413
		$	49,060	6,435	82,833	208,229
32	Washing machines, domestic and wringers	$	–	585	7,470	15
33	Other machinery and parts of, n.o.p.	$	896,666	1,549,484	2,921,581	131,018
	Total machinery (except agricultural)	$	**951,752**	**1,589,429**	**3,173,643**	**370,834**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
15,639	15,693	–	6,845	6,845	–	8,246	8,246	1
372,767	372,767	–	127,396	127,396	–	151,769	151,769	
131,691	131,691	–	7,485	7,485	–	17,972	17,972	2
671,195	671,195	–	32,421	32,421	–	93,197	93,197	
40,886	185,910	80	125,875	259,519	2,635	78,675	157,208	3
29	8,363	700	2,071	14,674	1,486	1,833	13,413	4
5,085	1,524,442	132,301	437,222	2,898,000	309,889	389,928	2,826,657	
13	1,859	111	17	1,813	240	283	3,815	5
465	78,262	3,876	636	62,630	8,358	22,712	168,453	
15	11,571	442	16	13,176	1,102	2,580	13,766	6
946	760,688	29,869	1,110	854,831	78,367	209,472	1,005,453	
–	457	10	–	1,691	25	–	1,761	7
–	39,573	1,090	–	169,353	2,996	–	204,381	
140	8,582	202	900	7,326	102	892	7,160	8
12,257	450,367	10,419	78,714	442,214	6,476	94,273	488,133	
111	11,172	495	125	2,880	80	30	2,974	9
6,686	1,091,992	57,856	19,675	328,941	10,117	4,237	421,847	
739	10,396	2,197	1,243	9,124	1,059	726	11,809	10
28,965	227,769	62,069	48,648	325,211	19,208	43,878	355,339	
77,574	2,436,347	657,421	670,695	2,493,714	441,786	1,199,839	3,628,386	11
–	3,491	5,430	–	38,972	–	1,267	27,291	12
–	–	91,536	8,892	325,281	82,735	706	289,679	13
–	–	38	66,309	268,118	562	116,909	255,001	14
17,529	602,597	3,135	1,597,498	1,975,549	4,038	804,648	818,052	15
33,989	516,151	43,785	35,142	244,038	91,903	76,441	514,313	16
48,545	914,214	94,745	191,572	928,029	133,006	396,164	1,367,180	17
272,927	**8,831,803**	**1,193,641**	**3,281,988**	**11,614,400**	**1,183,076**	**3,439,149**	**12,527,373**	
90	1,479	341	42	3,168	109	81	718	18
28,504	290,797	811,877	9,263	1,201,847	120,434	48,496	262,775	19
–	–	–	10	150	–	2	68	
–	–	–	97,175	6,606,233	–	27,960	3,472,594	
–	–	7,786	937	11,839	15,858	4,012	32,197	20
–	–	64,446	12,033	110,554	174,555	29,302	344,877	
–	–	2,011,989	951	2,720,920	1,435,093	9,342	1,535,106	21
439,985	2,631,893	578,620	53,087	885,410	133,944	145,739	697,983	22
–	–	67,420	14,247	145,349	17,587	10,182	87,638	23
–	–	388,145	95,168	883,781	137,479	75,745	677,172	
39,189	762,898	173,682	204,041	550,014	303,762	144,574	604,713	24
213,170	4,898,885	919,226	1,098,339	2,946,137	1,907,864	938,777	3,871,470	
–	–	12,386	65,841	124,422	1,774	55,047	85,335	25
–	–	36,228	565	60,602	76,452	664	120,098	26
653,155	**7,530,778**	**4,011,040**	**1,325,684**	**7,730,826**	**3,867,161**	**1,254,610**	**7,332,041**	
–	–	–	–	–	71,907	5,208	396,507	27
–	–	7,437	–	8,005	20,838	1	21,952	28
–	–	42,189	–	46,451	110,599	5	120,229	
6,995	11,087	–	25,794	27,476	5,000	3,998	20,210	29
138,346	182,514	71,796	93,403	725,853	117,358	99,670	896,988	30
65	4,035	2,318	52	3,245	2,406	49	3,978	31
10,353	256,285	184,046	7,158	260,627	203,080	5,571	332,720	
187	13,172	36,306	12,003	56,569	182,278	3,843	195,079	32
5,247,911	5,983,142	497,174	3,974,727	5,299,615	734,474	1,935,735	3,807,755	33
5,403,742	**6,446,200**	**831,511**	**4,113,085**	**6,416,591**	**1,424,696**	**2,054,030**	**5,769,488**	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	1921. United Kingdom.
	V. Iron and its products—con.					
	Rolling mill products—					
1	Bars and rods	ton	6,185	5,059	74,524	2,878
		$	440,225	368,442	7,716,318	172,398
2	Rails	ton	3,075	7,944	29,062	–
		$	153,067	264,710	1,682,630	–
3	Metallic shingles and laths and corrugated roofing	$	–	812	37,179	3,261
4	Structural steel	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
5	Tubing and pipe	$	–	–	–	–
	Total rolling mill products	$	**593,292**	**633,964**	**9,436,127**	**175,659**
	Smelted products—					
6	Billets, ingots and blooms	ton	212	47,128	53,660	13
		$	13,759	1,858,761	2,299,378	638
7	Ferro-silicon, etc	ton	16,498	8,623	29,643	12,540
		$	1,404,088	536,682	2,436,752	1,898,030
8	Pig iron	ton	–	9,027	10,535	–
		$	–	318,741	417,507	–
	Total, smelted products	$	**1,417,847**	**2,714,184**	**5,153,637**	**1,898,668**
	Vehicles, chiefly of iron—					
9	Automobiles, freight	No.				–
		$	5	82	8,447	–
10	Automobiles, passenger	No.	6,250	52,678	3,807,278	1,472
		$				713,920
11	Automobiles, parts of	$	52,223	141,393	1,557,712	8,708
12	Bicycles and parts of	$	16,332	6,151	69,077	–
13	Cars and coaches, railway, and parts of	$	–	–	–	–
14	Other vehicles, n.o.p	$	1,022,035	747,254	13,375,539	884,600
	Total vehicles, chiefly of iron	$	**1,096,840**	**947,476**	**18,809,606**	**1,607,228**
	Wire—					
15	Wire, barbed	cwt.				–
		$				–
16	Wire, woven fencing	$	3,013,727[1]	120,804[1]	8,949,304[1]	16,507
17	Other wire, n.o.p	$				315,497
	Total wire	$	**3,013,727**	**120,804**	**8,949,304**	**332,004**
	Other iron and steel products—					
18	Castings, n.o.p	$	300	650,709	662,840	–
19	Forgings	$	–	–	–	–
20	Furniture	$	–	–	–	–
21	Guns, rifles and firearms, all kinds	$	911,020	415,288	1,326,796	100,795
22	Lamp and lanterns	$	52,085	17,649	96,553	13,394
23	Scales and weighing beams	$	–	–	–	–
24	Scrap iron and steel	$	–	1,717,415	1,756,657	–
25	Stoves, all kinds	$	14,530	9,686	49,895	6,027
26	Tinware	$	–	13,752	83,518	3,381
27	Tools, hand or machine, n.o.p	$	641,088	119,737	1,101,960	583,600
28	Other manufactures of iron and steel, n.o.p.	$	717,078	1,623,870	6,811,128	336,368
	Total iron and its products	$	**11,575,497**	**12,124,875**	**64,837,223**	**11,315,853**
	VI. Non-ferrous metals and their products.					
29	Aluminum in bars, blocks, etc	cwt.	213,427	287	215,740	76,612
		$	7,502,963	17,206	7,581,838	2,505,444
30	Aluminum, manufactures of	$	11,622	6,802	46,415	5,990
31	Arsenic and its products	cwt.	–	45,702	45,702	–
		$	–	549,261	549,261	–
	Brass and its products—					
32	Brass, old and scrap	cwt.	–	521,108	521,108	–
		$	–	8,083,864	8,083,864	–
33	Brass rods, sheets, tubing, etc	cwt.	–	–	–	18,803
		$	–	–	–	508,860
34	Brass valves	$	–	–	–	–
	Total brass and its products	$	**–**	**8,083,864**	**8,083,864**	**508,860**

[1]Includes value of wire nails.

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—concl.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
11,838	92,995	24,483	10,911	52,503	39,885	4,178	60,340	1
759,450	7,844,004	1,375,212	382,213	3,012,695	2,597,318	293,718	4,872,203	
8,503	12,978	–	12,245	34,945	–	40,267	55,852	2
282,752	624,257	–	484,869	1,482,643	–	1,595,714	2,447,854	
431	17,680	92	433	32,217	–	9,489	72,877	3
–	–	–	5,000	6,716	–	1,600	3,585	4
–	–	–	377,492	575,943	–	172,015	424,165	
–	–	439,882	241,799	2,325,369	345,553	137,224	3,106,170	5
1,042,633	**8,485,941**	**1,815,186**	**1,686,806**	**7,428,807**	**2,942,871**	**2,208,157**	**10,923,369**	
29,123	51,164	26,415	21,408	49,606	49,137	1,787	50,925	6
1,202,045	2,270,731	1,218,091	1,409,614	2,717,229	2,809,016	105,455	2,912,471	
7,493	21,624	2,255	18,438	25,776	1,344	16,748	21,045	7
586,066	2,620,833	147,317	863,240	1,228,485	32,854	835,748	1,099,873	
1,677	4,882	–	88,625	93,541	18,902	51,221	70,160	8
45,604	313,500	–	2,495,853	2,654,833	779,413	1,852,581	2,634,153	
1,871,655	**5,205,141**	**1,393,078**	**4,768,707**	**6,585,688**	**3,670,792**	**2,789,754**	**6,806,209**	
7	2,567	425	13	4,133	610	4	4,200	9
7,500	1,313,770	426,849	32,510	2,211,342	643,344	3,750	2,602,853	
52	11,613	807	83	20,373	1,358	796	15,620	10
39,295	5,989,908	967,465	62,463	12,672,265	1,422,548	1,037,386	11,376,268	
282,273	1,552,296	1,933,265	352,471	3,097,466	86,137	1,870,093	4,262,325	11
3,226	105,375	20,176	4,688	139,084	26,300	2,559	229,423	12
–	–	–	18,218	1,702,052	–	18,487	953,339	13
266,204	13,776,252	2,795	113,574	174,505	56,651	277,112	395,901	14
598,498	**22,737,601**	**3,350,550**	**584,023**	**19,995,714**	**2,215,000**	**3,209,387**	**19,820,115**	
–	21,276	5,603	189	13,946	–	1	19,513	15
–	138,857	30,958	639	77,649	–	12	134,187	
9,394	40,406	50,410	9,712	95,241	105,793	8,742	144,167	16
124,370	2,711,040	857,604	277,873	1,625,324	629,062	487,576	1,992,707	17
133,764	**2,890,303**	**938,972**	**288,224**	**1,798,224**	**734,855**	**496,330**	**2,271,151**	
434,195	448,087	4,648	382,877	401,455	19,813	806,976	845,739	18
–	–	2,372	1,867,176	1,871,799	17,306	846,239	863,545	19
–	–	16,141	1,086	50,475	41,078	2,567	114,247	20
1,229,653	1,860,279	2,283	1,865,590	1,868,477	26,674	3,869	31,207	21
16,910	91,325	83,237	7,637	103,401	26,014	7,252	67,907	22
–	–	22,271	32,534	106,801	14,413	21,915	113,116	23
1,277,131	1,282,825	778,132	3,480,794	4,390,963	159,677	1,251,787	1,442,747	24
24,154	87,275	24,163	42,886	152,187	12,186	34,793	141,161	25
2,412	210,002	12,714	2,453	42,961	4,556	55,944	73,445	26
815,612	2,132,671	136,522	81,228	661,651	143,139	75,863	538,967	27
7,884,738	12,335,933	478,519	1,629,088	2,677,812	1,039,085	750,375	3,038,691	28
22,696,645	**81,910,926**	**15,874,157**	**25,717,121**	**81,785,829**	**17,853,826**	**19,630,413**	**76,500,741**	
61,441	202,839	54,669	120,073	192,069	36,288	98,678	140,051	29
2,078,641	6,712,053	1,609,310	3,562,112	5,680,871	1,154,260	3,138,471	4,417,999	
138,413	189,704	1,372	53,778	64,364	2,037	29,119	228,820	30
54,603	54,625	3,984	47,393	51,780	–	20,563	20,563	31
357,875	358,145	1,756	365,891	371,389	–	237,627	237,627	
72,685	72,865	–	91,451	91,512	107	21,335	21,442	32
1,148,819	1,148,819	–	1,216,268	1,217,940	1,176	270,433	271,609	
12,303	38,188	75	3,982	5,013	30	30	82	33
313,609	1,033,961	2,680	101,467	134,829	1,200	1,681	3,428	
–	–	86,349	88,885	292,388	146,490	2,675	324,001	34
1,462,428	**2,182,780**	**89,029**	**1,406,315**	**1,844,157**	**148,866**	**274,789**	**599,038**	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	VI. Non-ferrous metals and their products— concluded.					
	Copper and its products—					
1	Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc.	cwt.	135,389	639,960	775,349	106,055
		$	1,015,619	9,695,086	10,710,705	818,830
2	Copper, blister, in pigs, bars, sheets, wire, etc.	$	4,856	7,649,946	7,775,288	–
3	Copper, pig, old and scrap	cwt.	–	111,999	111,999	–
		$	–	3,090,618	3,090,618	–
	Total copper and its products	$	**1,020,475**	**20,435,650**	**21,576,611**	**818,830**
	Lead and its products—					
4	Lead, metallic, contained in ore, etc.	cwt.	–	93,778	93,778	–
		$	–	556,669	556,669	–
5	Lead in pigs, etc.	cwt.	–	68,093	68,105	9,470
		$	–	449,375	449,601	69,303
	Total lead	cwt.	–	**161,871**	**161,883**	**9,470**
		$	–	**1,006,270**	**1,006,270**	**69,303**
	Nickle, cobalt and their products—					
6	Cobalt metallic	lb.	67,491	228,227	295,718	43,255
		$	158,837	388,820	547,657	105,421
7	Cobalt, alloys	lb.	33,170	825	67,714	38,824
		$	134,496	3,306	273,449	158,376
8	Nickel, fine, contained in ore, matte or species	cwt.	96,198	730,873	827,071	104,601
		$	1,450,078	7,453,831	8,903,909	1,540,803
9	Nickel, fine	cwt.	2,633	795	3,428	18,845
		$	112,839	12,787	125,626	693,743
	Total nickel	$	**1,856,250**	**7,858,744**	**9,850,641**	**2,498,343**
	Precious metals and their products—					
10	Gold bearing quartz, nuggets, etc.	$	–	13,684,514	13,688,700	–
11	Silver contained in ore, concentrates, etc.	oz.	9,126	4,251,760	4,420,453	–
		$	7,242	3,363,118	3,490,554	–
12	Silver bullion	oz.	10,839,714	4,319,891	17,540,374	10,243,363
		$	9,115,940	3,792,319	14,938,017	10,241,434
13	Other articles	$	14,288	298,426	312,714	18,000
	Total precious metals and their products	$	**9,137,470**	**21,138,377**	**32,429,985**	**10,259,434**
14	Zinc and its products	$	–	431,369	431,369	–
15	Electric apparatus	$	118,939	451,525	2,166,961	31,869
16	Other non-ferrous metal products	$	2,458,415	1,022,771	6,349,214	2,252,370
	Total non-ferrous metals and their products	$	**22,126,491**	**61,001,613**	**90,072,429**	**18,950,443**
	VII. Non-metallic minerals and their products					
17	Clay and clay products	$	169	118,947	129,569	1,020
	Coal and its products—					
18	Coal	ton	146,760	1,291,384	1,902,010	147,062
		$	937,884	5,276,770	8,684,038	1,069,395
19	Coke	ton	–	25,976	26,013	–
		$	–	165,555	165,756	–
20	Tar and pitch	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
21	Cinders	$	–	9,262	9,262	–
	Total coal and its products	$	**937,884**	**5,451,587**	**8,859,056**	**1,069,395**
22	Graphite and its products	$	564	341,017	341,907	7
23	Mica and its products	$	5,552	450,908	456,581	55,051
	Petroleum and its products—					
24	Oil, coal and kerosene, refined	gal.	240	46	22,600	1,525,753
		$	84	8	6,073	144,844
25	Oil, coal and kerosene, crude	gal.	–	58,024	58,024	13,940
		$	–	5,485	5,485	2,594

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
550,069	656,124	25,634	394,399	420,033	87,042	274,637	361,679	1
7,865,361	8,684,191	192,244	5,060,974	5,253,218	653,780	3,683,192	4,336,972	
11,674,317	11,716,083	287,607	6,727,207	8,065,027	635,512	7,664,391	8,909,303	2
31,983	31,983	20,795	11,836	32,554	–	5,289	5,289	3
590,905	590,905	386,786	165,571	561,087	–	76,814	76,814	
20,130,583	**20,991,179**	**866,637**	**11,953,752**	**13,879,332**	**1,289,292**	**11,424,397**	**13,314,089**	
225,511	225,511	–	107,894	107,894	–	74,603	74,603	4
1,286,080	1,286,080	–	506,789	506,789	–	358,978	358,978	
11,441	27,908	71,416	16,679	102,013	–	1	35,505	5
83,469	368,867	537,551	72,240	686,355	–	17	166,678	
235,952	**253,419**	**71,416**	**124,573**	**209,907**	–	**74,604**	**111,108**	
1,369,549	**1,654,947**	**537,551**	**572,092**	**1,193,144**	–	**358,995**	**525,656**	
217,849	287,785	176,495	82,728	260,343	22,459	118,853	142,432	6
568,688	740,686	193,252	193,844	389,896	62,889	276,372	342,061	
1,302	57,068	4,858	267	5,441	9,929	1,120	5,374	7
5,792	231,990	17,240	1,156	19,663	49,160	5,374	54,534	
655,288	759,889	60,203	256,646	316,849	111,188	293,785	408,337	8
8,444,716	9,985,519	1,226,883	3,918,315	5,145,198	1,899,696	5,259,977	7,233,925	
915	31,755	2,240	117,172	124,558	1,209	43,437	61,846	9
31,395	1,184,820	78,400	3,615,122	3,894,023	42,784	1,522,994	2,171,366	
9,050,591	**12,143,015**	**1,515,775**	**7,728,437**	**9,448,780**	**2,054,529**	**7,061,717**	**9,801,886**	
9,201,983	9,202,033	–	5,376,289	5,974,334	195	3,036,084	3,038,779	10
3,973,695	3,973,695	125,220	2,437,266	2,562,584	–	2,441,270	2,441,270	11
3,677,313	3,677,313	152,154	2,629,453	2,781,705	–	1,870,244	1,870,244	
3,851,300	15,785,783	3,232,951	2,487,873	9,817,058	5,346,464	2,254,931	10,849,780	12
3,862,640	15,842,329	3,053,042	2,779,067	11,473,896	4,401,852	1,726,602	9,257,188	
258,108	376,108	36,350	272,720	309,070	1,000	381,355	382,355	13
17,100,044	**29,097,783**	**3,841,546**	**11,057,529**	**20,539,005**	**4,403,047**	**7,014,285**	**14,548,566**	
449,713	449,713	403,483	238,841	950,082	292,146	86,129	963,962	14
433,392	2,167,545	110,881	222,115	424,476	341,003	139,237	651,461	15
1,039,260	3,672,013	284,985	744,035	1,152,202	188,516	499,660	887,900	16
53,610,489	**79,618,877**	**9,262,325**	**37,911,834**	**55,347,802**	**9,873,516**	**30,267,426**	**46,177,004**	
157,106	171,944	11,150	196,195	220,744	4,678	240,128	323,989	17
1,201,395	1,826,639	180,685	1,071,772	2,120,138	81,477	1,031,870	2,277,202	18
6,114,931	10,169,722	1,651,188	5,700,441	13,183,666	941,299	6,287,861	16,501,478	
26,761	26,971	–	17,773	17,872	–	37,790	38,031	19
211,967	214,228	–	161,386	162,481	–	399,620	402,435	
–	–	–	985,958	2,644,417	–	738,035	8,622,210	20
–	–	–	46,402	94,202	–	50,400	571,773	
810	810	–	375	375	–	105	105	21
6,327,708	**10,384,760**	**1,651,188**	**5,908,604**	**13,440,724**	**941,299**	**6,737,986**	**17,475,791**	
195,816	195,934	212	113,867	114,105	1,892	31,221	120,473	22
312,603	369,577	53,411	566,463	774,369	45,050	611,023	660,218	23
628,825	2,742,047	503,287	1,175,189	2,757,581	–	215,214	553,566	24
61,079	273,633	40,577	170,764	351,890	–	27,219	79,625	
200,598	221,336	510,158	607,895	1,289,259	292,936	1,154,627	2,424,142	25
20,535	24,011	32,712	40,666	84,373	32,135	144,164	295,784	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	VII. Non-metallic minerals and their products—concluded.					
	Petroleum and its products—con.					
1	Oil, gasoline and naphtha	gal.	–	153	12,550	43
		$	–	45	3,817	15
2	Wax, mineral	cwt.	17,843	28,440	60,761	17,612
		$	92,277	171,614	345,442	168,227
	Total petroleum and its products	$	**92,361**	**177,152**	**360,817**	**315,680**
	Stone and stone products—					
3	Abrasives	$	4,734	1,688,298	1,694,689	–
4	Building and paving stone	$	–	116,174	117,931	–
5	Cement	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	7,107	16,909	–
6	Gypsum or plaster, crude	ton	–	200,970	200,970	–
		$	–	220,468	220,468	–
7	Lime	cwt.	–	136,847	138,666	–
		$	–	70,901	72,553	–
8	Plaster of Paris, ground, etc	$	–	100,900	104,827	2,123
9	Sand and gravel	ton	–	1,120,197	1,120,271	–
		$	–	333,475	333,648	–
10	Other stone products	$	–	2,186	2,186	–
	Total stone and stone products	$	**4,734**	**2,529,509**	**2,563,211**	**2,123**
	Asbestos products—					
11	Asbestos	ton	9,830	78,203	98,659	10,594
		$	636,220	3,966,649	5,331,593	899,559
12	Asbestos sand and waste	ton	625	41,598	42,440	–
		$	5,881	352,945	361,560	–
13	Asbestos, manufactures of	$	5	13,288	56,007	–
	Total asbestos products	$	**642,106**	**4,332,882**	**5,749,160**	**899,559**
	Miscellaneous non-metallic minerals—					
14	Feldspar	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	81,048	81,048	–
15	Glass and glassware, n.o.p.	$	352	21,537	54,371	724
16	Magnesite, crude, refined, etc	$	–	147,614	147,614	26
17	Pyrites and sulphur contained in pyrites	ton	–	280,117	280,117	–
		$	–	974,715	974,715	–
18	Talc, crude and refined	$	–	175,678	175,954	–
19	Other non-metallic minerals and products	$	34	45,608	90,230	10
	Total non-metallic minerals and their products	$	**1,683,756**	**14,858,202**	**19,984,236**	**2,343,595**
	VIII. Chemicals and allied products.					
20	Acids	$	–	301,893	302,065	–
21	Dyes and tanning materials	$	29,164	17,218	53,596	9,000
22	Explosives and cellulose products, n.o.p.	$	25,677,440	8,065,629	34,997,155	16,675,173
	Fertilizer—					
23	Ammonia sulphate	cwt.	1,658	62,067	201,296	–
		$	4,144	282,521	903,458	–
24	Cyanamid	cwt.	–	927,749	927,749	–
		$	–	2,349,991	2,349,991	–
25	Other fertilizers, manufactured, n.o.p.	$	2,061	227,055	238,795	5
	Total fertilizers	$	**6,205**	**2,859,567**	**3,492,244**	**5**
26	Paints, pigments and varnishes	$	170,437	98,391	768,937	205,869
27	Soap	$	10,870	5,921	64,654	455,877
	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.—					
28	Acetate of lime	cwt.	36,150	10,336	46,486	28,415
		$	143,140	21,353	164,493	145,340
29	Calcium carbide	cwt.	118,833	1,312,271	1,544,396	153,979
		$	352,878	3,418,172	4,058,121	578,126
30	Cobalt oxide and cobalt salts	lb.	185,571	314,249	520,615	172,948
		$	270,204	349,205	648,965	249,523

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
375	361,081	86	629,193	1,311,996	–	227,954	349,883	1
171	106,464	30	154,796	356,376	–	58,719	109,347	
29,411	61,709	29	45,276	49,840	8,963	9,210	22,281	2
332,743	620,960	253	351,283	384,005	83,917	75,717	194,642	
414,528	**1,025,068**	**73,672**	**717,509**	**1,176,644**	**116,052**	**305,819**	**679,598**	
2,162,420	2,168,132	8,288	1,458,076	1,474,177	16,424	1,901,681	1,946,601	3
116,500	118,873	–	38,446	46,206	5,265	37,939	48,712	4
–	–	–	–	–	300	1,869,609	2,811,127	5
2,890	15,945	–	23,686	660,884	197	1,148,476	2,107,180	
69,019	69,054	–	164,714	164,714	–	253,098	253,098	6
81,784	82,047	–	229,521	229,521	–	427,053	427,053	
155,735	155,877	20	194,414	201,923	–	475,891	477,337	7
66,919	67,052	25	147,661	155,212	–	409,253	411,083	
122,245	129,795	132	131,556	141,870	–	163,664	222,015	8
847,851	847,851	–	1,075,283	1,075,323	–	1,503,575	1,503,607	9
228,012	228,012	–	133,675	133,920	–	193,113	193,163	10
2,692	2,692	681	19,971	20,652	–	54,111	54,111	
2,783,462	**2,812,548**	**9,126**	**2,182,592**	**2,862,442**	**21,886**	**4,335,290**	**5,410,518**	
104,041	125,361	7,594	84,224	105,694	12,467	113,985	154,152	11
6,890,724	8,910,210	768,456	6,506,629	8,532,027	1,337,457	8,066,276	12,255,793	
23,729	23,883	–	23,508	23,508	155	36,827	37,147	12
246,831	247,812	–	235,829	235,829	3,025	370,721	377,556	
5,402	45,146	5,201	10,119	232,816	16,669	72,856	321,694	13
7,142,957	**9,203,168**	**773,857**	**6,752,577**	**9,000,172**	**1,357,051**	**8,479,853**	**12,955,083**	
–	–	160	24,198	24,358	–	41,272	41,312	14
116,349	116,349	544	121,785	192,329	–	248,054	249,854	
12,112	36,145	459,082	38,018	914,447	409,314	230,239	935,575	15
796,236	796,262	55,679	228,971	295,395	221,395	127,330	355,747	16
237,582	237,582	–	83,640	83,640	–	119,106	119,106	17
944,267	944,267	–	375,174	375,174	–	458,340	458,340	
206,378	210,531	1,370	232,886	235,457	–	201,286	202,923	18
129,416	144,966	23,435	24,082	65,520	1,872	162,603	175,753	19
19,538,938	**26,411,519**	**3,121,157**	**17,462,792**	**30,289,333**	**3,127,243**	**22,257,947**	**40,034,566**	
75,793	75,857	370,308	260,452	901,397	419,630	310,015	1,069,667	20
10,100	30,190	48,900	558	58,240	31,300	202	33,957	21
19,289,483	37,506,294	385,281	4,070,595	4,675,047	–	627,401	1,271,702	22
8,760	206,319	16,853	32,042	431,362	7,082	20,752	300,013	23
58,101	1,231,524	73,383	156,322	2,065,106	40,726	96,144	1,519,262	
1,037,569	1,037,569	–	1,277,319	1,277,319	–	882,524	883,127	24
2,857,446	2,857,446	–	4,422,797	4,422,797	–	3,015,645	3,018,057	
199,435	232,067	–	200,637	206,134	–	451,253	455,857	25
3,114,982	**4,321,037**	**73,383**	**4,779,756**	**6,694,037**	**40,726**	**3,563,042**	**4,993,176**	
218,026	1,800,025	748,092	126,901	1,625,418	934,409	154,055	1,756,045	26
529	560,025	219,165	3,886	1,000,722	24,260	2,474	143,627	27
4,405	43,286	77,292	30,069	133,948	53,147	10,755	80,922	28
8,351	203,084	208,418	59,636	319,182	178,529	30,087	261,578	
947,710	1,183,762	151,689	632,399	882,510	27,088	973,177	1,086,138	29
3,685,436	4,720,783	627,721	2,564,627	3,599,899	110,390	4,159,844	4,618,335	
307,073	640,303	163,236	201,449	507,693	171,599	140,115	415,764	30
381,058	908,659	263,200	298,708	797,489	399,420	306,352	891,045	

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—concluded.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	VIII. Chemicals and allied products—con.					
	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.—concluded.					
1	Other inorganic chemicals	$	214,665	121	261,963	25,485
	Total inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	$	**980,887**	**3,788,851**	**5,133,542**	**998,474**
2	Other chemicals, n.o.p.	$	981,623	1,894,959	3,769,630	1,832,457
	Total chemicals and allied products	$	**27,856,626**	**17,027,311**	**48,581,823**	**20,176,855**
	IX. All other commodities.					
3	Amusement and sporting goods	$	14,690	82,292	110,461	39,680
4	Containers—Packages, all kinds, empty	$	28,333	96,066	146,666	30,280
	Household and personal equipment—					
5	Brooms and whisks	$	170	–	17,820	–
6	Jewellery, all kinds, n.o.p.	$	13,699	34,608	91,479	6,402
7	Stationery	$	5,458	17,199	128,843	39,300
8	Other articles	$	18	148,990	182,729	75
	Total household and personal equipment	$	**19,345**	**200,797**	**420,871**	**45,777**
9	Mineral waters	$	25	934	14,946	–
	Musical instruments—					
10	Organs	No.	–	21	277	–
		$	–	18,890	33,886	–
11	Pianos	No.	1	137	432	–
		$	300	39,013	123,552	–
12	Other and parts of	$	9,532	25,290	101,464	12,972
	Total musical instruments	$	**9,832**	**83,193**	**258,902**	**12,972**
	Scientific and educational equipment—					
13	Cameras	$	–	–	–	–
14	Films for photographers' use and for moving pictures	$	28,477	23,533	142,079	130,953
15	Philosophical and scientific apparatus and instruments	$	341,799	65,547	464,180	159,954
	Total	$	**370,276**	**89,080**	**606,259**	**290,907**
	Ships and vessels—					
16	Boats, canoes and parts of	$	–	7,315	21,081	–
17	Gasoline launches	No.	12	6	20	–
		$	360,000	3,096	364,871	–
18	Ships sold to other countries	ton	5,308	5,320	21,005	35,023
		$	1,220,000	794,500	5,400,850	15,599,625
	Total ships and vessels	$	**1,580,000**	**804,911**	**5,786,802**	**15,599,625**
	Vehicles, chiefly of wood—					
19	Aeroplanes and parts of	$	169,797	3,757,571	3,927,368	1,294,152
20	Buggies, carriages and parts, carts and wagons	$	20,576	1,325	39,616	213
	Total vehicles, chiefly of wood	$	**190,373**	**3,758,896**	**3,966,984**	**1,294,365**
21	Paintings	$	516	65,757	66,518	4,125
	All other commodities, n.o.p.—					
22	Brushes, all kinds	$	21,118	1,011	61,592	3,843
23	Cartridges, gun, rifle and pistol	$	235,448,415	3,563,407	351,343,138	152,882,900
24	Contractors' outfits	$	–	226,871	239,408	–
25	Junk, except metallic and rubber	cwt.	–	16,555	16,561	–
		$	–	79,213	79,219	–
26	Oil, n.o.p.	cwt.	55,698	3,486,380	3,759,477	4,164
		$	14,060	736,613	860,777	1,054
27	Settlers' effects	$	60,820	3,343,409	3,474,046	74,020
28	Other miscellaneous	$	3,880,496	947,630	4,997,180	3,975,912
	Total, all other commodities	$	**241,645,299**	**14,080,082**	**372,433,769**	**174,255,460**
	Total exports, Canadian mdse.	$	**845,480,069**	**417,233,287**	**1,540,027,788**	**540,750,977**

10.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.—concluded.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
–	75,398	9,433	54,443	130,372	16,800	21,108	113,910	1
4,075,045	**5,907,924**	**1,108,772**	**2,997,414**	**4,846,942**	**705,139**	**4,517,391**	**5,884,868**	
3,529,767	6,240,302	640,279	1,217,614	2,407,857	1,070,483	2,290,627	4,191,382	2
30,313,731	**56,441,654**	**3,594,180**	**13,437,176**	**22,209,660**	**3,225,947**	**11,465,207**	**19,344,424**	
40,788	139,374	122,859	50,584	191,868	32,569	32,323	98,631	3
87,621	187,345	6,243	8,486	39,791	–	16,063	27,959	4
35	24,530	73,244	145	96,640	22,829	161	57,327	5
17,686	96,330	206,046	15,715	316,862	140,393	20,832	282,690	6
16,359	218,791	140,899	20,070	276,224	105,135	22,613	305,662	7
68,008	160,538	50,962	159,977	285,182	22,476	212,054	320,209	8
102,088	**500,189**	**470,851**	**195,897**	**975,908**	**290,833**	**255,660**	**971,888**	
37,226	42,919	1,190	32,319	37,046	–	12,785	16,480	9
15	236	261	18	737	210	4	589	10
36,844	52,071	19,747	22,018	71,298	24,875	30,680	86,221	
100	301	188	160	782	583	104	1,581	11
28,332	72,406	55,724	62,378	220,022	191,074	41,578	487,978	
39,733	146,567	98,282	27,722	240,067	118,527	46,504	377,127	12
104,909	**271,134**	**173,753**	**112,118**	**502,287**	**334,475**	**118,557**	**951,326**	
–	–	127,886	2,352	176,166	215,558	771	244,223	13
1,045,270	1,302,886	375,101	1,049,993	1,486,079	54,871	2,378,524	2,493,694	14
269,491	580,149	167,332	47,323	364,409	105,552	34,546	199,587	15
1,314,761	**1,883,035**	**670,319**	**1,099,668**	**2,026,654**	**375,981**	**2,413,841**	**2,937,504**	
31,276	56,649	14,099	10,402	65,424	20,818	80,004	129,294	16
2	6	5	11	25	–	54	56	17
5,800	8,382	2,175	15,126	84,871	–	43,118	44,718	
436	50,867	49,144	589	164,948	12,723	6,531	46,595	18
179,900	21,423,349	19,812,000	104,900	50,248,567	4,840,000	1,637,000	17,175,123	
216,976	**21,488,380**	**19,828,274**	**130,428**	**50,398,862**	**4,860,818**	**1,760,122**	**17,349,135**	
3,192,086	4,530,268	–	864,784	864,784	1,735	56,562	60,247	19
4,224	64,334	36,830	5,000	47,195	523	4,007	4,658	20
3,196,313	**4,595,602**	**36,830**	**869,784**	**911,979**	**2,258**	**60,569**	**84,905**	
333,261	340,426	23,642	59,356	83,085	17,541	78,432	96,114	21
3,215	93,489	43,344	3,817	125,047	37,122	1,349	214,917	22
37,855,417	213,432,531	83,264	7,016,804	7,396,733	11,949	1,072	52,674	23
215,720	217,196	–	34,974	34,974	3,695	69,790	74,285	24
29,147	29,147	–	74,566	74,566	–	65,956	65,956	25
185,480	185,480	–	140,255	140,255	–	184,787	184,787	
979,338	1,081,389	–	109,965	165,033	140	91,476	190,036	26
219,207	250,785	–	25,474	53,593	95	19,929	87,326	
4,249,831	4,391,278	788,967	6,587,817	7,631,498	907,729	7,574,512	8,822,207	27
915,317	7,558,088	579,459	240,174	1,256,921	50,336	150,619	506,857	28
49,078,130	**255,577,251**	**22,828,995**	**16,807,955**	**71,776,501**	**6,925,401**	**12,750,410**	**32,476,995**	
454,873,170	**1,216,443,806**	**489,152,537**	**464,028,183**	**1,239,492,098**	**312,842,921**	**542,304,456**	**1,189,163,701**	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	1919. United Kingdom.
	I. Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)					
	Beverages, distilled and fermented—					
	Brewed.					
1	Ale, porter, etc.	gal.	43,567	55,539	100,723	8,899
		$	44,668	38,000	83,872	10,939
	Distilled.					
2	Brandy, etc.	gal.	6,478	10,254	177,708	2,092
		$	22,483	20,015	621,169	8,821
3	Cordials and liqueurs, all kinds.	gal.	5,853	4,203	36,313	2,863
		$	19,126	16,971	94,186	10,530
4	Gin, all kinds, n.o.p.	gal.	58,241	438	189,794	11,721
		$	145,723	751	308,308	50,907
5	Rum.	gal.	54,857	9,652	160,328	6,067
		$	57,476	9,441	142,308	8,076
6	Vermouth.	gal.	160	5,876	24,352	4
		$	337	5,777	33,719	6
7	Whiskey.	gal.	598,927	10,992	610,023	204,029
		$	2,137,653	38,219	2,176,280	941,448
8	All spirituous or alcholic liquors, n.o.p.	gal.	8	1,494	9,327	17
		$	19	1,605	15,787	50
	Total distilled beverages	gal.	**724,524**	**42,913**	**1,208,711**	**226,793**
		$	**2,382,817**	**92,804**	**3,393,766**	**1,019,838**
	Fermented.					
	Wines.					
9	Wines, non-sparkling.	gal.	21,996	184,573	511,021	4,823
		$	34,610	102,226	486,828	9,121
10	Champagne, and all other sparkling wines in bottles.	doz.	–	–	–	42
		$	5,304	1,317	88,623	295
	Total wines.	"	**39,914**	**103,543**	**575,451**	**9,416**
	Total distilled and fermented beverages.	"	**2,468,546**	**245,839**	**4,065,728**	**1,040,193**
	Fruits, fresh—					
11	Apples.	brl.	–	426,229	426,229	–
		$	–	1,528,660	1,528,660	–
12	Apricots, quinces, etc.	lb.	–	21,249,285[1]	21,256,605[1]	–
		$	–	691,436	691,654	–
13	Bananas.	bunch	–	2,143,682	2,143,982	–
		$	–	3,280,724	3,280,797	–
14	Cherries.	lb.	–	923,139	923,139	–
		$	–	107,297	107,297	–
15	Cranberries.	brl.	–	11,504	11,504	–
		$	–	102,024	102,024	–
16	Grape fruit or shaddocks.	$	–	4,417,007[2]	4,559,337[2]	–
17	Grapes.	lb.	–	7,200,484	7,200,484	–
		$	–	441,937	441,937	–
18	Lemons and limes.	$	730	697,208	813,271	894
19	Oranges[1].	$	–	–	–	–
20	Peaches.	lb.	–	13,451,431	13,451,431	–
		$	–	496,873	496,873	–
21	Pears[2].	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
22	Pineapples.	$	–	316,301	316,422	–
23	Plums.	bush.	–	150,022	150,022	–
		$	–	409,097	409,097	–
24	Fruits, other fresh.	$	21	720,628	730,408	113
	Total fruits, fresh.	$	**751**	**13,209,192**	**13,477,777**	**1,007**
	Fruits, dried.—					
25	Apricots.	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
26	Currants.	lb.	–	224,247	1,835,894	–
		$	–	39,731	252,072	–

[1]Included with oranges and shaddocks in 1918-19.

[2]Included with apricots, quinces, etc., in 1918-19.

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
8,990	17,903	28,192	10,568	38,760	59,785	6,679	66,738	1
9,399	20,344	46,153	12,836	58,989	123,633	9,769	132,833	
3,416	101,416	4,106	3,904	149,157	9,012	6,038	355,557	2
12,098	378,694	29,132	14,133	986,494	96,491	71,999	3,379,275	
1,465	8,870	1,694	2,242	10,419	4,351	563	45,165	3
7,444	30,419	10,161	13,138	53,073	62,556	4,806	312,521	
41	18,827	63,734	2,470	183,113	197,667	360	816,105	4
256	59,574	301,742	9,204	699,473	2,026,542	4,025	4,174,925	
3,743	92,908	23,580	10,307	214,416	53,630	5,935	329,271	5
4,449	84,230	63,951	25,709	315,886	288,942	13,274	1,033,794	
2,405	4,188	606	5,761	19,877	3,989	493	43,640	6
4,256	7,446	4,552	19,908	70,094	19,928	2,882	134,738	
4,410	208,675	808,076	53,003	861,222	1,627,337	178,094	1,891,056	7
34,113	976,700	5,311,444	110,639	5,423,636	20,353,005	1,553,404	22,947,000	
5,497	6,584	2	2,467	6,397	955	20,791	73,042	8
4,974	7,098	9	2,638	17,188	7,270	63,990	234,883	
20,977	**441,633**	**901,798**	**80,154**	**1,444,601**	**1,897,017**	**212,274**	**3,554,214**	
67,590	**1,541,246**	**5,720,991**	**195,369**	**7,565,844**	**22,856,969**	**1,714,380**	**32,224,707**	
123,005	218,134	10,893	427,872	693,583	23,723	52,423	625,682	9
102,292	215,845	35,780	661,056	1,223,421	129,265	83,840	1,652,568	
145	2,978	188	2,190	13,395	1,899	90	30,390	10
1,373	25,995	7,413	24,489	267,101	94,970	1,027	625,195	
103,665	**241,840**	**43,193**	**685,545**	**1,490,522**	**224,235**	**84,867**	**2,277,763**	
235,187	**1,860,963**	**5,813,683**	**927,388**	**9,152,339**	**23,206,739**	**1,824,340**	**34,653,630**	
281,316	281,316	–	145,088	145,088	–	273,319	273,319	11
1,372,644	1,372,644	–	1,053,744	1,053,744	–	1,528,606	1,528,606	
15,032,278[1]	15,036,078[1]	–	1,430,034	1,430,034	20	630,399	630,419	12
740,168	740,377	–	114,378	114,378	12	57,038	57,050	
1,663,431	1,665,414	–	1,844,559	1,844,559	–	1,706,288	1,706,288	13
3,715,747	3,716,713	–	4,947,007	4,947,007	–	5,415,511	5,415,511	
719,363	719,363	–	1,138,351	1,138,351		477,265	477,265	14
105,290	105,290	–	212,508	212,508	–	108,737	108,737	
21,832	21,382	–	33,704	33,704	–	21,841	21,841	15
171,124	171,124	–	247,796	247,796	–	173,634	173,634	
4,842,470[2]	5,063,531[2]	200	632,406	665,496	–	741,167	791,726	16
6,490,486	6,490,486	326,276	8,624,620	8,979,296	600,414	5,979,961	6,632,035	17
622,406	622,406	70,762	865,104	942,358	129,113	717,711	858,340	
1,084,518	1,128,075	6,371	1,270,862	1,378,597	2,416	867,408	1,005,616	18
–	–	3,685	6,225,150	6,534,269	4,777	6,159,339	6,322,543	19
10,654,515	10,654,515	–	14,219,162	14,219,162	120	6,195,284	6,195,404	20
535,432	535,432	–	640,771	640,771	58	442,207	442,265	
–	–	–	19,273,867	19,280,139	–	12,482,288	12,484,934	21
–	–	–	1,065,301	1,065,702	–	797,381	797,645	
277,556	277,592	–	334,996	338,052	–	328,914	329,006	22
111,244	111,244	–	125,934	125,934	16	106,747	106,763	23
425,543	425,543	–	544,391	544,391	230	476,229	476,459	
835,330	840,485	11	933,424	946,561	–	638,113	640,631	24
14,728,228	**14,999,212**	**81,029**	**19,077,838**	**19,631,631**	**136,606**	**18,452,055**	**18,947,769**	
–	–	–	471,790	472,155	–	686,862	687,051	25
–	–	–	109,230	109,331	–	164,497	164,531	
1,188,619	2,555,805	–	792,810	6,414,102	132,246	975,707	4,934,917	26
238,943	480,870	–	162,740	1,053,399	23,279	152,332	849,893	

[1]Includes pears. [2]Includes oranges.

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Vegetable products—con.					
	Fruits, dried—concluded.					
1	Dates	lb.	3,509	2,593,369	2,608,660	–
		$	261	362,075	363,271	–
2	Figs	lb.	–	1,754,848	2,190,316	–
		$	–	176,289	196,606	–
3	Peaches	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
4	Prunes and plums, unpitted	lb.	350	15,201,539	15,205,646	–
		$	19	1,227,859	1,228,271	–
5	Raisins	lb.	20	32,886,620	33,187,420	–
		$	3	2,867,424	2,913,268	–
6	All other fruits	lb.	4,693	6,252,035	6,426,252	20
		$	469	718,069	735,301	2
	Total dried fruits	lb.	**8,572**	**58,912,658**	**61,454,188**	**20**
		$	**752**	**5,391,447**	**5,688,789**	**2**
7	Fruit juices	gal.	19,733	176,044	258,932	6,522
		$	26,365	211,209	259,447	14,272
	Fruits, otherwise prepared—					
8	Citrons, lemons and orange rinds in brine	$	–	3,293	13,121	–
9	Fruit in air-tight-cans, etc	lb.	60,337	6,916,481	7,830,379	14,400
		$	3,946	608,916	677,270	1,457
10	Jellies, jams and preserves, n.o.p	lb.	51,862	164,603	220,143	1,619
		$	5,240	30,794	36,517	122
11	Olives in brine and otherwise	gal.	342	92,020	164,320	–
		$	197	55,816	93,944	–
	Total fruits, otherwise prepared	$	**9,383**	**699,619**	**821,806**	**1,579**
	Grand total fruits	$	**37,251**	**19,511,067**	**20,247,342**	**16,860**
	Grains, flours and kindred products—					
12	Beans, n.o.p	bush.	–	420,332	699,752	20
		$	–	2,593,152	3,594,002	221
13	Corn (Indian) for purpose of distillation	bush.	–	717,899	717,899	–
		$	–	1,038,091	1,038,091	–
14	Corn (Indian) not for purpose of distillation	bush.	2	4,724,220	4,774,097	1
		$	32	7,349,689	7,397,566	12
15	Oats	bush.	–	22,277	22,277	–
		$	–	16,736	16,736	–
16	Peas	bush.	–	55,240	93,231	2
		$	–	216,209	350,296	36
17	Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy	lb.	–	2,847,403	50,428,411	–
		$	–	106,816	1,485,001	–
18	Rice, cleaned	lb.	144	2,053,255	15,373,286	2,072
		$	9	110,665	645,313	131
19	Wheat	bush.	–	210,796	210,798	–
		$	–	454,882	454,884	–
	Total grains	$	**41**	**11,907,116**	**15,002,769**	**400**
	Flour and milled products—					
20	Cornmeal	brl.	–	47,912	47,912	–
		$	–	422,917	422,917	–
21	Rice and sago flour, rice meal, etc	lb.	48	773,799	1,752,459	–
		$	4	48,042	69,180	–
22	Sago and tapioca flour	lb.	–	668,026	727,237	–
		$	–	42,490	45,092	–
23	Wheat flour	brl.	–	34,560	34,615	–
		$	–	332,423	333,198	–
	Other milled products—					
24	Malt, whole, crushed or ground	lb.	–	1,148,596	1,148,596	–
		$	–	52,538	52,538	–
25	Sago and tapioca	lb.	10,752	25,845	3,418,180	67,268
		$	996	2,800	164,466	4,027
26	Other breadstuffs	$	43	195,722	208,652	584
	Total flour and milled products	$	**9,613**	**1,205,359**	**1,413,327**	**17,984**

11.— Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,620,169	1,628,878	531,244	3,282,096	3,850,936	284,370	3,742,638	4,097,068	1
361,116	362,340	71,131	677,222	754,994	35,174	556,722	603,346	
1,517,387	1,846,198	–	3,199,104	4,502,926	46,456	1,896,701	2,670,145	2
230,417	260,830	–	520,794	735,709	3,612	238,743	337,432	
–	–	–	3,149,592	3,149,592	–	1,154,843	1,154,843	3
–	–	–	551,719	551,719	–	210,351	210,351	
10,424,661	10,429,623	–	14,482,369	14,491,800	–	10,489,100	10,494,520	4
930,351	930,894	–	2,033,006	2,035,526	–	1,458,027	1,459,102	
34,210,841	34,337,814	9,262	38,864,941	37,619,365	83,538	20,390,188	24,979,194	5
3,167,862	3,190,546	2,264	5,242,073	5,420,276	19,016	4,363,940	5,482,589	
4,548,835	4,698,597	–	1,512,754	1,791,473	–	1,532,710	1,734,400	6
554,790	576,222	–	254,105	295,827	–	117,878	162,997	
53,510,703	**55,496,915**	**540,506**	**63,755,456**	**72,292,349**	**546,910**	**40,868,719**	**50,752,138**	
5,483,479	**5,801,702**	**73,395**	**9,550,889**	**10,956,781**	**81,081**	**7,262,190**	**9,270,241**	
141,294	197,182	11,962	114,524	205,419	23,764	30,785	106,445	7
176,579	207,707	18,605	206,731	253,294	50,699	109,591	178,331	
3,084	16,263	81,580	50,631	134,407	53,092	10,194	72,522	8
9,187,909	9,735,741	109,281	11,434,555	12,799,483	97,976	13,374,563	19,388,538	9
971,513	1,025,212	12,232	1,560,261	1,697,324	12,251	1,947,618	2,795,447	
94,705	169,285	1,151,193	280,354	1,490,985	860,011	242,459	1,434,109	10
24,924	34,494	194,151	65,161	271,743	224,160	75,846	397,745	
67,886	148,830	160	84,952	134,396	–	49,606	138,854	11
51,578	89,648	25	85,428	124,253	–	70,839	193,166	
1,160,063	**1,165,879**	**287,994**	**1,761,955**	**2,228,207**	**289,504**	**2,104,497**	**3,459,722**	
21,440,227	**22,174,368**	**461,020**	**30,597,176**	**33,071,673**	**557,890**	**27,928,633**	**31,855,612**	
78,143	265,079	3,594	249,753	444,698	4,075	151,518	203,725	12
470,576	1,369,999	23,855	947,674	1,594,030	21,165	497,458	637,632	
210,756	210,756	–	302,583	202,583	–	318,804	318,804	13
249,198	249,198	–	318,202	318,202	–	344,467	344,467	
10,504,781	10,527,998	–	8,668,200	8,766,708	10	9,520,482	9,558,960	14
15,811,484	15,837,229	–	13,897,585	14,052,977	29	12,084,398	12,276,945	
4,276,914	4,276,914	1,679	3,127,681	3,129,360	–	939,734	939,955	15
3,359,754	3,359,754	3,309	2,448,672	2,451,981	–	660,453	661,030	
17,528	32,849	24	69,433	72,188	22	62,455	67,339	16
102,404	156,152	264	317,773	328,192	266	234,848	248,200	
828,170	32,482,144	–	12,755,447	43,935,264	–	7,779,558	34,990,378	17
56,208	1,385,038	–	1,110,848	3,273,335	–	644,692	2,640,824	
1,997,520	21,057,986	6,710	16,425,212	25,642,291	41,100	10,879,583	15,598,940	18
160,129	1,008,751	378	1,636,046	2,120,956	2,510	899,650	1,140,264	
45,820	303,440	2	92,082	92,087	–	134,109	134,113	19
109,172	516,542	6	189,130	189,142	–	280,250	280,266	
20,357,114	**23,920,852**	**30,099**	**20,924,948**	**24,391,806**	**23,964**	**15,592,912**	**18,275,650**	
91,020	91,022	–	26,317	26,354	–	28,617	28,620	20
803,220	803,241	–	216,298	216,594	–	207,610	207,616	
424,666	1,243,197	–	579,091	701,787	2,220	328,903	416,284	21
53,091	85,800	–	62,078	72,922	349	32,917	41,680	
765,485	1,115,552	–	495,138	725,082	38,970	1,301,008	2,137,141	22
63,407	78,217	–	36,838	43,155	2,071	76,741	125,610	
5,433	5,564	–	15,707	15,801	1	27,554	27,583	23
64,287	66,177	–	166,080	167,250	12	269,366	269,867	
578,146	578,146	–	2,950,730	2,950,730	1,980	7,229,715	7,231,695	24
24,614	24,614	–	128,715	128,715	226	319,088	319,314	
21,894	4,494,431	114,369	242,342	4,353,578	101,442	441,998	2,643,340	25
2,580	206,179	7,249	21,744	301,155	8,484	17,658	139,015	
389,162	401,270	8,111	250,351	280,581	4,358	280,580	308,292	26
2,026,997	**2,305,629**	**43,877**	**979,301**	**1,337,860**	**44,800**	**1,381,404**	**1,620,246**	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	1917. United Kingdom.
	I. Vegetable products—con.					
	Prepared foods and bakery products—					
1	Biscuits, sweetened	lb.	4,627	233,097	254,293	876
		$	1,074	33,493	36,150	271
2	Biscuits, not sweetened	lb.	2,902	685,156	731,411	414
		$	632	66,617	71,778	46
3	Bread, passover	$	–	85,244	85,244	–
4	Cereal foods, prepared, in packages not exceeding 25 lb.	lb.	15,024	1,925,701	1,956,363	33,329
		$	2,684	142,034	146,148	6,543
5	Cereal foods prepared, n.o.p.	$	–	54,315	54,756	17
6	Macaroni and vermicilli	lb.	39	963,331	1,067,255	–
		$	1	87,024	95,168	–
	Total prepared foods and bakery products	$	**4,391**	**468,727**	**489,244**	**6,877**
	Other kindred products—					
7	Arrowroot	lb.	4,938	16,246	387,280	341
		$	572	1,762	34,942	95
8	Milk food and other similar preparations	$	43,889	229,518	312,024	27,642
	Total grain, flours and kindred products	$	**58,506**	**13,812,482**	**17,252,306**	**52,998**
	Gums and resins—					
9	Arabia, amber, etc.	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	55,431	850,712	1,029,591	32,482
10	Australian, copal, damar, etc.	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
11	Chicle or sappato gum, crude	lb.	–	1,177,687	3,556,093	–
		$	–	529,407	1,459,475	–
12	Lac, crude, seed, button, stick and shell	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
13	Resin or rosin in packages	cwt.	–	305,729	305,729	–
		$	–	702,431	702,431	–
	Total gums and resins	$	**56,083**	**2,097,183**	**3,207,332**	**32,587**
14	Nuts, all kinds	$	16,600	2,124,678	3,299,497	30,251
	Oils, vegetables, and by-products—					
15	Oil cake and meal	cwt.	–	242,051	242,051	–
		$	–	495,715	495,715	–
16	Castor oil	gal.	22,430	18,842	43,725	3,501
		$	39,784	41,411	84,227	5,861
17	Chinawood and rosin oil	$	659	498,508	499,167	–
18	Cocoanut, palm and palm kernel oil	gal.	171,201	1,443,447	2,081,672	11,511
		$	188,339	1,752,411	2,466,759	14,756
19	Cocoanut oil, n.o.p.	gal.	2,513	30,074	32,589	–
		$	4,082	46,364	50,452	–
20	Cotton seed oil, crude	gal.	–	4,088,501	4,088,501	–
		$	–	5,366,253	5,366,253	–
21	Cotton seed oil, n.o.p.	gal.	–	101,860	115,204	–
		$	–	107,039	118,574	–
22	Essential oils, n.o.p.	lb.	33,297	272,732	328,263	22,395
		$	62,478	368,612	477,090	75,853
23	Flaxseed or linseed oil raw or boiled	lb.	306,078	75,937	382,015	–
		$	32,530	10,598	43,128	–
24	Olive oil	gal.	2,766	78,242	180,094	79
		$	6,860	150,268	329,507	239
	Total oils, vegetable	$	**347,133**	**8,533,245**	**9,701,962**	**97,433**
	Total oils, vegetables, and by-products	$	**347,133**	**9,028,960**	**10,197,677**	**97,433**

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
22,919	35,823	214,041	121,745	352,136	201,817	54,141	276,792	1
5,188	6,927	75,053	28,562	106,148	87,727	14,277	107,758	
421,568	442,995	66,382	582,867	725,867	199,133	421,420	780,522	2
44,899	47,172	16,107	65,895	91,983	26,929	54,945	99,418	
121,709	121,709	–	156,265	156,265	595	103,377	103,772	3
1,912,471	1,956,461	47,006	2,016,558	2,079,552	34,491	629,025	670,047	4
181,246	188,737	11,296	220,211	253,993	8,740	70,618	80,660	
50,088	57,840	1,974	57,854	60,788	4,978	32,120	37,716	5
49,843	115,272	–	886,432	949,960	200	850,778	911,004	6
5,516	12,764	–	108,461	115,895	24	111,550	119,676	
414,622	**434,939**	**104,530**	**636,941**	**765,162**	**128,788**	**386,887**	**549,006**	
21,593	360,603	35,349	10,976	202,032	4,830	13,582	141,789	7
4,458	55,726	4,647	1,780	25,140	784	1,207	13,226	
360,845	389,884	29,488	380,966	411,295	73,853	489,998	556,673	8
23,163,036	**27,107,023**	**212,241**	**22,923,936**	**26,931,253**	**272,219**	**17,843,318**	**21,014,801**	
–	–	35,322	366,900	467,982	270,594	185,308	506,749	9
814,336	1,144,257	12,444	126,438	181,856	32,303	88,466	146,036	
–	–	110,729	1,735,809	1,855,840	76,197	1,848,760	2,149,778	10
–	–	19,545	335,352	357,699	25,223	392,798	452,557	
473,511	1,967,521	–	891,117	2,084,392	–	293,243	514,910	11
304,574	1,141,543	–	614,588	1,542,165	–	131,676	265,902	
–	–	18,593	652,568	1,339,984	77,529	836,488	1,032,175	12
–	–	24,770	653,827	1,194,501	70,498	790,069	958,671	
337,099	337,099	–	248,169	248,169	536	397,879	398,533	13
1,216,508	1,216,508	–	1,459,395	1,459,395	2,201	1,461,322	1,464,778	
2,347,822	**3,514,817**	**57,469**	**3,199,182**	**4,716,231**	**150,235**	**2,884,338**	**3,316,011**	
2,258,535	3,475,002	220,973	3,142,417	5,889,573	343,646	2,129,665	4,889,294	14
491,842	495,855	–	97,106	98,106	1,578	186,236	187,862	15
1,304,191	1,313,088	–	333,671	336,310	10,757	490,278	501,165	
30,198	56,079	111,610	31,082	142,717	95,875	10,645	106,601	16
83,686	133,036	206,335	70,355	279,231	201,604	23,901	225,623	
719,657	806,496	–	680,402	697,299	1,958	678,265	734,448	17
515,400	2,390,107	17,977	807,006	861,462	142,865	904,517	1,103,672	18
631,054	3,089,637	34,762	1,175,290	1,255,564	221,923	1,157,454	1,477,090	
13,918	28,950	–	121,893	121,919	34,271	92,255	126,526	19
25,727	45,123	–	266,987	267,020	85,709	181,158	266,867	
4,596,851	4,596,851	–	5,789,859	5,789,859	–	4,243,007	4,243,007	20
7,403,369	7,403,369	–	9,518,484	9,518,484	–	3,944,645	3,944,645	
169,200	169,650	215	191,361	161,691	797	167,241	168,038	21
286,879	287,419	643	372,388	378,232	1,675	221,868	223,543	
313,880	398,104	32,321	311,855	388,395	45,806	212,447	285,490	22
549,008	676,281	90,266	739,891	971,508	162,269	552,349	874,628	
60,383	70,299	4,532,607	288,651	4,836,108	5,375,276	492,521	9,955,926	23
11,199	12,657	1,038,697	63,686	1,106,531	1,310,413	97,400	1,425,452	
10,688	20,429	3,574	106,734	202,302	2,693	69,601	136,764	24
35,363	64,428	26,942	324,678	633,903	13,786	227,831	518,254	
10,090,875	**13,000,837**	**1,413,204**	**13,959,003**	**15,973,417**	**2,043,193**	**7,598,144**	**10,328,589**	
11,395,066	**14,313,925**	**1,413,204**	**14,292,674**	**16,309,727**	**2,054,250**	**8,088,422**	**10,829,754**	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918.			1919.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Vegetable products—con.					
1	Plants, trees, shrubs and vines	$	13,068	260,249	419,770	13,549
	Rubber and its products—					
2	Rubber and gutta-percha, crude caoutchouc	lb.	1,557,519	6,749,647	13,095,645	548,488
		$	975,708	3,728,066	7,611,621	208,454
3	Tires for vehicles, all kinds	$	24,351	2,015,267	2,052,442	17,121
4	Manufactures of India-rubber, etc	$	178,909	880,947	1,072,157	166,484
	Total rubber and its products	$	**1,614,331**	**8,467,251**	**13,017,256**	**630,315**
	Seeds—					
5	Clover seed	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
6	Flax seed	bush.	–	4,381	4,638	–
		$	–	22,293	22,749	–
7	Garden, field and other seeds	$	20,685	385,785	432,369	32,442
8	Timothy seed	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	1,192,871[1]	1,193,080[1]	–
	Total seeds	$	**132,518**	**1,655,227**	**1,835,859**	**137,088**
9	Starch and its products	$	1,912	504,103	512,877	2,721
	Sugar and its products—					
10	Candy and confectionery	lb.	123,431	2,413,401	2,858,162	13,648
		$	21,349	376,819	431,375	3,195
11	Molasses and syrups, n.o.p	$	462	495,921	2,466,955	–
12	Sugar, cane and beet	lb.	–	213,645,841	767,870,684	775
		$	–	10,589,618	36,609,058	65
	Total sugar and its products	$	**21,811**	**11,463,281**	**39,508,543**	**3,260**
	Tea, coffee, cocoa and spices—					
13	Cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground	cwt.	608	64,127	126,304	–
		$	12,183	817,094	1,529,776	–
14	Cocoa paste, cocoa or chocolate preparations, etc	lb.	23,347	1,511,916	1,668,942	957
		$	7,367	321,480	341,915	454
15	Cocoa butter	lb.	1,537,090	2,870,517	4,441,207	4,480
		$	398,644	725,651	1,136,736	963
	Total cocoa and its products	$	**418,194**	**1,864,225**	**3,008,427**	**1,417**
16	Coffee, green, imported direct	lb.	20,257	–	16,576,872	27,462
		$	2,638	–	1,746,374	3,073
17	Total coffee and chicory	lb.	23,155	1,271,774	17,988,951	29,406
		$	3,757	359,219	2,122,058	3,439
18	Spices	$	219,511	302,772	821,575	118,465
19	Tea	lb.	1,752,667	203,453	58,333,119	28,076
		$	555,715	55,147	13,713,427	7,167
	Tobacco—					
20	Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	6,280	16,750,827	17,824,947	–
		$	4,895	6,005,608	6,634,948	–
	Tobacco manufactured—					
21	Cigars	lb.	404	4,079	39,152	19
		$	1,556	20,993	190,076	102
22	Cigarettes	lb.	20,494	1,165	23,698	17,197
		$	68,636	3,461	76,805	61,995
23	Tobacco, cut	lb.	273,987	385,415	686,707	107,634
		$	566,495	258,601	834,738	259,422
	Total tobacco	lb.	**366,920**	**17,208,428**	**18,708,726**	**154,414**
		$	**750,299**	**6,318,511**	**7,875,796**	**381,561**

[1]Includes clover seed.

11.— Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
369,285	468,863	20,872	477,368	709,507	32,721	450,380	993,045	1
4,819,213	19,227,232	6,764,275	6,383,440	24,433,498	4,734,734	7,558,101	22,806,204	2
2,314,508	7,794,260	3,626,581	2,904,973	12,010,782	2,485,894	1,984,587	8,887,196	
1,024,171	1,045,140	22,973	1,987,259	2,014,882	31,007	2,193,992	2,310,941	3
1,093,046	1,287,601	326,024	1,092,144	1,404,909	515,069	1,103,777	1,688,865	4
6,380,323	**12,315,711**	**4,282,954**	**8,244,814**	**18,059,435**	**3,568,581**	**7,309,525**	**15,480,960**	
–	–	128,252	2,534,024	2,662,276	70	2,496,382	2,498,380	5
348,685	348,685	84,669	1,217,628	1,302,297	29	559,276	560,247	
16,187	17,660	980	49,890	107,522	397	315,352	536,679	6
116,148	121,213	13,165	250,221	431,455	4,475	1,221,135	2,048,154	
546,666	632,082	100,672	560,315	721,549	62,703	601,055	721,463	7
–	–	–	11,480,762	11,498,560	–	9,281,201	9,281,201	8
543,630	543,630	–	1,486,594	1,488,800	–	814,023	814,023	
1,782,359	**1,987,998**	**335,829**	**3,611,478**	**4,210,782**	**242,854**	**3,440,007**	**4,732,501**	
339,775	347,944	9,389	340,550	353,865	14,053	513,191	553,562	9
1,262,224	1,907,121	561,535	1,892,504	2,897,011	878,860	1,283,907	2,483,597	10
246,210	332,952	184,608	475,644	740,765	325,963	396,796	802,230	
575,535	3,849,981	70,816	661,806	4,418,295	96,696	609,923	6,988,383	11
238,099,183	718,982,416	6,016	340,622,136	1,082,730,684	5,048,448	167,844,267	706,825,703	12
11,978,138	35,385,037	378	22,546,404	68,457,361	972,724	20,471,695	78,276,361	
12,800,784	**39,568,991**	**256,002**	**23,684,991**	**73,618,354**	**1,395,383**	**21,479,853**	**86,070,230**	
51,290	167,551	15,560	93,790	166,494	9,778	61,117	116,269	13
717,571	2,178,714	343,485	2,037,771	3,553,230	150,832	858,586	1,717,316	
1,761,817	1,766,208	62,452	1,437,511	1,535,177	1,121,305	705,908	1,863,549	14
361,351	362,527	30,151	411,940	458,184	412,120	120,510	554,031	
4,028,303	4,032,783	1,555,832	7,060,954	8,630,460	427,161	2,688,156	3,357,725	15
1,241,222	1,242,185	668,923	2,941,310	3,615,331	171,638	876,043	1,105,314	
2,320,144	**3,783,426**	**1,042,559**	**5,391,021**	**7,626,745**	**734,585**	**1,861,139**	**3,376,661**	
–	14,509,843	1,277,738	–	19,028,181	1,358,714	–	16,293,945	16
–	1,585,992	417,173	–	4,449,756	433,612	–	3,814,097	
765,929	15,363,098	1,289,168	1,577,774	20,759,379	1,429,931	1,120,465	17,791,375	17
269,745	1,865,612	422,072	590,005	5,077,103	461,663	390,718	4,284,500	
327,548	818,620	395,467	444,448	1,130,902	605,412	318,167	1,158,067	18
112,019	17,174,279	2,901,458	1,227,656	32,339,350	12,058,587	326,589	33,422,902	19
29,394	3,793,724	1,122,828	309,683	8,336,163	3,886,382	85,684	9,668,785	
24,329,409	25,103,080	26,128	23,398,746	24,345,205	47,401	19,032,367	20,007,411	20
10,325,820	10,910,010	34,873	12,878,163	13,604,757	38,543	12,108,281	13,083,293	
3,955	29,770	21	1,771	26,698	149	1,150	28,666	21
23,681	159,069	171	10,905	175,130	1,443	7,693	205,322	
963	21,085	14,732	3,575	19,923	13,541	10,801	25,611	22
3,060	73,137	66,517	10,879	84,364	72,139	27,582	105,309	
365,132	499,451	118,512	350,437	504,720	160,913	279,865	474,000	23
319,703	589,905	287,330	372,018	674,893	489,514	346,224	852,746	
24,742,742	**25,726,472**	**221,059**	**23,775,958**	**25,982,143**	**266,098**	**19,348,484**	**20,604,167**	
10,695,273	**11,815,350**	**506,690**	**13,195,990**	**14,673,550**	**690,890**	**12,510,056**	**14,356,294**	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Vegetable products—concluded.					
1	Vegetables, fresh	$	4,994	3,204,055	3,390,493	56
2	Vegetables, canned	lb.	24,851	13,879,570	14,573,513	87,632
		$	2,816	1,152,091	1,231,062	7,371
3	Sauces and pickles	gal.	69,726	206,858	376,063	47,671
		$	114,754	189,320	355,588	103,328
	Miscellaneous vegetable products—					
4	Alcohol, industrial	gal.	–	51,682	51,687	–
		$	–	31,833	31,847	–
5	Hops	lb.	17,069	732,496	749,570	7,137
		$	8,146	180,822	188,970	4,117
6	Turpentine, spirits of	gal.	5	1,053,840	1,053,845	–
		$	12	507,959	507,971	–
7	Yeast	lb.	–	2,015,986	2,015,986	–
		$	–	524,692	524,692	–
	Total vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	$	**6,916,127**	**85,375,418**	**148,958,888**	**2,823,002**
	II. Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres.)					
8	Animals, living	$	188,585	2,589,734	2,779,052	176,107
9	Bone, ivory and shell products	$	71,949	461,191	533,954	100,517
10	Feathers and quills	$	33,097	210,684	283,358	19,115
	Fishery products—					
11	Cod, haddock and pollock, fresh	lb.	–	1,001,598	1,060,868	–
		$	–	45,851	47,330	–
12	Halibut, fresh	lb.	–	414,518	492,299	–
		$	–	47,473	52,330	–
13	Oysters, shelled, in bulk	gal.	–	109,263	109,263	–
		$	–	206,198	206,198	–
14	Salmon, fresh	lb.	–	507,284	560,130	–
		$	–	38,896	44,250	–
15	Sardines and anchovies	box	100,129	412,138	1,467,668	1,400
		$	9,074	42,793	150,359	143
16	Cod, haddock, pollock, dried	lb.	–	30,823	7,239,527	–
		$	–	3,292	476,317	–
17	Herrings, pickled or salted	lb.	157,718	12,738,301	12,896,579	175,720
		$	13,445	524,654	538,142	11,932
	Total fishery products	$	**35,703**	**868,911**	**2,421,645**	**14,791**
	Furs, hides, leather and their products—	$				
18	Furs, skins, all kinds, not dressed	$	27,453	2,775,486	2,894,365	47,410
19	Fur skins, wholly or partly dressed	$	38,889	346,659	518,721	13,172
20	Hatters' furs, not on the skin	$	16,031	292,505	308,536	41,943
	Total furs and skins	$	**174,793**	**3,853,910**	**4,276,006**	**190,399**
21	Total hides and skins	$	96,675	6,008,822	8,796,966	51,463
	Leather and manufactures of—					
22	Belting leather	$	26,796	9,480	36,276	401
23	Calf, kid or goat, lamb and sheep skins, dressed, waxed, or glazed	$	44,198	1,489,491	1,537,305	21,920
24	Glove leathers, tanned or dressed	$	1,739	2,195,218	2,196,957	–
25	Upper leather, including dongola, etc.	$	51,345	377,269	429,026	51,242
26	Boots and shoes, slippers and insoles	$	146,784	2,999,848	3,164,708	78,994
	Total leather and manufactures of	$	**373,011**	**8,519,988**	**8,916,611**	**238,405**
27	Hair and bristles	$	65,732	346,721	447,766	36,797
	Meat—					
28	Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	lb.	–	12,688,745	12,688,745	–
		$	–	1,788,061	1,788,051	–
29	Mutton and lamb, fresh, chilled or frozen	lb.	–	1,742,606	2,298,630	–
		$	–	355,296	418,040	–

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
3,094,114	3,190,442	100,270	3,960,602	4,292,272	111,415	4,563,463	4,890,550	1
5,147,240	5,617,981	60	14,012,753	14,800,253	6,918	6,356,482	8,293,193	2
505,606	580,881	20	1,144,488	1,301,237	1,616	632,159	1,124,041	
121,708	287,435	79,842	148,697	341,952	98,921	83,111	299,327	3
154,459	328,855	201,657	205,384	495,377	264,584	128,936	500,148	
11,859	11,859	–	307,598	320,388	10	996,453	1,342,794	4
11,589	11,589	–	215,878	229,242	48	1,447,364	1,650,254	
997,848	1,004,985	31,658	1,752,331	1,850,742	57,436	1,498,185	1,681,822	5
233,631	237,748	28,720	984,369	1,065,224	48,289	843,507	1,000,711	
920,363	920,363	21	1,025,723	1,025,744	3	791,325	791,331	6
565,174	565,174	56	1,372,708	1,372,764	48	1,131,170	1,131,224	
3,808,540	3,808,590	–	3,247,391	3,247,776	–	1,577,500	1,577,564	7
977,556	977,569	–	878,242	878,342	–	465,421	465,453	
103,925,162	**157,506,654**	**17,004,533**	**142,510,266**	**242,075,389**	**38,730,767**	**121,326,805**	**261,081,364**	
1,467,853	1,647,192	196,178	2,372,530	2,570,377	383,827	2,676,844	3,071,991	8
227,211	339,385	156,551	478,425	675,572	267,021	604,845	1,042,695	9
295,064	335,287	67,185	435,222	585,094	91,920	340,317	533,552	10
720,701	1,282,312	–	2,658,136	2,836,678	–	897,263	1,111,052	11
38,112	64,343	–	100,405	108,914	–	36,007	45,222	
228,132	615,778	–	1,994,387	2,945,270	–	498,550	2,617,947	12
32,263	73,826	–	119,356	205,789	–	60,315	247,764	
115,577	115,577	–	174,414	174,414	–	143,576	143,576	13
244,855	244,855	–	406,051	406,051	–	356,038	356,038	
197,075	968,357	–	200,913	900,521	–	738,861	1,572,832	14
19,232	57,573	–	25,870	76,960	–	91,989	165,717	
581,521	648,683	212,391	226,266	3,461,948	376,608	400,261	3,945,698	15
61,736	70,307	33,961	41,441	526,194	54,095	39,977	709,164	
30,588	5,716,283	–	153,029	3,068,584	112	18,728	9,186,954	16
3,903	477,638	–	9,255	525,492	4	2,730	874,001	
233,138	12,455,819	620,557	339,662	11,289,472	1,011,438	310,650	9,934,208	17
22,411	688,864	46,435	29,842	555,520	83,426	25,126	427,935	
873,346	**2,592,403**	**136,999**	**1,687,581**	**3,678,019**	**201,329**	**1,151,380**	**3,947,608**	
3,092,647	3,378,179	318,383	9,419,845	10,295,065	319,378	3,806,108	4,624,227	18
397,610	635,430	104,769	686,554	1,329,607	82,775	437,046	1,123,599	19
465,894	507,837	49,923	542,378	592,301	49,817	513,205	603,810	20
4,267,499	**5,030,874**	**697,910**	**10,989,174**	**12,877,520**	**509,919**	**4,696,179**	**6,586,525**	
2,193,026	5,427,544	659,217	12,627,989	22,054,661	492,734	4,436,390	10,652,787	21
13,907	14,308	127,761	123,283	251,044	395,595	73,736	469,331	22
3,523,043	3,544,963	91,061	5,848,659	5,956,753	152,188	1,643,495	1,799,308	23
2,871,618	2,871,618	18,122	2,067,797	2,099,797	94,845	1,855,409	2,068,913	24
434,237	485,518	321,887	1,489,515	1,811,402	356,494	508,271	868,298	25
2,609,321	2,694,106	94,009	2,611,964	2,711,622	358,451	1,803,442	2,173,209	26
11,221,211	**11,468,787**	**1,125,507**	**15,742,091**	**17,102,702**	**2,075,621**	**7,912,683**	**10,545,004**	
335,854	452,613	132,220	473,420	740,904	111,256	601,676	959,921	27
1,615,748	1,615,853	–	1,811,609	1,811,609	–	1,541,431	1,632,862	28
299,066	299,084	–	230,240	230,240	–	290,125	290,542	
1,696,612	5,928,089	–	2,365,105	4,842,904	–	2,910,737	7,847,701	
383,477	913,870	–	490,182	803,774	–	562,806	1,272,165	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	II. Animals and their products—con.					
	Meats—concluded					
1	Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen	lb.	–	74,205,325	74,209,545	–
		$	–	17,710,709	17,711,427	–
2	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides, cured	lb.	–	3,373,820	3,385,533	–
		$	–	728,829	732,030	–
3	Canned meats, poultry and game	lb.	3,272	393,745	620,042	-
		$	1,172	80,056	144,146	-
4	Pork, dry salted and in brine	lb.	–	10,662,045	10,680,242	–
		$	–	2,167,888	2,170,143	–
5	Soups and extracts	"	72,247	535,047	671,396	18,513
	Total meats	"	**73,526**	**24,095,936**	**24,418,720**	**18,563**
	Milk products—					
6	Butter	lb.	–	337,313	434,049	–
		$	–	101,540	136,269	–
7	Casein	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	41,797	48,944	–
8	Cheese	lb.	–	164,305	172,943	–
		$	–	61,301	64,867	–
	Total milk and milk products	$	**20**	**293,480**	**345,916**	–
	Oils, fats, greases and waxes—					
9	Animal oils	gal.	15,444	185,748	201,200	–
		$	13,669	278,192	291,866	–
10	Fish, whale and seal oils	gal.	314	483,153	547,572	4
		$	1,264	449,157	524,604	27
11	Lard	lb.	–	1,399,297	1,401,147	–
		$	–	288,141	288,412	–
12	Lard compound, etc	lb.	–	2,560,983	2,560,983	–
		$	–	469,730	469,730	–
13	Grease, rough	lb.	17,543	8,603,859	12,261,634	2,004
		$	2,373	1,283,941	1,708,584	401
14	Grease and degras	lb.	140,857	1,681,036	1,832,328	46,247
		$	12,526	132,491	146,287	6,363
15	Oleomargarine	lb.	–	2,262,514	2,262,514	–
		$	–	607,302	607,302	–
	Total oils, fats, greases and waxes	"	**48,555**	**3,174,186**	**4,248,834**	**6,795**
	Miscellaneous animal products, n.o.p.—					
16	Eggs	doz.	6	4,193,485	4,274,452	–
		$	19	1,488,769	1,504,234	–
17	Gelatine and isinglass	lb.	292,814	244,680	594,844	140,836
		$	118,495	153,720	296,404	74,290
18	Glue, powdered or sheet and liquid	"	342,950	179,184	525,222	45,179
19	Honey and imitations thereof	lb.	–	274,752	293,967	–
		$	–	50,282	52,717	–
20	Sausage casings, n.o.p.	"	30,315	244,376	309,462	17,502
	Total animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres.)	"	**1,662,658**	**52,895,700**	**60,570,165**	**993,123**
	III. Fibres, Textiles and textile products.					
	Cotton and its products—					
21	Cotton, wool or raw cotton, not dyed	lb.	–	88,012,230	88,037,441	5,332
		$	–	20,745,849	20,749,774	3,847
22	Crochet and knitting cotton	lb.	218,369	149,111	367,738	221,832
		$	284,726	89,628	374,431	355,814
23	Sewing cotton thread in hanks	lb.	513,025	307,486	820,511	287,684
		$	502,350	266,446	768,796	398,625
24	Sewing thread on spools	"	283,323	253,734	493,115	167,026
25	Yarn, cotton, No. 40 and finer	lb.	1,529,713	791,821	2,321,564	621,509
		$	1,499,065	660,425	2,159,506	839,109
26	Yarn, cotton, polished or glazed	lb.	49,592	95,630	145,822	38,848
		$	48,833	73,460	122,550	62,419

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
3,495,320	3,516,020	–	46,293,256	46,305,353	–	22,402,444	22,402,444	1
809,574	813,266	–	14,405,277	14,407,467	–	3,862,311	3,862,311	
1,192,377	1,195,818	20	4,973,539	4,977,954	303	6,817,359	6,823,423	2
270,367	271,456	12	1,384,409	1,385,965	111	1,545,480	1,548,084	
453,728	531,403	240,819	585,280	1,047,871	1,130,112	450,719	2,026,085	3
98,646	113,495	91,824	162,972	331,727	304,180	134,857	557,811	
11,180,719	11,187,399	–	13,303,215	13,311,133	–	12,908,149	12,911,847	4
2,432,286	2,434,115	–	3,150,515	3,153,659	–	2,172,715	2,173,799	
542,544	682,855	23,252	697,284	755,352	10,243	795,309	818,409	5
5,154,384	**5,905,271**	**214,555**	**21,379,682**	**22,100,333**	**368,495**	**10,128,794**	**11,428,483**	
203,372	1,939,062	–	188,271	397,955	112	2,207,077	3,741,628	6
62,462	715,671	–	96,098	176,994	49	886,555	1,805,709	
–	–	48,160	1,142,383	1,234,635	224	170,954	1,043,713	7
33,319	33,319	7,646	145,799	159,177	125	23,571	129,017	
164,305	172,943	2,014	349,488	362,693	7,491	453,882	551,040	8
61,301	64,867	1,014	194,791	206,500	4,582	206,585	253,647	
184,314	**841,089**	**8,853**	**485,877**	**572,053**	**6,352**	**1,182,180**	**2,255,561**	
249,563	268,013	–	279,059	279,059	9,086	175,734	184,720	9
415,875	416,099	–	609,919	609,919	11,935	267,830	279,765	
28,686	368,454	53	46,805	162,040	655	50,844	201,568	10
37,137	541,951	126	62,238	262,078	2,133	55,845	278,340	
604,461	644,969	–	7,293,358	7,293,438	–	11,493,226	11,493,226	11
144,850	152,381	–	1,720,076	1,720,088	–	1,902,768	1,902,768	
2,115,997	2,115,997	55,103	2,374,186	2,467,511	264,412	2,980,996	3,245,408	12
401,986	401,986	14,635	480,575	500,525	70,271	397,121	467,392	
3,048,930	17,253,689	173,185	7,511,137	9,657,763	637,220	13,574,343	14,310,759	13
495,129	1,875,751	18,996	1,141,225	1,379,829	57,013	1,459,783	1,532,559	
1,724,861	1,945,859	91,097	1,094,914	1,186,011	169,554	718,712	906,395	14
224,617	255,034	10,640	124,912	135,552	14,916	73,048	91,265	
4,217,916	4,217,916	–	6,497,031	6,497,031	–	4,630,747	4,630,747	15
1,180,656	1,180,656	–	1,872,104	1,872,104	–	1,206,351	1,206,351	
2,949,656	**5,091,895**	**64,961**	**6,155,279**	**6,669,263**	**183,681**	**5,448,882**	**5,896,714**	
1,558,819	1,755,122	3	5,900,279	5,977,480	1	5,201,417	5,341,936	16
627,058	681,849	30	2,814,484	2,837,442	15	2,292,912	2,344,297	
482,751	679,219	265,381	550,066	983,988	402,119	448,908	1,103,800	17
310,885	411,466	181,595	377,232	663,228	273,945	315,903	736,568	
249,848	295,191	93,676	369,255	471,503	150,064	534,917	701,877	18
324,466	453,978	102,740	126,625	281,838	39,144	203,936	683,149	19
84,496	103,508	18,503	35,106	63,272	5,939	42,640	128,751	
202,084	372,113	7,726	223,418	364,489	2,133	234,942	395,401	20
31,066,553	**41,505,094**	**3,789,311**	**77,010,313**	**95,098,743**	**5,144,890**	**43,014,952**	**61,722,390**	
111,717,913	111,723,536	–	96,471,550	96,471,550	312	97,883,804	98,641,504	21
34,004,891	34,008,824	–	33,854,457	33,854,457	156	28,164,088	28,541,989	
192,296	414,299	323,786	142,634	467,915	268,985	77,713	352,259	22
143,211	499,411	639,680	144,111	787,980	788,885	108,251	906,257	
333,132	620,821	194,160	207,501	401,661	325,102	201,585	526,687	23
413,169	811,840	275,582	303,729	579,311	731,229	396,759	1,127,988	
359,100	533,723	95,162	332,231	429,263	179,970	377,137	571,634	24
1,620,555	2,242,064	868,490	1,080,144	1,948,634	1,786,252	948,071	2,739,433	25
2,000,398	2,839,507	1,413,941	1,538,809	2,952,750	4,098,071	1,949,410	6,054,981	
139,229	178,077	17,563	236,032	253,595	77,225	190,875	268,100	26
125,046	187,465	28,567	198,838	227,405	157,523	200,646	358,169	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	III. Fibres, textiles and textile products—con.					
	Cotton and its products—concluded.					
1	Yarn, knitting, hosiery yarn, etc.	lb.	393,020	1,457,973	1,851,421	94,812
		$	248,792	710,364	959,430	155,220
2	Other cotton thread, n.o.p.	lb.	17,331	95,748	113,462	10,632
		$	14,193	74,287	88,644	18,761
3	Fabrics printed, dyed or coloured	yd.	27,440,189	35,704,550	63,486,984	16,321,696
		$	4,839,833	5,880,954	10,801,069	5,046,691
4	Grey unbleached cotton fabrics	yd.	8,377,260	7,865,778	16,243,038	1,201,990
		$	643,521	1,041,172	1,684,693	155,835
5	Uncoloured cotton fabrics, bleached, etc.	yd.	1,550,906	29,676	1,580,182	1,000,816
		$	56,921	3,187	60,108	52,311
6	White or bleached cotton fabrics	yd.	17,215,148	15,206,891	32,504,003	5,940,916
		$	1,913,199	1,904,319	3,831,078	1,173,529
7	Towelling and towels	"	505,883	180,452	723,101	610,138
8	Velvets, velveteens and plush fabrics	yd.	3,770,738	383,888	4,438,898	2,295,777
		$	1,866,458	397,818	2,435,885	1,568,942
9	Laces and embroidery	"	1,276,066	540,744	2,622,105	1,323,321
10	Wearing apparel	"	547,098	4,295,375	4,994,242	327,587
	Total cotton and its products	"	**16,732,091**	**41,542,618**	**59,807,223**	**14,769,293**
	Flax, hemp and jute—					
11	Jute or hemp yarn, dyed or coloured	lb.	1,270,047	2,253,158	3,587,456	76,946
		$	182,809	345,803	555,194	22,762
12	Jute cloth or jute canvas, uncoloured	yd.	11,171,671	9,804,352	80,494,832	2,460,680
		$	1,703,233	1,185,068	6,782,443	492,252
13	Other manufactures of	"	2,742,656	1,037,278	4,381,757	2,440,362
	Total flax, hemp and jute	"	**4,628,698**	**2,468,149**	**11,719,394**	**2,955,376**
	Silk and its products—					
14	Silk, raw	lb.	15,334	168,837	190,219	7,171
		$	49,575	962,661	1,049,000	35,112
15	Silk fabrics of which silk is the component part	"	82,552	361,273	683,195	34,433
16	Silk fabrics, n.o.p.	"	1,605,452	3,669,297	10,723,208	919,821
17	Clothing, silk, n.o.p.	"	91,808	719,125	963,682	86,982
18	Ribbons, all kinds and materials	"	536,242	646,424	1,521,786	261,243
	Total silk and its products	"	**2,708,276**	**7,381,400**	**16,464,992**	**1,646,587**
	Wool and its products—					
19	Wool, raw	lb.	2,010,438	2,530,818	11,541,086	350,263
		$	1,009,687	1,646,397	6,168,600	202,722
20	Noils and waste and worsted tops	$	4,244,305	631,643	4,875,948	4,930,688
21	Yarns composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, etc.	lb.	1,642,859	428,955	2,071,814	1,859,951
		$	1,971,984	738,709	2,710,693	3,047,060
22	Yarns, woollen or worsted, n.o.p.	lb.	373,623	50,579	404,373	272,029
		$	505,243	44,753	550,957	486,396
23	Carpets and rugs	"	802,741	198,930	1,013,773	293,876
	Cloths and dress goods—					
24	Cassimeres, cloths and doeskins	yd.	1,258,077	379,383	1,639,767	983,268
		$	1,775,196	589,772	2,368,099	2,470,811
25	Coatings and overcoatings	yd.	585,221	72,960	658,181	408,428
		$	895,293	126,261	1,021,554	1,056,091
26	Fabrics of wool, or cotton and wool	yd.	2,389,798	76,996	2,466,794	2,027,795
		$	1,148,263	34,996	1,183,259	1,360,292
27	Tweeds	yd.	1,480,115	169,151	1,649,430	505,938
		$	1,297,701	178,210	1,475,982	784,622
28	Women's and children's dress goods, etc.	sq. yd	1,947,651	3,914	1,951,565	2,575,173
		$	1,186,968	4,665	1,191,633	1,958,456
29	Worsted and serges, including coatings[1]	yd.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Wearing apparel—					
30	Clothing, women's and children's	$	137,832	1,209,615	1,347,848	106,509
31	Socks and stockings, wool	"	794,505	118,804	913,643	492,211
32	Clothing, ready-made	"	421,132	591,171	1,012,869	339,285
	Total wool and its products	"	**22,945,222**	**8,575,026**	**35,089,727**	**23,567,074**

[1]Included with coatings and overcoatings in 1918, 1919.

11.— Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,039,356	1,137,074	96,315	1,063,738	1,164,639	240,034	861,028	1,110,352	1
742,587	901,065	138,290	753,102	898,355	345,764	684,863	1,078,963	
180,626	192,547	36,281	205,614	248,424	53,386	120,397	181,288	2
242,853	263,226	63,805	311,942	381,572	144,142	209,062	371,749	
26,849,670	48,737,679	17,356,047	35,733,790	53,416,341	24,976,558	26,809,056	52,530,220	3
6,990,071	12,157,316	7,261,336	10,793,967	18,238,179	12,104,130	8,255,367	21,052,640	
7,380,215	8,486,765	1,695,969	10,912,823	12,608,792	4,882,882	6,547,795	11,500,490	4
926,549	1,082,826	343,122	1,845,554	2,188,676	1,445,736	1,486,882	2,948,302	
135,336	1,136,152	2,195,428	2,886,810	5,120,917	4,826,568	2,143,764	7,191,343	5
17,362	69,673	635,987	614,107	1,288,244	1,613,087	505,553	2,177,493	
7,774,656	13,809,688	3,098,274	11,184,369	14,477,764	4,610,555	9,005,616	13,855,543	6
1,725,215	2,921,405	869,886	2,565,657	3,508,548	1,682,057	2,382,419	4,167,055	
327,776	985,466	1,304,228	462,354	1,782,829	2,403,398	323,263	2,733,961	7
596,895	3,141,001	1,343,258	441,898	1,860,508	1,338,958	287,898	1,654,960	8
659,182	2,453,167	965,479	582,078	1,623,408	1,206,731	320,246	1,559,783	
1,152,125	2,892,747	1,774,322	1,248,327	3,908,543	3,117,261	1,017,542	6,185,966	9
3,607,608	4,212,201	523,792	4,514,052	5,305,748	1,341,196	3,241,628	4,909,839	10
59,118,319	**75,260,504**	**19,339,240**	**68,219,372**	**89,367,984**	**37,101,872**	**58,386,409**	**99,816,594**	
3,622,023	3,698,969	2,848,642	3,668,690	6,707,002	2,988,571	1,751,420	4,950,637	11
679,424	702,186	617,598	740,688	1,445,775	776,800	444,987	1,331,563	
4,677,690	64,900,679	18,962,464	9,408,620	65,363,938	9,229,825	3,922,959	61,242,124	12
840,089	8,505,893	3,574,781	1,335,655	8,632,787	2,500,568	299,054	6,574,298	
1,983,835	4,585,809	4,023,088	1,656,569	5,845,274	5,271,986	1,285,630	7,020,258	13
3,503,348	**13,793,888**	**8,215,467**	**3,732,912**	**15,923,836**	**8,549,354**	**2,029,671**	**14,926,119**	
232,527	241,036	27,118	313,614	343,668	13,628	291,398	318,279	14
1,514,917	1,558,392	149,754	3,228,511	3,404,500	101,898	2,409,120	2,615,422	
730,353	842,703	19,412	1,491,626	1,755,772	95,498	591,513	1,428,172	15
8,170,632	15,901,018	1,637,210	5,779,355	20,888,357	1,866,753	2,370,214	16,832,938	16
990,015	1,283,579	168,140	1,716,357	2,180,907	321,231	984,976	1,611,595	17
1,481,545	1,869,669	389,496	1,596,053	2,844,386	635,428	868,270	3,882,360	18
13,971,575	**23,053,261**	**3,272,348**	**15,866,297**	**34,432,789**	**4,272,850**	**8,690,263**	**29,720,792**	
527,813	15,878,832	3,674,511	5,110,606	11,777,890	2,110,738	6,670,530	9,285,663	19
518,785	9,228,051	2,510,145	3,464,216	7,672,211	1,077,482	3,071,117	5,088,665	
693,956	5,625,090	4,148,050	1,665,830	6,176,394	5,154,467	1,051,577	6,673,288	20
173,311	2,033,262	1,738,834	174,007	1,932,760	2,755,525	110,615	2,882,166	21
390,100	3,437,160	3,332,307	402,557	3,742,087	6,253,721	158,340	6,454,633	
13,172	286,356	240,560	79,776	321,896	303,587	43,713	349,125	22
24,541	518,221	571,283	71,335	653,970	837,610	64,235	949,535	
304,006	623,520	980,464	382,751	1,437,939	2,102,583	270,205	2,597,358	23
493,329	1,478,773	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
1,073,742	3,551,034	2,979,764	2,557,951	5,598,264	3,128,107	1,322,393	4,674,100	
41,982	450,360	58,717	79,642	135,359	64,925	3,403	69,051	25
111,763	1,167,854	163,382	126,550	289,932	199,501	10,576	211,820	
56,367	2,084,162	2,515,403	80,016	2,595,419	1,789,598	10,826	1,800,424	26
31,762	1,392,054	2,024,231	71,886	2,096,117	1,664,341	16,854	1,681,195	
65,794	571,782	2,030,392	2,222,791	4,265,399	2,139,688	420,268	2,585,883	27
103,907	888,529	4,033,443	3,089,115	7,158,551	4,513,330	794,727	5,378,147	
41,232	2,630,464	3,890,395	56,222	4,044,853	4,757,529	658	4,921,659	28
41,251	2,013,788	4,696,049	43,138	4,951,614	5,418,919	1,584	5,808,510	
–	–	4,003,100	3,665,824	7,685,015	5,337,820	1,103,932	6,552,434	29
–	–	10,061,336	6,201,993	16,303,136	14,566,067	2,252,381	17,097,360	
1,136,416	1,246,919	190,718	2,225,566	2,430,866	268,642	1,293,434	1,586,551	30
74,965	567,401	973,081	172,943	1,146,065	2,783,319	80,892	2,864,938	31
491,962	832,103	619,608	859,671	1,479,768	1,286,794	600,262	1,889,869	32
8,139,089	**40,298,998**	**38,555,688**	**22,399,955**	**63,493,535**	**52,763,202**	**12,097,082**	**67,017,640**	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	III. Fibres, textiles and textile products—concluded.					
	Vegetable fibres and their products—					
1	Binder twine	lb.	–	49,511,980	49,511,980	–
		$	–	8,593,238	8,593,238	–
2	Manila grass	cwt.	509	477,818	491,739	4,524
		$	6,808	7,452,941	7,623,671	70,386
3	Sisal grass	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Mixed textile products—					
4	Rags and waste	$	123,512	244,861	368,373	29,617
5	Yarn	lb.	87,527	72,563	160,090	61,562
		$	216,956	259,143	476,099	213,495
6	Oil cloth, all kinds	$	715,596	1,748,157	2,464,886	322,398
7	Cordage and twines	"	1,272,185	1,433,911	2,741,785	1,171,242
8	Curtains and shams	"	202,831	141,794	357,328	174,619
9	Webbing, elastic over one-inch wide	"	7,122	190,315	197,437	6,443
	Wearing apparel (knit and woven) hats and caps—					
10	Braids or plaits of chips, palm leaf, etc.	$	59,014	322,790	496,892	29,564
11	Hatters' bands (not cords) bindings and hat sweats, etc	$	22,030	208,938	252,261	21,242
12	Hats, caps and bonnets, straw, grass or chip	"	367,596	1,695,307	2,110,397	298,526
13	Hats, caps and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt	"	314,915	688,239	1,169,546	144,613
14	Hat caps and bonnets, n.o.p	"	–	–	–	–
15	Corsets, all kinds	"	6,458	367,118	373,709	1,970
16	Gloves and mitts	"	–	–	–	–
17	Knitted goods of every description	"	81,790	142,113	230,296	76,096
18	Dressing, antiseptic surgical, etc	"	58,244	318,738	377,240	169,657
	Total fibres, textiles and textile products	$	**50,780,382**	**84,654,385**	**152,311,282**	**45,968,360**
	IV. Wood, wood products and paper.					
	Books and printed matter—					
19	Newspapers and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines	$	38,518	1,669,368	1,709,364	44,129
20	Photographs, chromos, etc	"	102,830	776,658	885,183	59,774
21	Advertising pamphlets, etc	"	25,054	648,591	673,425	15,070
22	Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange	"	24,747	248,342	274,632	10,918
23	Labels for cigar boxes, fruits, etc	"	32,310	398,019	431,786	49,869
24	Bibles, prayer books, etc	"	112,714	124,253	287,946	194,527
	Total books and printed matter	"	**902,847**	**6,192,068**	**7,301,393**	**815,688**
	Paper and manufactures of—					
25	Cardboard, millboard, strawboard, newsboard, etc	$	4,759	552,748	557,507	930
26	Book and printing paper, not coated	lb.	136,901	5,106,063	5,242,989	38,475
		$	17,667	435,506	453,175	11,851
27	Wrapping paper, all kinds	lb.	51,661	4,254,075	4,334,274	4,282
		$	7,081	209,135	218,868	501
28	Hangings or wall paper	roll	67,449	1,923,001	1,993,362	11,984
		$	14,479	218,506	236,078	5,512
29	Boxes or containers, printed or not	"	–	–	–	2,754
	Total paper and manufactures (except books and printed matter)	"	**539,813**	**6,656,623**	**7,445,117**	**243,771**
	Wood and wood products, unmanufactured or partially manufactured—					
30	Fence posts and railroad ties	$	–	996,500	996,500	–
31	Cherry, chestnut and hickory, etc	M. ft.	–	29,613	29,680	–
		$	–	1,020,423	1,023,792	–
32	Mahogany	ft.	1,540	754,571	756,141	–
		$	276	107,583	107,866	–
33	Oak	M. ft.	–	46,772	46,772	–
		$	–	1,976,446	1,976,446	–
34	Pitch pine	M. ft.	49	51,766	51,815	–
		$	1,206	1,395,007	1,396,213	–

11.— Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
22,374,574	22,374,574	100	16,304,178	16,304,479	–	34,641,459	34,755,071	1
5,457,632	5,457,632	29	3,490,468	3,490,524	–	5,466,395	5,480,897	
306,692	314,150	109	148,460	152,619	–	78,039	87,838	2
6,078,106	6,216,817	3,803	1,945,353	1,982,324	–	1,405,797	1,515,962	
–	–	28,872	272,077	301,234	21,884	342,612	365,916	3
–	–	416,891	2,792,820	3,213,488	276,562	2,770,810	3,060,571	
254,627	284,244	343,648	2,140,604	2,481,410	889,426	1,674,206	2,273,720	4
97,664	161,206	278,886	73,022	369,297	290,314	114,526	512,199	5
499,534	723,653	1,037,540	365,235	1,436,738	1,172,095	410,900	2,037,142	
2,111,563	2,435,098	469,632	2,053,906	2,525,870	1,132,786	1,305,136	2,478,543	6
1,845,133	3,109,533	1,120,119	1,826,023	2,988,809	1,886,741	1,576,002	3,517,835	7
184,072	367,320	216,219	241,981	474,779	384,622	156,456	636,957	8
301,876	308,478	13,911	533,572	547,552	50,045	531,216	589,280	9
394,330	667,289	146,626	615,842	1,070,521	147,598	401,831	1,258,945	10
279,526	305,056	33,027	522,298	580,556	61,393	411,594	719,666	11
1,842,950	2,167,953	301,226	1,083,426	1,433,024	425,397	693,119	1,171,497	12
844,704	1,129,674	204,354	1,142,588	1,500,250	462,996	698,851	1,642,720	13
–	–	151,250	1,108,969	1,282,159	318,610	860,159	1,242,302	14
374,446	376,914	14,385	334,656	350,769	15,687	286,045	303,232	15
–	–	195,910	104,068	337,287	596,904	103,360	789,380	16
228,599	320,022	198,491	385,252	607,606	383,438	429,848	861,671	17
459,192	629,403	35,842	276,537	312,940	120,715	339,024	461,181	18
106,763,458	**178,199,241**	**74,653,042**	**132,292,083**	**231,559,877**	**111,328,091**	**101,758,095**	**243,393,342**	
2,019,310	2,054,729	40,529	2,378,283	2,420,576	43,705	2,625,625	2,672,585	19
559,348	625,990	94,446	891,094	997,986	154,837	1,081,202	1,257,569	20
835,863	851,662	33,434	1,376,364	1,411,925	68,968	1,735,818	1,807,330	21
389,293	493,527	19,631	442,512	488,428	22,031	646,392	674,959	22
439,396	481,816	55,519	508,777	568,712	72,872	621,108	702,029	23
149,832	389,137	205,089	176,704	481,962	234,786	189,690	656,074	24
7,592,261	**8,496,934**	**1,039,539**	**9,899,147**	**11,249,814**	**1,794,318**	**11,113,768**	**13,575,457**	
929,257	930,187	2,382	929,980	932,352	39,687	1,645,330	1,687,787	25
6,217,162	6,259,327	48,270	5,385,458	5,434,828	366,504	6,955,057	7,322,831	26
600,635	613,052	15,090	600,825	615,960	75,770	879,835	955,979	
5,678,090	5,696,059	196	5,231,697	5,259,482	298,975	6,505,043	6,785,824	27
328,263	330,171	118	502,887	511,136	31,115	718,065	759,320	
1,767,382	1,780,441	26,229	2,073,058	2,100,679	72,573	1,785,040	1,871,849	28
248,043	255,273	12,852	340,525	355,272	45,350	458,010	512,071	
862,072	883,328	14,901	1,003,130	1,039,259	32,871	1,405,262	1,473,436	29
8,424,048	**8,886,393**	**317,740**	**9,303,956**	**9,936,778**	**851,508**	**12,240,339**	**13,636,399**	
1,599,825	1,599,825	–	1,137,627	1,137,627	–	1,904,753	1,904,753	30
29,655	29,655	–	33,964	33,994	–	26,261	26,264	31
1,281,584	1,281,584	–	1,976,198	1,979,679	–	2,703,160	2,703,478	
649,355	689,790	–	1,757,619	1,757,619	1,230	2,146,590	2,258,002	32
109,550	113,171	–	320,492	320,492	638	548,325	561,371	
48,908	48,911	1	46,843	46,844	–	37,327	37,418	33
2,532,913	2,533,325	51	3,319,218	3,319,269	–	4,506,207	4,517,795	
67,601	67,601	–	29,541	29,541	–	37,468	37,468	34
2,364,923	2,364,923	–	1,034,053	1,034,053	–	1,773,164	1,773,164	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918.			1919.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	IV. Wood, wood products and paper—concluded.					
	Wood and wood prooducts, unmanufactured or partially manufactured—con.					
1	Lumber, rough sawn, or dressed on one side only	M. ft.	–	73,759	73,769	–
		$	–	1,996,432	1,996,597	–
2	Veneers of oak, rosewood, mahogany, etc.	"	–	234,096	234,096	–
	Total wood products, unmanufactured or partially manufactured	"	**8,591**	**9,861,110**	**9,899,462**	**1,991**
	Wood and wood products, manufactured—					
3	Barrels, empty	No.	4,636	135,741	141,919	6
		$	1,551	135,902	138,719	18
4	Staves of oak, sawn, split or cut	M.	–	5,220	5,220	–
		$	–	174,646	174,646	–
5	Corks	lb.	23,185	50,128	397,595	8,418
		$	23,382	38,258	145,201	9,270
	Wood pulp and fibre—					
6	Fibre, kartavert, indurated fibre, etc.	$	726	264,658	265,633	263
7	Soda pulp	lb.				–
		$				–
8	Unbleached sulphite pulp	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	475,394	475,394	–
9	Wood pulp, mechanically or chemically prepared	lb.				–
		$				–
10	Furniture, house, office, cabinet, etc.	"	–	–	–	–
	Total wood, wood products and paper		**1,530,208**	**26,259,723**	**28,470,715**	**1,116,407**
	V. Iron and its products.					
11	Iron ore	ton	–	1,312,905	2,203,506	–
		$	–	4,159,789	5,094,339	–
	Agricultural implements—					
12	Cream separators and steel bowls for	$	–	468,680	477,880	730
13	Cream separators, materials for	"	–	512,450	520,916	–
14	Harvesters, self-binding	No.	–	5,261	5,261	–
		$	–	685,540	685,540	–
15	Mowing machines	No.	–	5,241	5,241	–
		$	–	228,080	228,080	–
16	Potato diggers	No.	–	968	968	–
		$	–	45,614	45,614	–
17	Cultivators and weeders and parts of	"	–	127,061	127,061	–
18	Drills, seed	No.	–	11,343	11,343	–
		$	–	5,025,585	502,585	–
19	Harrows and parts of	"	–	393,971	393,971	–
20	Ploughs and parts of	"	–	2,550,350	2,550,350	–
21	Threshing machine separators	No.	–	2,115	2,115	–
		$	–	1,552,843	1,552,843	–
22	Threshing machine separators, parts of	"	–	530,118	530,118	–
	Total agricultural implements	"	**10,813**	**9,615,859**	**9,644,443**	**10,557**
	Boilers, engines, pumps and windmills—					
23	Boilers, steam and parts of	$	14,857	237,416	264,065	55,154
24	Boilers, n.o.p. and parts of	"	30,073	136,679	166,832	286
	Engines—					
25	Engines, automobiles[1]	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
26	Engines, gas and gasoline	No.	16	56,500	56,521	35
		$	4,558	6,660,683	6,665,635	10,238
27	Engines, steam	No.	1	165	166	2
		$	913	339,390	340,303	4,313
28	Locomotives for railways	No.	–	64	64	–
		$	–	324,635	324,635	–

[1]Included with engines, gas and gasoline in 1918, 1919.

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries	United Kingdom	United States.	All Countries.	
66,826	66,960	1	76,702	76,767	1	49,320	49,510	1
2,493,598	2,504,926	113	3,016,794	3,021,015	114	3,107,519	3,119,994	
324,594	324,594	201	549,767	549,968	17	649,845	649,862	2
13,289,775	**13,347,387**	**10,375**	**14,433,192**	**14,507,557**	**69,235**	**18,877,713**	**19,024,778**	
105,369	106,517	786	276,077	277,985	1,425	202,496	205,077	3
125,308	126,435	997	352,127	354,315	1,871	323,370	326,970	
4,860	4,860	–	6,640	6,640	–	6,369	6,369	4
276,156	276,156	–	383,928	383,928	–	459,106	459,106	
76,133	210,761	21,044	112,456	338,229	43,092	97,894	526,018	5
58,627	107,093	20,358	97,469	195,942	45,877	79,138	330,719	
271,312	271,607	96	442,558	442,656	2,299	478,073	480,389	6
1,745,344	1,745,344	–	1,654,209	1,654,209	–	1,415,561	1,415,561	7
80,624	80,624	–	77,056	77,056	–	94,898	94,898	
18,875,030	18,875,030	–	28,348,342	28,348,342	–	28,986,667	28,986,667	8
377,543	377,543	–	477,070	477,070	–	1,301,266	1,301,266	
2,769,031	2,769,031	7,164	1,152,956	1,160,120	2,145	19,764,137	19,766,282	9
52,829	52,829	1,870	51,445	53,315	652	1,270,841	1,271,493	
–	–	59,955	1,343,984	1,461,411	112,064	1,433,518	1,686,159	10
33,680,584	**35,399,852**	**1,515,780**	**49,719,024**	**43,183,267**	**3,144,574**	**52,360,362**	**57,449,384**	
1,386,933	2,227,919	–	1,144,430	1,632,011	–	1,305,512	1,950,291	11
5,048,456	5,932,001	–	4,093,839	4,601,716	–	5,038,900	5,995,038	
594,083	651,991	1,122	45,952	47,074	–	35,619	35,619	12
546,491	569,806	2,561	641,210	643,852	11,707	1,106,426	1,118,133	13
2,508	2,508	–	1,661	1,661	–	5,495	5,495	14
439,638	439,638	–	316,657	316,657	–	1,001,575	1,001,575	
1,464	1,464	–	848	848	–	1,281	1,281	15
90,580	90,580	–	54,463	54,463	–	81,848	81,848	
1,024	1,024	–	698	698	–	1,298	1,298	16
66,690	66,690	–	53,015	53,015	–	101,267	101,267	
162,208	162,208	–	78,432	78,432	–	177,170	177,170	17
6,196	6,196	–	4,083	4,083	2	3,102	3,106	18
201,460	201,460	–	233,459	233,459	150	211,345	211,580	
403,670	403,670	31	255,357	255,388	216	382,554	382,770	19
2,513,059	2,513,059	20	1,795,438	1,795,598	12	2,526,472	2,526,503	20
1,226	1,226	–	911	911	–	1,767	1,767	21
1,006,062	1,006,062	–	808,059	808,059	–	1,534,172	1,534,172	
397,095	397,095	164	442,505	442,669	135	1,056,794	1,056,929	22
8,903,930	**8,995,011**	**51,127**	**6,792,245**	**6,878,752**	**145,846**	**11,431,444**	**11,759,709**	
216,805	271,959	64,155	164,259	228,414	346,524	232,461	579,285	23
147,860	148,146	7,839	209,924	217,763	21,250	260,973	282,223	24
–	–	–	42,434	42,434	–	20,087	20,087	25
–	–	–	8,402,351	8,402,351	1,028	5,387,416	5,388,444	
48,181	48,216	157	29,414	29,585	297	14,330	14,627	26
6,369,355	6,379,593	40,979	2,960,728	3,004,442	82,678	2,175,077	2,257,870	
180	182	11	244	255	13	142	155	27
280,066	284,379	5,929	454,403	460,332	61,214	443,968	505,182	
79	79	–	55	55	–	52	52	28
431	311	–	523,732	523,732	–	542,643	542,643	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918.			1919.
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Iron and its products—con.					
	Engines—concluded.					
1	Portable engines with boilers in combination and traction engines for farm purposes	No.	2	5,731	5,733	–
		$	1,154	6,011,189	6,012,343	2,134
2	Traction engines, gas or gasoline for farm purposes, costing not more than $1,400	No.	–	1,108	1,108	–
		$	–	1,010,269	1,010,269	–
3	Pumps, hand, n.o.p.	No.	3	33,640	33,643	–
		$	520	238,296	238,816	–
4	Pumps, power and parts of	No.	23	6,065	6,090	32
		$	14,551	724,453	739,355	28,769
	Total boilers, engines, windmills and pumps	"	**66,626**	**16,028,928**	**16,108,171**	**100,894**
5	Castings	$	16,123	2,449,993	2,466,245	9,302
6	Chains	"	17,116	615,434	633,310	36,503
	Cutlery—					
7	Knives and forks of steel, plated or not	$	101,770	124,348	227,585	51,398
8	Pen knives, jack-knives and pocket-knives	"	34,705	172,104	233,507	32,045
9	All other cutlery	"	91,828	384,662	490,817	80,077
	Hardware—					
10	Builders' cabinet makers, etc.	$	22,988	679,080	702,104	9,186
11	Locks of all kinds	"	2,367	344,831	347,530	1,574
12	Butts, and hinges	"	188	118,267	118,455	41
13	Nails, spikes and tacks	"	278	883,512	883,795	2
14	Needles and pins	"	103,750	193,086	297,239	150,763
15	Nuts, rivets and bolts, etc	"	3,155	857,287	860,442	2,626
	Total cutlery and hardware	"	**388,623**	**3,954,971**	**4,401,623**	**369,468**
	Excavation and road machinery—					
16	Scrapers, railroad and road	"	–	101,817	101,817	–
17	Steam shovels and electric shovels	"	–	326,017	326,017	–
	Household machinery—					
18	Carpet sweepers and hand vacuum cleaners	No.	–	24,631	24,631	–
		$	–	103,203	103,203	–
19	Sewing machines	No.	1,153	13,943	15,137	1,227
		$	26,000	321,203	348,741	32,334
20	Sewing machines, parts of	"	8,894	290,302	299,196	5,640
21	Washing machines, domestic	No.	1	17,508	17,509	–
		$	15	330,752	330,767	–
	Mining machinery—					
22	Mining, smelting and reducing machinery, etc	$	5,721	864,464	875,840	14,097
23	Ore crushers and rock crushers, stamp mills, etc	"	21,571	684,695	706,266	68,680
	Office or business machinery—					
24	Adding and calculating machines	No.	–	1,499	1,501	–
		$	–	386,050	386,474	–
25	Cash registers and parts of	"	–	61,734	61,734	–
26	Typewriting machines	No.	2	12,545	12,549	1
		$	27	721,986	722,053	25
	Printing and bookbinding machinery—					
27	Machines, specially designed for ruling, etc	$	108	353,867	353,975	213
28	Newspaper printing presses	No.	1	53	54	–
		$	6,327	213,887	220,214	–
29	Printing presses and lithographic presses	"	879	422,888	423,767	275
30	Typecasting and typesetting machines, etc	"	50	601,688	601,738	2,265
	Other machinery—					
31	Air-compressing machines[1]	$	–	–	–	–
32	Coal-handling machines	"	2,824	82,168	84,992	25,441
33	Cranes and derricks	No.	1	113	114	–
		$	22,062	575,566	597,628	–
34	Cyclometers, pedometers, etc	"	–	204,619	204,619	–
35	Fire-extinguishing machines, etc	"	–	106,055	106,055	–
36	Lathes, power	"	–	–	–	–
37	Machine drills	"	–	–	–	–

[1]Included with ore and rock crushers, 1918 and 1919.

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
627	627	–	422	422	–	1,003	1,003	1
1,480,304	1,482,438	–	1,282,285	1,282,285	6,276	2,440,045	2,446,321	
14,480	14,480	–	6,797	6,797	–	11,402	11,402	2
14,078,663	14,078,663	–	5,916,926	5,916,926	–	10,160,949	10,160,949	
18,352	18,352	22	28,888	28,910	241	22,956	23,854	3
206,402	206,402	444	247,478	247,922	3,411	293,451	298,901	
6,343	6,377	39	5,868	5,907	143	6,134	6,280	4
906,772	935,802	37,361	910,713	948,074	52,586	1,201,506	1,255,244	
25,738,608	**25,839,763**	**158,297**	**22,705,319**	**22,866,351**	**576,654**	**25,220,438**	**25,800,103**	
1,938,874	1,948,584	43,336	1,958,311	2,001,765	46,713	2,336,218	2,383,662	5
364,465	601,732	208,792	709,278	1,008,890	308,571	994,189	1,304,654	6
150,860	202,402	139,859	266,424	407,493	417,256	301,742	723,916	7
216,298	271,405	229,942	192,882	459,792	563,927	104,297	704,225	8
502,576	601,428	164,204	517,422	702,340	449,824	543,927	1,056,626	9
523,845	583,622	28,673	657,472	686,200	79,203	703,950	784,815	10
407,403	418,189	8,127	560,380	579,784	22,511	676,418	702,142	11
85,600	85,641	1,853	116,300	118,153	1,564	164,078	165,642	12
395,193	395,196	51	170,103	170,223	2,769	300,337	303,578	13
256,111	483,905	215,958	308,126	533,631	342,189	287,730	636,105	14
585,461	588,089	4,382	457,580	461,962	8,127	569,994	578,170	15
3,273,611	**3,740,876**	**819,430**	**3,395,496**	**4,309,529**	**1,938,585**	**3,815,885**	**5,890,877**	
61,350	61,350	–	138,707	138,707	–	111,643	111,643	16
205,598	205,598	–	398,195	398,195	–	569,722	569,722	17
18,264	18,264	–	18,985	18,985	4	8,161	8,165	18
97,659	97,659	–	280,541	280,541	36	154,725	154,761	
9,230	10,457	2,079	13,875	15,956	2,275	8,806	11,081	19
267,719	300,053	59,572	512,129	571,770	83,890	377,559	461,449	
392,707	398,347	26,956	494,257	521,213	62,841	613,038	675,969	20
11,923	11,923	–	10,697	10,697	1	9,469	9,470	21
276,921	276,921	–	485,975	485,975	21	615,465	615,486	
751,325	765,422	18,851	864,654	884,780	26,873	658,501	691,094	22
753,248	821,928	14,597	408,118	422,715	59,400	729,420	788,820	23
1,554	1,554	–	2,133	2,133	–	2,606	2,622	24
557,364	557,364	–	923,512	923,512	–	953,253	955,373	
120,470	120,470	–	225,994	225,994	–	322,007	322,007	25
12,048	12,054	3	15,397	15,403	58	14,792	14,853	26
787,561	787,666	108	1,042,345	1,042,531	3,046	998,481	1,001,587	
375,458	375,671	1,320	519,975	521,295	8,384	777,007	791,029	27
46	46	–	81	81	–	87	87	28
237,080	237,080	–	365,127	365,127	–	648,377	648,377	
481,100	481,375	525	582,103	582,628	7,172	982,937	991,128	29
746,536	748,801	45	899,994	900,039	248	1,244,256	1,244,504	30
–	–	74,139	249,639	323,778	41,960	263,219	305,179	31
357,572	383,013	600	102,777	103,377	1,759	166,818	168,577	32
111	111	–	121	121	4	104	108	33
503,849	503,849	15,626	1,005,199	1,020,825	31,560	848,157	879,717	
143,731	143,731	–	253,190	253,860	152	178,290	178,442	34
117,127	117,127	97	159,544	159,641	–	115,098	151,098	35
–	–	12,448	741,330	753,778	22,763	542,246	565,337	36
–	–	65,382	975,034	1,040,416	187,915	744,169	932,084	37

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Iron and its products—con.					
	Other machinery—con.					
1	Paper and pulp machinery	$	104,581	1,204,881	1,320,450	616
2	Rolling-mill machinery	"	–	415,963	415,963	–
3	Saw-mill machines	"	–	226,697	226,889	–
4	Textile machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada and parts of	"	113,319	2,075,137	2,188,456	127,577
5	Other machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel and parts of	"	273,726	14,649,179	14,943,662	353,058
	Rolling mill products—					
6	Rolled iron or steel and cast steel in bars, bands, hoops, etc	cwt.	51,159	1,941,724	1,993,628	39,517
		$	970,892	12,718,146	13,696,345	1,310,379
7	Rolled iron or steel hoop, scroll or strip, No. 14 gauge and thinner	cwt.	–	148,029	148,029	–
		$	–	923,118	923,118	–
8	Rolled iron or steel hoop, band, scroll or strip, 14 gauge and thinner, galvanized	cwt.	–	223,640	223,640	–
		$	–	1,181,933	1,181,933	–
9	Steel, rolled, for saws and straw cutters, not tempered or ground	cwt.	2,245	26,267	28,512	156
		$	36,352	405,818	442,170	4,019
10	Bar iron or steel, rolled	cwt.	121	987,749	987,870	729
		$	4,752	3,232,438	3,237,190	2,768
11	Forgings of iron or steel	lb.	–	14,025,081	14,025,081	56,805
		$	–	1,214,386	1,214,386	4,703
12	Iron and steel railway bars or rails	ton	1	15,671	15,672	–
		$	32	637,740	637,772	–
13	Shafting, round, steel, in bars, etc	cwt.	–	70,093	70,093	–
		$	–	310,096	310,096	–
	Plates and sheets—					
14	Boiler plate of iron or steel	cwt.	–	151,527	151,527	1,301
		$	–	835,557	835,557	6,808
15	Canada plates, Russia iron, terne plate	cwt.	–	172,863	172,863	–
		$	–	891,744	891,744	–
16	Iron sheets and plates, tin	cwt.	12,321	1,270,796	1,283,117	895
		$	84,116	9,853,542	9,937,658	11,176
17	Rolled iron or steel plates not less than 30 inches in width	cwt.	–	257,662	257,662	–
		$	–	1,024,965	1,024,965	–
18	Rolled iron or steel plates or sheets, sheared or unsheared, etc	cwt.	–	141,357	141,357	–
		$	–	590,659	590,659	–
19	Rolled iron or steel sheets, polished or not	cwt.	418	1,233,139	1,233,557	260
		$	1,781	7,334,705	7,336,486	1,532
20	Sheets, flat, of galvanized iron or steel	cwt.	–	227,557	227,557	–
		$	–	1,596,143	1,596,143	–
21	Skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves	cwt.	–	1,387,117	1,387,117	–
		$	–	4,670,924	4,670,924	–
22	Rolled round wire rods of iron or steel	cwt.	–	1,044,919	1,044,919	–
		$	–	3,337,014	3,337,014	–
23	Rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, etc	cwt.	–	889,868	889,868	460
		$	–	3,192,717	3,192,717	1,763
24	Rolled iron or steel angles, beams, channels and other rolled shapes, etc	cwt.	224	1,317,318	1,317,542	682
		$	1,905	4,651,450	4,653,355	2,297
25	Steel plate	cwt.	–	263,502	263,502	–
		$	–	1,121,225	1,121,225	–
26	Seamless steel or wrought-iron boiler tubes	$	7,981	1,484,243	1,492,224	16,388
	Total rolling mill products	"	**1,257,883**	**70,698,546**	**71,980,581**	**1,639,351**
27	Smelted products	"	804,744	5,463,412	6,268,156	2,124,757
28	Springs	"	306	271,090	271,414	319
29	Stamped and enamelled products	"	32,379	3,355,075	3,393,093	50,790
30	Tools and hand implements	"	15,627	1,547,958	1,566,155	16,908
	Vehicles, chiefly of iron—					
31	Automobiles, freight	No.	–	964	964	3
		$	–	1,275,179	1,275,179	11,330
32	Automobiles, passenger	No.	–	16,118	16,118	–
		$	–	11,317,245	11,317,245	–
33	Automobiles, parts of	"	17,408	6,653,946	6,671,419	11,995
	Total vehicles, chiefly of iron	"	**39,583**	**21,907,772**	**21,947,655**	**55,797**

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
761,377	762,193	280,604	1,041,635	1,321,939	690,110	1,711,795	2,487,993	1
420,792	420,792	–	533,308	533,308	548	646,087	646,635	2
118,066	119,056	–	200,125	200,125	1,426	320,543	321,969	3
2,081,151	2,209,228	218,272	2,901,862	3,120,134	1,240,449	4,757,106	6,015,191	4
16,144,397	16,527,451	578,050	17,386,182	18,065,134	1,066,066	19,704,650	20,977,346	5
1,365,437	1,400,072	56,485	998,012	1,061,718	153,758	1,977,212	2,140,578	6
10,059,372	11,419,198	920,740	5,835,636	6,926,845	2,225,571	11,587,593	13,879,312	
162,068	162,068	606	122,512	123,118	8,372	212,718	221,090	7
780,096	780,096	3,241	501,636	504,877	75,401	1,158,614	1,234,015	
141,112	141,112	2,161	139,551	141,931	6,773	218,035	224,985	8
701,261	701,261	14,985	682,166	707,325	74,496	1,132,888	1,214,750	
21,315	21,291	1	25,273	25,274	269	30,874	31,143	9
350,338	354,357	11	323,559	324,570	24,475	482,477	507,952	
1,054,292	1,055,021	–	688,221	688,221	690	1,669,828	1,670,518	10
3,211,132	3,213,900	–	1,854,011	1,854,011	8,041	4,690,905	4,698,946	
3,586,913	3,643,718	–	2,914,398	2,914,398	19,998	5,492,046	5,512,044	11
379,076	383,779	–	194,166	194,166	1,510	390,332	391,842	
10,236	10,236	–	7,206	7,206	–	20,224	20,224	12
546,820	546,820	–	370,824	370,824	–	980,191	980,191	
47,817	47,817	–	31,268	31,268	53	79,367	79,420	13
244,394	244,394	–	144,807	144,807	2,170	405,575	407,745	
267,708	269,009	473	148,805	149,278	–	260,900	260,900	14
1,214,821	1,221,629	1,411	526,133	527,544	–	1,040,554	1,040,554	
135,941	135,941	1,934	174,087	176,021	9,289	188,167	197,456	15
745,016	745,016	15,485	901,722	917,207	89,449	1,153,659	1,243,108	
1,448,880	1,449,775	9,476	928,771	938,247	21,584	1,164,492	1,185,776	16
11,263,164	11,274,340	118,661	6,556,216	6,674,877	297,317	8,605,139	8,902,463	
487,549	487,549	–	419,843	419,843	–	877,637	877,478	17
1,637,273	1,637,273	–	1,168,601	1,168,601	–	2,603,421	2,603,921	
153,357	153,357	–	246,971	246,971	143	383,500	383,643	18
573,364	573,364	–	858,598	858,598	1,452	1,178,474	1,179,926	
785,371	785,631	15,139	582,264	597,607	60,634	986,338	1,047,069	19
4,351,479	4,353,911	116,256	2,979,161	3,116,007	628,478	5,866,282	6,497,410	
136,693	136,693	21,869	161,090	182,959	89,060	419,673	508,733	20
809,100	809,100	168,883	912,819	1,076,702	982,085	2,584,206	3,566,291	
1,329,151	1,329,151	–	1,706,789	1,706,789	–	2,058,050	2,058,050	21
4,439,785	4,439,785	–	4,330,586	4,330,586	–	6,052,793	6,052,793	
891,002	891,002	–	625,126	625,126	–	562,009	562,009	22
2,484,028	2,484,028	–	1,515,169	1,515,169	–	1,630,836	1,630,836	
610,645	611,105	271	416,782	417,053	1,308	998,022	999,330	23
1,929,304	1,931,067	1,693	1,135,348	1,137,041	11,846	2,871,516	2,883,362	
1,142,466	1,143,148	–	1,069,037	1,069,037	1,721	2,038,791	2,040,512	24
3,577,039	3,579,336	–	2,824,277	2,824,277	4,411	5,962,361	5,966,772	
181,257	181,257	–	272,222	272,222	–	525,810	525,810	25
594,355	594,355	–	729,927	729,927	–	1,532,521	1,532,521	
2,176,229	2,192,617	67,653	1,252,973	1,320,626	134,483	2,505,642	2,640,125	26
62,151,289	**63,843,164**	**1,508,948**	**41,717,551**	**43,429,365**	**4,756,252**	**70,750,358**	**75,604,655**	
4,436,713	6,590,629	266,742	1,442,401	1,709,143	753,657	3,750,261	4,583,053	27
407,103	407,583	791	738,353	739,152	2,329	557,121	559,454	28
2,100,289	2,152,838	66,244	947,306	1,016,777	100,209	937,027	1,041,515	29
1,519,337	1,538,859	95,466	1,942,036	2,050,286	199,366	2,315,480	2,562,029	30
1,741	1,744	7	2,267	2,274	22	1,683	1,706	31
2,263,418	2,274,748	19,945	3,811,139	3,831,084	100,325	3,476,163	3,578,938	
6,473	6,473	3	10,802	10,805	12	5,910	5,926	32
5,326,510	5,326,510	8,134	11,196,327	11,204,461	53,781	8,339,704	8,399,537	
6,648,775	6,660,770	14,034	12,660,789	12,674,823	30,601	11,729,731	11,760,367	33
17,650,234	**17,706,216**	**110,934**	**31,786,952**	**31,897,920**	**327,577**	**26,393,390**	**26,729,697**	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	V. Iron and its products—concluded.					
	Wire—					
1	Barbed fence wire of iron or steel	cwt.	–	318,897	318,897	–
		$	–	1,381,125	1,381,125	–
2	Wire, curved or not, galvanized iron or steel, Nos. 9, 12, 13 gauge	cwt.	–	464,544	464,544	–
		$	–	1,696,939	1,696,939	–
3	Wire rope, stranded or twisted wire	$	341,859	328,400	670,728	503,305
4	Wire, steel, valued at not less than 2½c. per lb. for the manufacture of rope	cwt.	24,552	23,349	47,901	15,790
		$	177,738	167,467	345,205	140,328
	Total wire	"	**546,210**	**5,011,382**	**5,558,086**	**686,991**
	Other iron and steel products—					
5	Axle and axle parts, etc.	$	107	2,586,322	2,586,429	3,103
6	Fittings, iron or steel, for iron or steel pipe	"	5,096	923,854	928,950	112
7	Locomotive and car wheel tires, in the rough	cwt.	–	196,704	196,704	483
		$	–	1,614,444	1,614,444	4,869
8	Manufactures, articles or wares of iron or steel, etc.	"	188,943	10,249,548	10,464,001	149,966
	Total iron and its products	"	**4,345,338**	**189,769,921**	**195,248,713**	**6,132,274**
	VI. Non-ferrous metals and their products.					
	Aluminium and its products—					
9	Alumina	cwt.	–	1,651,097	1,651,097	–
		$	–	1,755,720	1,755,720	–
10	Aluminium in ingots, blocks, etc.	lb.	21,280	718,034	739,314	18,652
		$	3,295	315,149	318,444	48,291
11	Aluminium, manufactures of	"	160	128,370	133,121	407
	Total aluminium and its products	"	**4,952**	**2,420,057**	**2,429,849**	**48,723**
	Brass and its products—					
12	Brass in bars and rods, coils, etc.	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	425,192	425,192	–
13	Brass, old and scrap	cwt.	–	10,654	11,619	–
		$	–	250,175	269,090	–
14	Brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	301	360,741	361,042	135
15	Brass tubing, not polished, etc.	lb.	–	845,588	845,588	3,020
		$	–	354,972	354,972	607
16	Wire cloth, or woven wire of brass	"	31,760	436,668	468,428	38,855
17	Manufactures of brass, n.o.p.	"	53,060	2,024,886	2,087,504	31,523
	Total brass and its products	"	**85,214**	**4,829,334**	**4,943,021**	**71,353**
	Copper and its products—					
18	Copper, in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise	cwt.	–	190,675	190,675	–
		$	–	5,543,741	5,543,741	–
19	Copper, in blocks, pigs or ingots	lb.	–	5,279,100	5,279,100	–
		$	–	1,475,158	1,475,158	–
20	Copper, in strips, sheets or plates, not polished	cwt.	237	20,446	20,683	–
		$	9,111	766,088	775,199	–
21	Copper, tubing in lengths of not less than 6 feet	lb.	–	927,265	927,265	–
		$	–	429,302	429,302	–
22	Copper, all other	"	10,851	308,212	323,652	2,991
	Total copper and its products	"	**19,962**	**8,522,591**	**8,547,052**	**2,991**

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
241,868	241,868	–	482,892	482,892	–	418,554	418,554	1
1,080,458	1,080,458	–	2,056,092	2,056,092	–	1,934,159	1,934,159	
378,827	378,827	–	321,220	321,220	245	366,162	366,407	2
1,492,975	1,492,975	–	1,086,257	1,086,257	2,921	1,424,500	1,427,421	
430,788	937,024	618,198	327,822	946,020	1,000,585	332,996	1,333,712	3
44,927	60,717	28,642	21,439	50,081	54,886	52,337	107,223	4
560,738	641,066	300,611	195,084	495,696	757,257	502,413	1,259,670	
4,818,633	**5,509,397**	**956,769**	**4,886,006**	**5,843,623**	**2,021,886**	**5,981,823**	**8,018,285**	
2,023,778	2,026,881	5,977	3,523,632	3,529,609	332	2,469,298	2,469,630	5
785,953	786,065	6,338	1,021,290	1,027,268	17,254	1,065,582	1,082,828	6
191,731	192,214	8,488	95,090	103,578	73,658	188,638	262,296	7
1,630,778	1,635,647	72,217	619,413	691,630	606,137	1,091,120	1,697,257	
10,914,113	11,107,926	287,734	9,810,907	10,112,138	682,369	12,555,512	13,293,383	8
185,116,309	**192,527,377**	**6,837,067**	**178,661,606**	**186,319,876**	**16,698,085**	**226,862,465**	**245,626,453**	
1,902,296	1,902,296	–	434,572	434,572	–	1,181,313	1,181,313	9
2,296,721	2,296,721	–	1,465,372	1,465,372	–	1,675,020	1,675,020	
169,719	288,371	201,094	1,017,406	1,218,494	239,948	1,409,799	1,650,087	10
66,465	144,756	64,889	297,407	362,296	98,456	468,052	566,944	
198,151	202,726	2,695	283,351	295,859	8,954	330,462	361,227	11
2,782,727	**2,836,122**	**76,467**	**2,660,542**	**2,747,385**	**205,801**	**3,013,971**	**3,252,236**	
–	–	577	14,380	14,957	4,231	17,341	21,573	12
211,735	211,735	11,637	347,452	359,089	91,841	386,788	478,631	
11,246	11,536	889	17,158	18,590	23,685	19,869	44,005	13
189,646	192,537	18,813	204,110	227,317	390,000	270,496	663,468	
–	–	41	14,703	14,744	2,037	11,291	13,334	14
140,062	140,197	1,388	401,345	402,733	66,574	309,486	376,351	
581,237	584,257	99,074	664,782	764,856	282,363	748,154	1,030,676	15
238,231	238,838	38,106	242,883	281,989	103,524	263,237	366,884	
438,719	477,574	77,307	323,537	400,844	81,569	781,615	480,788	16
2,017,745	2,059,424	89,776	2,059,781	2,163,441	229,982	2,473,200	2,735,360	17
4,472,737	**4,557,140**	**242,547**	**4,304,931**	**4,565,756**	**979,675**	**5,055,178**	**6,098,647**	
165,926	165,926	–	296,783	296,783	183	331,707	331,890	18
4,014,240	4,014,240	–	6,037,473	6,037,473	7,127	5,716,937	5,724,064	
3,591,000	3,591,000	–	4,866,769	4,866,769	–	7,448,447	7,448,447	19
886,395	886,395	–	1,021,208	1,021,208	–	1,396,327	1,396,327	
13,259	13,259	155	15,425	15,580	129	19,958	20,094	20
404,456	404,456	5,421	445,921	451,342	4,589	581,606	586,399	
446,338	446,338	36,779	449,561	486,340	158,791	765,517	924,308	21
188,779	188,779	10,396	156,940	167,336	66,264	253,272	319,536	
500,283	503,882	38,038	785,411	890,676	319,660	1,185,054	1,586,200	22
5,994,123	**5,997,722**	**53,855**	**8,446,953**	**8,568,035**	**397,640**	**9,133,196**	**9,612,526**	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	1919. United Kingdom.
	VI. Non-ferrous metals and their products—concluded.					
	Lead and its products—					
1	Lead, old, scrap, pig and blocks	lb.	309	121,687	122,656	26
		$	900	1,011,712	1,016,058	159
2	Manufactures of lead, n.o.p.	"	29,264	101,709	158,010	8,137
3	Lead, all other	"	16,097	176,226	195,750	2,613
	Total lead and its products	"	**46,261**	**1,289,647**	**1,369,818**	**10,909**
	Nickel, cobalt and their products—					
4	German, Nevada and nickel silver	"	7,679	134,253	141,957	1,630
5	Nickel plated ware	"	30,731	1,186,011	1,226,711	17,520
	Total nickel, cobalt and their products	"	**49,219**	**1,603,066**	**1,662,279**	**19,150**
6	Precious metals	"	103,966	1,276,507	1,394,338	42,224
7	Tin and its products	"	1,837,610	388,049	2,358,710	1,606,990
8	Zinc and its products	"	963	2,047,508	2,075,425	363
9	Clocks and watches	"	47,344	1,543,148	2,248,934	26,838
	Electric and gas apparatus—					
10	Electric batteries, storage	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
11	Electric dynamos and generators	"	–	–	–	–
12	Electric light fixtures and parts of	"	–	–	–	1,803
13	Electric meters	"	–	–	–	–
14	Lamps, electric incandescent	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
15	Motors, electric, generators and dynamos	$	21,504	1,893,604	1,917,861	32,305
	Total electric and gas apparatus	"	**123,287**	**10,799,364**	**10,962,921**	**89,980**
16	Printing materials	"	5,587	141,186	149,358	1,225
17	Lamps, side lights, head lights, etc.	"	133,204	1,852,334	2,596,275	8,369
18	Ores of metals, n.o.p.	cwt.	–	2,890,618	2,890,618	33
		$	–	2,763,157	2,763,157	49,255
	Total non-ferrous metals and their products	$	**2,427,615**	**42,084,031**	**46,203,053**	**2,035,873**
	VII. Non-metallic minerals and their products.					
	Clay and clay products—					
19	Bricks, fire, etc.	$	165,835	3,305,334	3,471,169	120,013
20	Tableware of china, porcelain, etc.	"	1,482,787	74,454	1,967,991	1,328,307
	Total clays and clay products	"	**2,301,190**	**4,779,925**	**7,520,001**	**1,789,629**
	Coal—					
21	Anthracite coal, grate, egg, stove, etc.	ton				111
		$	3,280	5,253,014	5,256,294	949
22	Anthracite coal, n.o.p.	ton	25,598	28,021,628	28,047,226	–
		$				–
23	Bituminous, coal, slack, etc.	ton	6,812	3,139,898	3,146,710	226
		$	9,190	9,125,752	9,134,942	330
24	Bituminous, coal, round	ton	1,993	13,251,297	13,253,290	290
		$	4,477	37,138,296	37,142,773	1,235
	Total coal	ton	**12,085**	**21,644,209**	**21,656,294**	**627**
		$	**39,265**	**74,285,676**	**74,324,941**	**2,514**
25	Coke	ton	–	969,932	969,932	–
		$	–	7,154,014	7,154,014	–
	Total coal and coal products	"	**43,670**	**81,582,359**	**81,626,041**	**2,514**

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
101,664	101,853	1,076,067	6,356,075	12,036,032	16,112,823	2,329,589	24,125,900	1
689,654	690,404	88,290	372,624	680,779	1,396,777	191,472	1,971,392	
93,797	107,556	23,356	114,374	172,226	37,724	135,656	244,005	2
148,058	150,671	28,945	135,359	84,307	58,751	50,120	108,851	3
931,509	**948,691**	**140,791**	**542,357**	**937,312**	**1,493,232**	**377,248**	**2,324,248**	
233,144	234,928	6,428	409,407	416,203	38,581	484,618	526,741	4
1,094,998	1,126,008	46,126	1,573,248	1,630,047	103,090	1,713,927	1,845,622	5
1,553,648	**1,586,442**	**52,554**	**2,213,220**	**2,276,815**	**141,908**	**2,455,871**	**2,629,926**	
3,523,701	3,593,165	226,869	5,192,785	5,435,704	665,280	2,036,554	2,753,571	6
208,777	2,153,396	2,116,792	931,422	3,284,669	1,703,894	1,106,391	2,962,644	7
1,227,073	1,227,436	1,579	833,965	835,596	72,978	457,693	584,474	8
1,719,156	2,448,449	27,043	2,134,414	3,126,267	59,713	2,104,553	3,922,773	9
–	–	181	97,742	97,923	18	89,323	89,341	10
–	–	4,245	1,470,479	1,474,724	470	1,363,986	1,364,456	
–	–	4,972	1,039,067	1,044,039	93,766	1,227,398	1,323,664	11
267,873	272,776	3,846	698,879	732,020	6,377	650,548	668,475	12
–	–	37,222	243,252	280,868	24,620	352,348	376,968	13
–	–	–	–	–	52,045	3,372,608	5,047,469	14
–	–	1,479	1,153,407	1,325,297	8,952	970,163	1,184,504	
2,319,742	2,353,722	18,342	1,956,639	1,976,703	41,021	2,578,807	2,628,734	15
10,554,304	**10,676,725**	**177,887**	**15,371,461**	**15,790,354**	**580,311**	**16,343,425**	**17,182,859**	
158,736	169,482	11,665	277,323	291,676	20,859	301,316	325,934	16
1,367,563	1,829,533	23,112	791,145	823,390	56,967	803,233	870,360	17
829,063	829,096	1,008	535,506	537,518	–	42,960	43,105	18
970,928	1,089,396	37,767	599,130	663,186	–	176,967	176,989	
37,938,045	**41,649,431**	**3,339,207**	**46,868,193**	**52,103,913**	**6,680,955**	**45,868,622**	**55,553,152**	
3,314,223	3,434,743	87,476	1,572,863	1,660,339	297,602	2,715,216	3,021,600	19
101,323	1,726,620	1,885,363	113,534	2,528,500	3,581,267	149,974	4,499,183	20
4,857,998	**6,965,251**	**2,500,680**	**3,307,233**	**6,371,567**	**5,067,492**	**4,805,451**	**10,781,592**	
4,345,084	4,345,195	–	4,890,793	4,890,793	–	4,349,569	4,349,569	21
24,805,609	24,806,558	–	31,942,384	31,942,384	–	37,576,001	37,576,001	
407,393	407,393	–	199,974	199,974	–	478,990	478,990	22
1,385,240	1,385,240	–	705,375	705,375	–	1,482,147	1,482,147	
3,042,057	3,042,283	–	2,372,984	2,372,984	399	2,359,758	2,360,157	23
7,661,765	7,662,095	–	5,174,211	5,174,211	2,000	11,393,600	11,395,600	
13,526,452	13,526,742	344	9,179,582	9,179,926	1,082	13,046,030	13,047,859	24
36,747,877	36,749,112	2,578	22,248,081	22,250,659	6,492	60,831,440	60,844,352	
21,321,186	**21,321,813**	**344**	**16,643,333**	**16,643,677**	**1,481**	**20,234,347**	**20,236,555**	
70,600,491	**70,603,005**	**2,578**	**60,070,051**	**60,072,629**	**8,492**	**111,283,188**	**111,298,100**	
1,075,491	1,075,491	–	381,606	381,606	–	548,582	548,582	25
8,160,916	8,160,916	–	2,476,450	2,476,450	–	6,247,931	6,247,931	
78,937,222	**78,939,742**	**8,452**	**62,793,913**	**62,802,365**	**10,446**	**117,851,412**	**117,868,288**	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	VII. Non-metallic minerals and their products–concluded.					
	Glass and its products—					
1	Glass balls, cut, pressed or moulded crystal glass tableware	$	8,727	361,996	374,985	10,415
2	Glass carboys or demijohns, bottles	"	11,286	678,336	724,052	10,832
3	Plate glass	"	30,169	1,006,936	1,037,105	69,707
4	Glass, window, common and colourless	"	2,963	1,820,729	1,827,307	5,680
	Total glass and its products	"	**146,502**	**5,076,222**	**5,339,358**	**191,573**
	Petroleum and its products—					
5	Crude petroleum in its natural state	gal.	–	168,691,592	191,376,057	–
		$	–	8,830,473	9,256,409	–
6	Petroleum imported to be refined	gal.	–	145,873,118	145,873,118	–
		$	–	6,442,279	6,442,279	–
7	Coal and kerosene, distilled or refined	gal.	–	11,858,277	11,858,491	–
		$	–	937,721	937,762	–
8	Lubricating oils	gal.	7,108	4,675,717	4,682,960	5,926
		$	3,786	1,127,683	1,131,491	3,365
9	Gasoline under ·725 specific gravity	gal.	–	13,655,613	13,657,288	–
		$	–	2,989,134	2,989,796	–
10	Petroleum, products of, n.o.p.	gal.	17,447	16,423,180	21,651,925	–
		$	2,936	2,974,531	3,416,911	–
	Total petroleum, asphalt and their products	$	**28,818**	**24,717,038**	**25,815,675**	**24,699**
11	Stone and stone products	"	205,100	2,874,626	3,189,182	187,169
	Miscellaneous non-metallic minerals and their products.					
12	Diamonds, unset	$	1,224,113	–	1,224,113	1,202,890
13	Salt for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries	cwt.	1,154,470	380,856	2,366,263	700,395
		$	581,975	154,301	857,360	518,072
14	Salt in bulk, n.o.p.	cwt.	–	906,734	906,734	11,200
		$	–	201,050	201,050	14,500
15	Salt, n.o.p., in bags, barrels, etc.	cwt.	–	273,962	274,013	–
		$	–	140,697	140,760	–
16	Sulphur and brimstone, crude	lb.	112	147,603,524	148,683,314	–
		$	5	1,456,079	1,465,931	–
	Total non-metallic minerals and their products	$	**4,763,906**	**123,155,543**	**129,788,504**	**4,132,824**
	VIII. Chemical and allied products.					
17	Acids	$	243,424	516,238	810,848	201,130
18	Total drugs, medicine and pharmaceutical preparations	$	694,654	1,277,606	2,272,146	963,366
19	Total dyeing and tanning materials	"	328,338	3,261,772	3,772,109	325,068
	Explosives and cellulose products—					
20	Nitro compounds	$	107,858	259,523	377,210	104,993
21	Cellulose products	"	16,890	717,183	734,513	7,208
	Total explosives and cellulose products	"	**124,748**	**976,706**	**1,111,723**	**112,201**
	Fertilizers—					
22	Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitre	lb.	–	51,089,362	62,504,000	1
		$	–	2,332,807	2,642,190	1
23	Potash muriate and sulphate of, crude	lb.	–	167,063	167,063	–
		$	–	29,650	29,650	–
24	Other fertilizers compounded or manufactured, n.o.p.	$	982	771,386	772,735	146
	Total fertilizers	"	**982**	**3,182,840**	**3,493,572**	**147**

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
422,748	439,536	16,803	649,129	673,004	42,753	919,585	1,019,744	1
644,495	715,769	23,324	855,916	916,402	32,482	1,495,384	1,584,207	2
919,961	989,668	56,725	751,436	1,150,527	396,638	499,298	2,144,513	3
1,504,495	1,514,377	59,893	1,621,982	1,891,512	194,374	1,390,708	2,872,151	4
5,013,906	**5,364,911**	**303,568**	**5,914,363**	**6,936,459**	**1,030,401**	**7,161,192**	**11,083,028**	
236,809,939	260,819,944	–	186,483,433	298,540,725	–	206,367,754	311,719,057	5
13,661,429	14,666,967	–	12,753,761	15,571,813	–	20,067,907	22,652,012	
139,635,201	139,635,201	–	99,462,361	100,750,725	–	119,054,080	119,054,080	6
7,923,246	7,923,246	–	4,557,231	4,708,921	–	8,257,107	8,257,107	
3,769,926	3,901,449	–	6,880,311	7,648,322	–	16,819,782	16,820,030	7
423,166	433,796	–	979,312	1,054,487	–	2,578,711	2,578,802	
5,577,972	5,805,893	17,619	4,833,131	5,068,213	16,476	5,110,415	5,126,992	8
1,927,225	1,956,262	10,129	1,760,931	1,796,800	9,234	2,510,277	2,519,610	
2,824,542	2,825,812	–	4,979,247	4,982,755	–	9,400,589	9,400,824	9
738,802	739,449	–	1,287,016	1,288,566	–	2,615,773	2,615,887	
24,647,623	29,882,932	80	27,701,555	32,746,059	86	41,432,890	51,251,309	10
5,106,783	5,574,659	98	5,731,766	6,204,840	64	10,073,839	11,016,740	
31,511,604	**33,059,779**	**17,854**	**28,525,941**	**32,095,285**	**25,562**	**47,878,962**	**51,438,351**	
3,292,563	3,607,251	143,007	3,030,761	3,284,176	303,019	4,419,304	4,836,784	11
59	1,250,018	3,012,444	55,490	4,470,846	1,385,614	150,997	2,384,150	12
236,625	1,899,062	271,930	312,981	1,325,709	343,780	301,133	1,387,679	13
121,211	755,301	250,504	192,980	586,318	271,768	152,922	577,233	
1,067,434	1,096,780	7,360	991,696	1,005,056	50,640	1,016,187	1,084,595	14
298,708	315,148	3,670	270,632	275,306	36,945	324,940	362,756	
266,430	266,430	441,434	230,386	671,820	353,661	193,293	546,954	15
152,110	152,110	320,585	153,967	474,552	285,583	146,621	432,204	
194,464,002	194,634,613	1,120	158,350,597	158,351,717	1,041	237,787,380	237,809,435	16
2,039,980	2,042,172	177	1,296,281	1,296,458	133	1,729,093	1,729,808	
128,819,978	**135,250,417**	**6,945,566**	**108,525,324**	**121,956,176**	**9,118,403**	**188,484,295**	**206,095,113**	
723,321	975,757	474,767	534,117	1,054,345	404,358	459,690	892,197	17
1,644,002	3,023,532	1,113,429	1,805,801	3,402,932	1,307,077	1,679,047	3,457,913	18
3,937,236	4,577,074	510,119	4,664,391	5,623,720	818,241	4,447,808	6,031,566	19
273,903	384,739	157,879	375,965	556,836	296,040	430,178	750,385	20
934,068	941,516	19,211	1,101,181	1,122,057	41,725	1,370,429	1,420,374	21
1,207,971	**1,326,255**	**177,090**	**1,477,146**	**1,678,893**	**337,765**	**1,800,607**	**2,170,759**	
49,398,278	84,033,351	–	9,923,005	9,923,605	33,892	44,451,054	47,818,428	22
2,235,371	3,294,369	–	389,890	389,909	2,510	1,479,312	1,582,112	
337,657	449,657	1,374,468	2,855,156	6,897,319	589,678	4,210,616	18,314,748	23
46,103	65,423	41,438	170,815	285,131	35,970	166,756	840,323	
984,662	984,808	11,990	734,641	748,382	2,770	1,181,898	1,187,481	24
3,281,937	**4,360,401**	**54,217**	**1,624,442**	**1,753,307**	**172,056**	**3,347,793**	**4,272,054**	

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918.			
			United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	VIII. Chemicals and allied products— concluded.					
1	Total paints, pigments and varnishes..	$	131,267	2,837,558	3,007,649	111,905
2	Total soaps..	"	69,245	1,080,053	1,156,953	37,885
3	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations	"	58,485	406,952	638,811	35,256
	Total soaps, perfumery, cosmetics and other toilet preparations.....	"	**127,730**	**1,487,805**	**1,795,764**	**73,141**
	Inorganic chemicals—					
4	Sulphate of alumina or alum cake.....	lb.	–	–	–	56,000
		$	–	–	–	724
5	Ammonia, nitrate of.....	lb.	6,744	264,245	1,675,343	–
		$	525	31,644	196,433	–
6	Sal ammoniac.....	lb.	487,457	590,594	1,073,051	209,846
		$	41,378	44,958	86,336	23,853
7	Copper, sulphate of (blue vitriol).....	lb.	100	2,792,587	2,792,820	–
		$	18	254,499	254,535	–
8	Chloride of lime, etc....	lb.	42,200	7,515,249	7,557,449	–
		$	2,486	119,139	121,625	–
9	Cream of tartar in crystals or argols.....	lb.	78,563	371,678	713,514	43,040
		$	25,649	170,417	295,466	22,845
10	Borax in bulk	lb.	105,395	4,164,749	4,270,184	2,240
		$	10,483	327,123	337,609	292
11	Soda ash or barilla.....	lb.	22,310,378	64,130,478	86,440,856	14,861,757
		$	258,876	1,333,552	1,592,428	230,889
12	Soda, bicarbonate of	lb.	3,981,535	3,942,368	7,923,903	1,561,847
		$	59,656	74,666	134,322	27,746
13	Soda, caustic	lb.	–	12,729,745	12,729,745	224,428
		$	–	658,664	658,664	15,087
14	Soda, sal	lb.	105,984	12,582,495	12,688,479	27,139
		$	1,122	151,701	152,823	575
15	Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake	lb.	22,713,772	47,579,815	70,293,587	32,890,788
		$	159,895	449,134	609,029	216,068
16	Soda, silicate of, in crystals or solution..	lb.	737,144	20,537,152	21,274,296	1,017,725
		$	10,821	161,663	172,484	21,857
17	Acid phosphate, not medicinal	lb.	13,728	2,559,432	2,573,160	–
		$	666	205,469	206,135	–
	Total inorganic chemicals.....	"	**711,986**	**5,460,366**	**6,304,226**	**738,720**
	Other chemicals, n.o.p.—					
18	Camphor.....	lb.	7,978	52,984	78,837	19,107
		$	6,357	37,964	56,613	27,441
	Cyanide of potassium..	lb.	1,616,165	274,716	1,890,881	1,197,468
19		$	367,364	70,191	437,555	324,108
20	Ink, printing....	"	16,638	111,750	128,451	13,658
21	Polish or composition, knife or other....	"	65,470	234,748	300,218	37,034
	Total chemicals and allied products	"	**3,316,961**	**23,262,817**	**27,840,576**	**3,397,095**
	IX. All other commodities.					
	Amusement and sporting goods—					
22	Cinematograph or moving picture films, positives...	$	–	–	–	22,143
23	Toys, all kinds.....	"	66,755	785,998	1,086,881	28,208
	Total amusement and sporting goods.....	"	**72,011**	**873,036**	**1,180,483**	**55,880**
24	Brushes.....	"	52,729	351,412	656,865	32,974
25	Packages	"	873,339	610,885	1,756,308	613,065
	Household and Personal equipment—					
26	Boot, shoe, shirt and stay laces	$	12,091	145,721	275,591	5,000
27	Boots, shoes, slippers, etc.....	"	102,972	282,024	414,822	50,681
28	Buttons, all kinds.....	"	27,121	664,708	874,458	20,167
29	Jewellery	"	36,500	822,304	871,816	13,198
30	Pencils, lead.....	"	15,190	389,659	415,293	6,570

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
3,301,071	3,422,510	222,210	3,541,145	3,821,880	509,128	3,513,581	4,251,620	1
1,226,190	1,267,868	92,321	1,424,181	1,534,082	103,883	1,244,677	1,424,446	2
294,807	458,874	132,543	528,854	1,096,104	94,487	470,763	1,202,585	3
1,520,997	**1,726,742**	**224,864**	**1,953,035**	**2,630,186**	**198,370**	**1,715,440**	**2,627,031**	
–	56,000	51,200	20,742,765	20,793,965	455,530	20,923,453	21,378,983	4
–	724	804	325,846	326,650	9,504	353,842	363,346	
736,017	738,055	1,102,352	1,481,025	3,066,879	2,707	661,757	1,981,806	5
55,507	85,822	66,406	82,215	184,396	404	34,390	142,999	
484,009	693,856	774,282	456,484	1,229,791	1,127,695	299,942	1,458,251	6
67,382	91,235	85,199	48,511	133,720	137,901	34,496	173,105	
2,526,418	2,526,718	518,616	1,872,562	2,391,178	573,638	1,780,164	2,353,802	7
220,482	220,607	49,436	147,730	197,166	49,492	124,307	173,799	
11,958,547	11,958,547	194,450	20,248,575	20,443,025	720,461	38,729,921	39,450,426	8
174,362	174,362	5,509	363,228	368,737	47,374	1,176,515	1,223,901	
323,896	473,703	182,503	289,498	706,799	123,632	296,357	525,583	9
180,183	261,653	72,414	138,307	370,375	65,044	116,403	293,120	
2,309,525	2,311,765	6,890	3,618,074	3,624,964	65,314	2,604,536	2,669,855	10
180,800	181,092	589	278,292	278,881	6,256	212,544	218,801	
71,308,304	86,260,061	1,030,102	50,896,211	52,016,313	67,982	12,148,267	12,218,249	11
1,685,044	1,915,928	19,274	1,055,810	1,075,084	1,766	314,247	316,013	
5,547,213	7,109,060	3,371,055	4,102,093	7,473,148	4,218,504	3,999,229	8,217,733	12
123,026	150,772	67,542	96,656	164,198	92,649	107,655	200,304	
11,155,055	11,379,483	–	6,097,654	6,097,654	11,016	8,155,035	8,313,151	13
507,037	522,124	–	224,888	224,888	443	337,060	344,045	
10,644,763	10,671,902	–	10,619,962	10,619,962	11,200	9,244,234	9,259,308	14
170,771	171,346	–	158,059	158,059	170	194,225	194,713	
34,726,974	67,617,762	2,478,760	51,441,315	53,920,075	630,198	84,802,106	86,052,304	15
410,378	626,446	40,609	369,033	409,642	7,730	1,019,445	1,043,175	
24,452,390	25,470,115	545,980	21,206,440	21,750,420	987,983	27,189,539	28,447,522	16
265,504	287,561	14,703	234,204	249,057	29,035	314,587	346,788	
3,102,469	3,102,469	24,239	3,176,843	3,201,082	54,939	2,921,194	2,976,133	17
307,891	307,891	2,593	334,660	337,253	4,909	313,280	318,189	
5,776,498	**6,582,532**	**575,318**	**5,095,301**	**5,876,196**	**858,222**	**6,280,060**	**7,400,430**	
15,317	69,925	10,475	49,514	67,130	1,594	57,128	60,984	18
19,068	91,646	25,384	138,894	184,213	4,757	93,329	101,668	
393,969	1,591,437	634,082	269,524	903,606	977,208	237,881	1,215,089	19
100,020	424,128	157,794	65,559	223,353	240,575	59,565	300,140	
145,631	157,571	15,734	181,913	197,752	20,163	196,111	217,546	20
236,329	273,381	97,683	273,056	371,165	141,706	282,986	425,098	21
28,719,765	**34,282,647**	**4,154,345**	**23,854,300**	**29,886,102**	**6,037,185**	**26,787,896**	**36,334,612**	
924,511	947,033	55,441	1,311,691	1,367,132	29,581	1,629,424	1,660,892	22
708,489	972,137	76,689	1,038,844	1,296,454	367,494	1,177,606	1,935,202	23
1,722,573	**2,017,134**	**150,680**	**2,616,836**	**3,077,476**	**455,646**	**3,046,654**	**4,112,324**	
377,098	606,771	61,544	474,528	767,183	171,669	504,221	1,077,718	24
652,594	1,455,277	981,272	800,757	2,124,532	1,763,773	966,683	3,432,883	25
227,005	314,278	57,907	247,833	370,665	98,318	188,246	355,629	26
215,428	300,364	71,470	328,941	434,262	206,406	285,877	524,555	27
807,927	1,037,025	22,501	1,099,483	1,329,092	62,839	832,545	1,213,064	28
724,833	750,771	50,030	1,120,530	1,242,010	203,392	811,858	1,174,102	29
477,316	497,927	13,832	559,804	582,498	68,256	793,686	873,967	30

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

No.	Principal articles by classes.		1918. United Kingdom.	1918. United States.	1918. All Countries.	1919. United Kingdom.
	IX. All other commodities—concluded.					
	Household and Personal equipment—con.					
1	Pocket books, portfolios, etc.	$	15,849	352,083	381,351	8,936
2	Spectacle frames, eye-glass frames	"	10	122,648	122,799	74
3	Tobacco pipes, all kinds, etc.	"	248,037	458,717	831,804	174,186
4	Braids, cords, fringes, tassels	"	24,321	241,717	286,523	23,889
	Total household and personal equipment	"	**1,233,653**	**4,691,406**	**7,076,368**	**783,842**
5	Musical instruments	"	61,119	3,553,184	3,707,407	26,455
6	Scientific and educational equipment	"	74,672	1,820,595	1,919,399	70,239
7	Ships and vessels	"	3,996	2,177,622	2,202,740	861
8	Vehicles, chiefly of wood	"	597	950,148	950,745	424
9	Works of art	"	34,696	213,075	289,703	13,978
10	Miscellaneous articles imported under special conditions	$	2,219,763	134,909,353	137,733,105	3,995,379
	Total all other commodities	"	**5,581,028**	**165,437,419**	**174,140,682**	**6,436,160**
	Total imports merchandise	"	**81,324,283**	**792,894,957**	**963,532,578**	**73,035,118**

12.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degrees of Manufacture according to Origin, Year ended March 31, 1920.

Origin.	Imports for Consumption. United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	Exports, Domestic. United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Articles of Agricultural or Vegetable Origin—						
Raw materials	5,624,973	110,465,121	134,319,678	150,509,733	47,248,139	253,468,965
Partly manufactured articles	137,168	36,753,217	82,880,428	120,869	1,247,489	2,710,913
Fully or chiefly manufactured articles	42,601,795	83,797,370	151,655,938	100,623,451	11,790,111	173,368,092
Total	**48,363,936**	**231,015,708**	**368,856,044**	**251,254,053**	**60,285,739**	**429,547,970**
Articles of Animal Origin						
Raw materials	3,881,666	49,797,385	65,835,340	13,948,473	99,775,429	125,272,248
Partly manufactured articles	9,529,105	17,490,524	28,489,155	6,462,632	5,791,582	13,577,121
Fully or chiefly manufactured articles	32,307,368	47,378,576	96,273,165	109,637,665	13,176,494	150,111,386
Total	**45,718,139**	**114,666,485**	**190,597,660**	**130,048,770**	**118,743,505**	**288,960,755**
Articles of Marine Origin—						
Raw materials	14,069	1,041,974	1,316,464	159,535	9,119,774	9,332,300
Partly manufactured articles	-	-	-	2,700	1,455,520	1,465,463
Fully or chiefly manufactured articles	127,495	793,309	2,742,962	9,728,570	8,040,104	31,487,267
Total	**141,564**	**1,835,283**	**4,059,426**	**9,890,805**	**18,615,398**	**42,285,035**
Articles of Forest Origin—						
Raw materials	6,569	1,497,470	1,557,953	269,667	10,547,393	10,890,456
Partly manufactured articles	5,772	14,221,417	14,236,558	35,711,793	77,305,199	122,117,422
Fully or chiefly manufactured articles	1,564,720	26,821,414	29,497,117	6,392,518	66,081,506	81,514,360
Total	**1,577,061**	**42,540,301**	**45,291,628**	**42,373,978**	**153,934,098**	**214,522,238**
Articles of Mineral Origin—						
Raw materials	215,102	86,044,837	89,908,572	4,097,246	31,927,044	43,896,375
Partly manufactured articles	2,547,237	9,544,235	12,560,474	9,128,771	29,106,130	44,904,461
Fully or chiefly manufactured articles	16,098,887	252,098,810	274,211,742	16,421,394	27,843,561	90,493,824
Total	**18,861,226**	**347,687,882**	**376,680,788**	**29,647,411**	**88,876,735**	**179,294,660**

11.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries in quantities and values by classes entered for consumption in the four fiscal years 1918-1921—con.

1919.		1920.			1921.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
440,105	465,474	46,026	652,991	746,245	179,766	509,784	754,326	1
161,197	161,278	15	170,410	170,712	420	211,102	211,553	2
481,457	754,757	489,341	486,651	1,204,889	977,221	350,946	1,661,023	3
319,695	358,736	53,102	410,745	515,788	123,806	455,171	792,688	4
4,983,627	**6,692,672**	**991,181**	**6,477,622**	**8,269,220**	**2,282,246**	**5,793,461**	**9,416,005**	
3,012,920	3,164,227	52,436	4,122,624	4,329,093	131,465	3,096,608	3,486,744	5
2,146,047	2,280,782	153,503	3,029,921	3,282,803	299,259	3,211,916	3,765,608	6
3,850,361	3,881,424	694,123	5,495,478	6,191,186	599,739	2,411,450	3,034,247	7
703,168	704,497	1,339	731,260	732,682	3,599	951,256	964,880	8
195,992	217,593	265,134	314,813	621,520	337,306	435,903	875,350	9
54,007,956	58,537,956	1,860,165	10,447,734	12,843,389	7,506,391	11,509,450	19,494,853	10
94,168,170	**103,399,992**	**8,323,780**	**50,656,209**	**62,344,780**	**17,061,864**	**50,150,028**	**72,688,072**	
750,203,024	**919,711,705**	**126,362,631**	**801,097,318**	**1,064,528,123**	**213,944,814**	**856,613,430**	**1,249,158,882**	

12.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degrees of Manufacture according to Origin, Year ended March 31, 1920—concluded.

Origin.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports, Domestic.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
Articles of Mixed Origin—	$	$	$	$	$	$
Raw materials	–	–	–	–	–	–
Partly manufactured articles	343,648	2,140,604	2,484,410	684,657	934,213	1,633,179
Fully or chiefly manufactured articles	11,357,057	61,211,055	76,558,167	25,252,963	22,638,495	83,248,261
Total	**11,700,705**	**63,351,659**	**79,042,577**	**25,937,620**	**23,572,708**	**84,881,440**
SUMMARY.						
Raw materials	9,742,379	248,846,787	292,938,007	168,984,654	198,617,779	442,860,344
Partly manufactured articles	12,562,930	80,149,997	140,651,025	52,111,422	115,840,133	186,408,564
Fully or chiefly manufactured articles	104,057,322	472,100,534	630,939,091	268,056,561	149,570,271	610,223,190
Grand total	**126,362,631**	**801,097,318**	**1,064,528,123**	**489,152,637**	**464,028,183**	**1,239,492,098**
Approximate values of Principal Canadian Exports produced wholly or chiefly from Imported materials, included in above statement:—						
Articles of Agricultural or Vegetable Origin—						
Raw materials	–	–	–	–	496,486	668,147
Partly manufactured articles	–	–	–	117,922	1,243,083	1,382,787
Fully or chiefly manufactured articles	–	–	–	20,484,077	4,562,725	47,755,941
Total	–	–	–	**20,601,999**	**6,302,294**	**49,806,875**
Articles of Animal Origin—						
Fully or chiefly manufactured articles	–	–	–	49,128	41,245	176,461

13.—Values of Exports (domestic and foreign) to the British and Foreign West Indies, by Countries, during the fiscal years 1918-1920.

Countries.	1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Exports, domestic.	Exports, foreign.	Exports, domestic.	Exports, foreign.	Exports, domestic.	Exports, foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Guiana	1,978,323	8,960	2,646,169	29,260	3,109,381	12,628
British West Indies	6,838,563	60,950	10,200,582	82,811	10,869,276	94,991
Total, British West Indies	8,816,886	69,910	12,846,751	112,071	13,978,657	107,619
Cuba	4,015,940	26,055	5,035,975	101,325	6,329,783	528,878
Danish West Indies[1]	11,010	–	324	–	2,256	15
French West Indies	163,117	86	160,788	747	470,934	1,930
Dutch West Indies	7,131	–	10,145	–	42,569	40
Dutch Guiana	105,453	1,416	65,671	647	131,905	82
French Guiana	1,033	–	12,512	–	14,686	–
Hayti	1,741	–	2,158	–	174,543	–
Porto Rico	751,436	–	1,071,805	–	1,489,667	401
Santo Domingo	45,087	–	39,663	2,091	169,186	100,000
Total, Foreign West Indies	5,101,948	27,557	6,399,041	104,810	8,825,529	631,346
Total Exports to the British and Foreign West Indies	**13,918,834**	**97,467**	**19,245,792**	**216,881**	**22,804,186**	**738,965**

[1]Now the American Virgin Islands.

14.—Values of Imports entered for home consumption (dutiable and free) from the British and Foreign West Indies, by Countries, during the fiscal years 1918-1920.

Countries.	1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Imports, dutiable.	Imports, free.	Imports, dutiable.	Imports, free.	Imports, dutiable.	Imports, free.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Guiana	6,708,201	8,446	6,730,245	16,827	7,047,053	365,878
British West Indies	7,596,027	2,954,523	3,885,801	4,552,024	7,350,219	4,764,571
Total, British West Indies	14,304,228	2,962,969	10,616,046	4,568,851	14,397,272	5,130,449
Cuba	579,621	505,926	2,430,664	610,289	16,764,341	821,187
Dutch Guiana	201,763	1,710	117,732	–	87,943	–
Hayti	–	–	90,766	–	174,472	–
Porto Rico	10	126	23	2,465	180	1,730
Santo Domingo	6,615,961	–	4,728,732	–	10,675,287	–
Total, Foreign West Indies	7,397,355	507,762	7,367,917	612,754	27,702,223	822,917
Total Imports from the British and Foreign West Indies	**21,701,583**	**3,470,731**	**17,983,963**	**5,181,605**	**42,099,495**	**5,953,366**

15.—Value of Imports and Exports from and to British and Foreign West Indies, 1901-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Imports from			Exports (domestic and foreign) to		
	British West Indies and British Guiana.	Foreign West Indies and Foreign Guiana.	Total.	British West Indies and British Guiana.	Foreign West Indies and Foreign Guiana.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1901	1,406,480	594,768	2,001,248	2,297,804	984,306	3,282,110
1902	1,702,293	539,697	2,241,990	2,456,132	1,339,408	3,795,540
1903	2,415,608	596,970	3,012,578	2,699,167	1,471,843	4,171,010
1904	7,006,892	667,232	7,674,124	2,662,524	1,423,542	4,086,066
1905	8,589,656	714,339	9,303,995	2,872,770	1,460,801	4,333,571
1906	7,521,360	657,081	8,178,441	2,847,381	1,831,656	4,679,037
1907[1]	5,208,892	524,599	5,733,491	2,188,542	1,497,240	3,685,782
1908	9,293,804	525,026	9,818,830	3,090,468	2,096,502	5,186,970
1909	9,088,596	605,260	9,693,856	3,054,073	2,006,362	5,060,435
1910	9,004,421	1,815,110	10,819,531	3,697,872	2,384,296	6,082,168
1911	10,262,613	2,062,006	12,324,619	4,736,005	2,501,599	7,237,604
1912	10,550,491	2,891,199	13,441,690	4,617,961	2,925,246	7,543,207
1913	9,443,393	4,941,127	14,384,520	4,501,105	2,327,508	6,918,613
1914	8,045,844	7,600,817	15,646,661	5,142,605	2,554,591	7,697,196
1915[2]	9,155,872	5,112,932	14,268,804	5,045,589	2,095,009	7,140,598
1916[2]	11,895,387	5,991,612	17,886,999	5,346,805	2,319,286	7,666,011
1917[2]	21,431,898	4,509,658	25,941,556	6,818,553	4,085,227	10,903,780
1918[2]	17,267,197	7,905,117	25,172,314	8,886,796	5,129,505	14,016,301
1919[2]	15,184,897	7,980,671	23,165,568	12,958,822	6,503,851	19,462,673
1920[2]	19,527,721	28,525,140	48,052,861	14,086,276	9,456,875	23,543,151

[1] Nine months. [2] Imports for home consumption.

Note.—Foreign West Indies include Cuba, Danish, Dutch and French West Indies, Dutch and French Guiana, Hayti, Porto Rico and Santo Domingo. The Danish West Indies are now the American Virgin Islands.

16.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from United Kingdom and United States, respectively, to totals of dutiable and free in the 20 fiscal years 1901-1920.

Fiscal Year.	United Kingdom.			United States.		
	Dutiable to total dutiable.	Free to total free.	Dutiable and free to all imports.	Dutiable to total dutiable.	Free to total free.	Dutiable and free to all imports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1901	29·92	15·50	24·10	50·58	74·66	60·30
1902	29·54	17·94	24·95	50·72	70·11	58·40
1903	30·85	18·84	26·15	50·10	68·46	57·29
1904	30·18	17·73	25·34	52·07	69·14	58·71
1905	29·88	15·14	23·98	52·21	73·13	60·58
1906	30·40	15·03	24·42	51·74	71·90	59·59
1907 (9 months)	32·05	16·04	25·79	51·93	71·28	59·50
1908	32·64	17·35	26·83	50·59	70·51	58·16
1909	29·84	16·31	24·52	51·76	70·20	59·00
1910	31·60	16·49	25·78	52·29	69·22	58·81
1911	29·82	15·05	24·34	54·14	72·05	60·84
1912	26·69	14·72	22·42	58·72	71·74	63·37
1913	24·47	13·43	20·71	62·57	69·78	65·03
1914	24·95	14·26	21·35	60·81	70·16	63·96
1915	24·31	12·61	19·79	60·27	72·85	65·13
1916	17·97	11·63	15·24	68·93	78·29	72·95
1917	16·35	8·24	12·67	71·91	86·59	78·57
1918	10·70	5·54	8·45	79·16	86·29	82·27
1919	9·50	5·90	7·97	79·10	84·74	81·50
1920	13·44	8·93	11·87	72·04	81·26	75·25

Note.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, pages 403-4.

17.—Average ad valorem Rates of Duty collected on Imports from United Kingdom, United States, and all Countries in the 53 fiscal years 1868-1920.

Year.	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Countries.		Year.	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Countries.	
	Average ad valorem rate of duty on							Average ad valorem rate of duty on					
	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.		Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1868	–	–	–	–	20·2	13·1	1894	30·0	22·3	27·0	13·7	30·9	17·8
1869	16·9	13·5	20·1	7·3	20·2	13·1	1895	30·1	22·6	26·7	13·7	30·5	17·8
1870	16·8	13·4	19·5	7·8	20·9	14·1	1896	30·2	22·4	26·7	14·5	30·0	19·2
1871	16·4	13·5	16·3	8·4	19·6	14·0	1897	30·7	21·1	26·7	14·3	30·0	18·7
1872	16·4	12·7	18·0	7·1	19·1	12·4	1898	29·5	20·8	26·1	13·3	29·7	17·5
1873	15·6	10·9	17·7	6·5	18·3	10·4	1899	26·6	19·8	26·3	13·2	28·8	17·2
1874	16·5	12·8	17·4	7·1	18·9	11·7	1900	25·6	18·2	25·0	13·2	27·7	16·7
1875	18·1	14·8	17·3	7·9	19·6	13·1	1901	24·7	18·3	24·8	12·4	27·5	16·4
1876	18·8	15·0	19·2	9·3	21·3	13·9	1902	24·0	17·2	25·2	13·2	27·3	16·5
1877	19·4	16·2	18·7	7·9	20·6	13·3	1903	23·3	16·7	24·9	13·3	27·1	16·5
1878	20·1	17·3	20·4	9·4	21·4	14·2	1904	24·1	17·6	25·2	13·7	27·5	16·9
1879	20·5	18·0	23·2	13·1	23·3	16·4	1905	24·8	18·5	26·1	13·5	27·8	16·7
1880	24·0	20·0	23·1	16·0	26·1	20·2	1906	24·6	18·7	24·8	13·1	27·0	16·5
1881	24·5	20·5	22·0	15·5	25·8	20·4	1907 (9 m.)	24·3	18·4	24·2	12·8	26·5	16·1
1882	24·1	19·9	21·5	15·0	25·3	19·5	1908	24·2	18·3	24·6	13·3	26·7	16·6
1883	24·3	19·2	21·1	14·8	25·3	19·0	1909	25·8	19·0	24·9	13·2	27·5	16·7
1884	24·4	19·1	20·7	14·9	25·2	19·0	1910	25·1	18·9	24·8	13·6	26·8	16·5
1885	24·8	19·0	21·2	14·5	26·1	19·2	1911	24·6	18·9	24·7	13·8	25·9	16·2
1886	25·7	20·0	22·8	15·8	27·5	20·2	1912	25·0	19·1	25·0	14·9	26·1	16·8
1887	26·1	20·8	23·8	16·2	28·7	21·3	1913	25·1	19·6	24·9	15·8	26·1	17·1
1888	29·1	22·9	26·2	15·3	31·8	22·0	1914	25·2	19·5	24·8	15·6	26·1	17·3
1889	29·3	22·4	25·4	14·7	31·9	21·8	1915	27·1	20·5	25·1	14·3	27·4	16·8
1890	28·8	22·1	26·6	15·8	31·0	21·4	1916	28·4	19·1	25·0	13·5	27·2	15·5
1891	29·0	21·7	26·0	14·9	31·4	21·0	1917	24·9	17·6	22·7	11·4	23·8	13·0
1892	29·4	22·1	26·5	15·1	29·7	17·8	1918	24·3	17·3	20·5	11·1	21·5	12·1
1893	29·8	22·3	26·7	14·6	30·3	18·4	1919	22·3	15·3	20·9	11·6	21·5	12·3
							1920	22·1	16·2	22·5	14·0	22·5	14·7

18.—Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for Consumption, and the duty collected thereon, at certain Ports during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1919 and 1920.

Ports.	1919.			1920.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
P. E. Island.	$	$	$	$	$	$
All ports	**369,723**	**917,857**	**126,951**	**326,442**	**1,014,875**	**150,260**
Nova Scotia.						
Halifax	41,697,142	15,071,155	2,415,176	54,562,947	20,532,135	3,504,205
Sydney	6,580,462	4,817,683	754,773	7,940,561	4,264,167	397,047
Other ports	13,324,145	7,974,382	987,292	15,526,430	8,261,120	1,042,551
Total	**61,601,749**	**27,863,220**	**4,157,241**	**78,029,938**	**33,057,422**	**4,943,803**
New Brunswick.						
McAdam Jct.	18,725,293	78,938	16,512	19,227,123	84,363	19,065
St. John	149,986,167	15,701,446	3,279,493	114,257,976	26,990,916	5,308,915
Other ports	4,578,156	6,547,793	1,046,123	8,388,957	6,794,669	837,482
Total	**173,289,616**	**22,327,177**	**4,342,128**	**141,874,056**	**33,869,948**	**6,165,462**
Quebec.						
Abercorn	14,507,765	78,816	18,330	20,195,094	254,789	40,874
Athelstan	23,991,106	2,415,930	362,364	18,795,927	2,466,429	132,434
Beebe Jct	10,335,076	2,337,446	313,742	12,832,243	2,256,864	270,477
Coaticook	80,570,834	347,301	39,452	85,981,041	573,618	66,191
Montreal	396,976,269	186,135,834	36,662,151	353,138,249	246,898,636	47,921,848
Quebec	9,650,803	19,360,110	2,444,690	22,464,945	19,951,075	3,053,788
St. Armand	6,316,169	209,073	19,736	6,834,527	226,248	19,408
St. Johns	66,039,766	8,131,204	660,829	63,077,966	8,642,758	869,402
Three Rivers	388,254	4,265,633	417,685	599,318	5,322,954	550,568
Other ports	2,860,847	25,277,705	2,642,461	4,009,032	22,401,991	2,684,463
Total	**611,636,889**	**248,559,052**	**43,581,440**	**587,928,342**	**308,995,362**	**55,609,453**

18.—Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for Consumption, and the duty collected thereon, at certain Ports during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1919 and 1920—concluded.

Ports.	1919.			1920.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
Ontario.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brantford	–	7,393,779	946,628	–	7,224,511	916,243
Bridgeburg	73,643,712	3,620,712	717,816	82,534,720	3,143,461	696,229
Cornwall	20,590,614	3,005,390	329,934	15,075,513	3,219,626	327,496
Fort Frances	10,259,262	1,045,661	279,860	12,294,744	1,311,721	284,139
Fort William	5,045,872	10,554,360	1,187,821	12,554,135	8,976,515	874,332
Hamilton	2,408,660	44,823,269	6,962,883	983,399	41,903,064	6,114,470
Kitchener	–	6,588,366	1,078,672	–	12,676,829	1,602,128
London	–	9,383,258	1,622,914	–	12,479,261	1,896,482
Niagara Falls	71,041,416	7,312,934	1,250,343	66,056,865	7,619,311	1,551,074
Oshawa	–	8,238,782	2,787,312	–	15,285,246	4,859,727
Ottawa	66,078	12,238,227	2,083,415	7,669	18,755,041	2,632,206
Port Arthur	6,393,912	5,336,810	607,822	7,721,640	5,374,715	444,810
Prescott	21,331,602	3,067,158	462,562	14,239,694	1,984,223	304,252
St. Catharines	226,718	8,142,278	1,245,144	244,971	7,845,764	1,281,864
Sarnia	28,626,686	18,075,421	2,204,967	31,309,051	15,256,836	1,004,266
Sault Ste. Marie	14,600,195	12,284,543	1,777,490	15,736,589	6,748,293	969,831
Toronto	527,541	188,123,488	32,956,820	2,595,510	235,437,854	42,949,765
Trenton	–	8,872,943	68,435	–	400,138	50,475
Welland	–	14,007,558	1,381,365	–	10,497,130	910,845
Windsor	40,771,223	24,095,777	5,955,645	48,372,433	36,985,626	10,663,617
Other ports	2,737,353	74,434,965	11,426,485	2,931,537	76,184,769	10,231,552
Total	**298,270,478**	**470,650,679**	**77,334,333**	**312,568,470**	**529,310,004**	**90,565,833**
Manitoba.						
Emerson	21,669,141	1,865,839	186,315	32,723,305	1,648,222	144,636
Winnipeg	77,638	42,799,302	10,027,824	406,591	50,397,062	11,565,330
Other ports	1,159,989	4,112,738	450,689	1,442,733	3,244,704	443,341
Total	**22,906,768**	**48,777,879**	**10,664,828**	**34,572,629**	**55,289,988**	**12,153,307**
Saskatchewan.						
North Portal	20,454,047	1,453,865	67,342	30,004,295	708,057	42,534
Regina	94,725	8,150,250	1,403,020	355,170	7,742,491	1,274,544
Other ports	158,741	7,783,922	1,387,987	493,383	8,167,859	1,379,953
Total	**20,707,513**	**17,388,037**	**2,858,349**	**30,852,848**	**10,618,407**	**2,697,031**
Alberta.						
Calgary	–	8,199,514	1,855,736	–	8,939,763	1,847,583
Other ports	2,256,186	7,725,865	1,572,798	2,209,910	9,943,962	1,785,919
Total	**2,256,186**	**15,925,379**	**3,428,534**	**2,209,910**	**18,883,725**	**3,633,502**
British Columbia.						
New Westminster	11,772,056	1,269,592	228,533	11,049,759	1,523,085	243,207
Vancouver	37,373,971	46,736,197	8,740,709	39,535,283	49,256,913	9,202,941
Victoria	4,929,327	*9,046,030	1,496,440	22,286,472	10,540,004	1,181,902
Other ports	23,172,312	6,642,872	1,010,964	25,033,798	5,788,321	915,054
Total	**77,247,666**	**63,694,691**	**11,476,646**	**97,905,313**	**67,108,323**	**11,543,104**
Yukon District.						
All ports	**478,697**	**319,461**	**74,004**	**390,761**	**368,115**	**58,881**
Prepaid postal parcels duty received through P.O. Dept	–	5,903	1,877	–	11,954	3,546
Grand Total	**1,268,765,285**	**916,429,335**	**158,046,334**	**1,286,658,709**	**1,064,528,123**	**187,524,182**

9.—Imports of certain Articles of Raw Material for home consumption, 1902-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Rags, all kinds.	Broom corn.[1]	Hides, horns, pelts, etc.[1]	Sugar, raw.	Tobacco, raw.
	Cwt.	$	$	Ton.	Lb.
1902	367,373	202,487	5,086,052	159,348	11,329,674
1903	241,286	165,231	5,662,744	180,849	13,380,504
1904	254,484	197,982	4,916,222	183,405	14,248,303
1905	1,116,215	175,412	5,240,717	163,717	13,859,152
1906	1,697,801	196,804	6,811,267	210,215	14,519,658
1907 (9 months)	156,102	167,654	5,843,511	142,334	14,347,476
1908	323,453	238,512	4,908,871	217,281	15,690,076
1909	256,617	246,701	5,218,108	226,712	15,994,878
1910	496,057	432,146	8,237,014	231,152	13,753,141
1911	536,604	389,173	8,105,330	271,532	17,204,271
1912	564,296	437,001	8,903,727	281,402	17,203,513
1913	750,003	377,462	13,486,459	310,101	22,153,588
1914	716,882	324,590	8,831,010	347,168	17,598,449
1915	540,922	285,574	12,842,558	335,820	18,595,957
1916	510,472	337,688	12,441,731	298,433	20,834,672
1917	780,062	449,137	12,863,893	365,772	17,702,637
1918	505,643	851,933	8,794,289	382,807	17,824,947
1919	570,211	1,119,700	5,426,008	359,470	25,103,080
1920	496,461	840,180	22,654,661	540,787	24,345,295

Fiscal Year.	Cotton wool or raw cotton and waste.	Hemp, undressed.	Wool, raw.	Gutta percha, India-rubber, etc., crude.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1902	693,578	160,794	103,607	29,104
1903	735,760	129,856	79,947	28,615
1904	557,765	123,885	73,394	32,134
1905	636,594	102,529	76,172	28,103
1906	675,495	123,857	63,118	24,916
1907 (9 months)	662,548	75,037	39,228	20,021
1908	522,552[2]	145,969	61,292	25,562
1909	653,160[2]	69,553[3]	56,839	20,391
1910	680,835[2]	58,911[3]	74,271	35,555
1911	812,622[2]	81,017[3]	64,224	28,035
1912	727,939[2]	82,661[3]	71,954	44,313
1913	774,578[2]	64,990[3]	92,092	56,655
1914	769,930[2]	55,572[3]	72,521	44,504
1915	730,325[2]	55,370[3]	131,940	65,045
1916	969,679[2]	50,914[3]	211,407	99,132
1917	877,634[2]	15,846[3]	145,812	107,580
1918	880,374[2]	45,177[3]	115,380	130,956
1919	1,117,235[2]	72,887[3]	158,767	192,272
1920	964,715[2]	46,553[3]	117,717	244,335

[1]Value only; the Trade and Navigation Returns do not give quantities.
[2]Cotton waste included with rags, all kinds. [3]Includes dressed hemp.

20.—Imports of Canada by values entered for consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries under the General, Preferential, and Treaty Rate Tariffs in the two fiscal years 1919-1920.

Countries.	1919.			1920.		
	General.	Preferential.	Treaty rates.	General.	Preferential.	Treaty rates.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire, totals	**8,735,763**	**63,173,249**	**1,415,715**	**15,002,451**	**102,111,057**	**2,255,894**
United Kingdom	2,876,177	45,717,739	1,414,092	10,648,575	80,374,308	2,222,086
Australia	357,523	–	1,206	307,611	–	3,631
British West Indies	265,916	3,619,879	6	501,810	6,848,409	–
British Guiana	42,933	6,687,312	–	210,694	6,836,359	–
India	2,593,837	4,828,476	–	1,404,046	4,427,861	25
New Zealand	131,309	1,203,492	–	25,690	539,969	–
Fiji Islands	–	525,804	–	–	714,146	–
Hong Kong	1,114,782	–	5	1,438,668	–	29,477
Newfoundland	908,678	–	–	23,460	–	–
Other Possessions	444,608	500,547	406	441,897	2,370,005	675
Foreign Countries, totals	**443,408,126**		**9,761,805**	**554,963,203**		**19,322,560**
Austria-Hungary	–	–	–	49,723	–	–
Belgium	707	–	–	586,297	–	112,138
France	1,880,156	–	1,501,667	4,227,352	–	4,124,542
Germany	75	–	–	42,560	–	–
Holland	380,725	–	2,409	749,753	–	7,161
Japan	4,277,490	–	7,372,380	4,177,022	–	8,603,378
Spain	557,286	–	42,749	1,129,526	–	299,818
Switzerland	829,388	–	794,231	1,747,789	–	5,743,006
United States	416,470,422	–	–	499,716,625	–	–
Italy	320,185	–	29,562	643,111	–	55,923
Norway	4,541	–	1,379	66,871	–	345,990
Sweden	75,765	–	1,574	315,603	–	20,577
Alaska	52,787	–	–	106,265	–	–
Other countries	18,558,549	–	15,854	41,404,706	–	10,127

21.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920.

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
British Empire—			
United Kingdom	126,362,631	489,152,637	615,515,268
Africa—			
British East	8,202	108,131	116,333
British South	735,948	8,649,756	9,385,704
British West	174,928	1,067,639	1,242,567
Bermuda	55,604	1,249,020	1,304,624
British East Indies—			
Ceylon	3,168,132	201,616	3,369,748
India	7,785,254	4,818,053	12,603,307
Straits Settlements	5,269,180	1,742,554	7,011,734
Other British East Indies	13,846	36	13,882
British Guiana	7,412,931	3,109,381	10,522,312
British Honduras	302,043	29,350	331,393

21.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920 —continued.

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
British Empire—concluded.			
British West Indies—			
Barbados	7,532,265	2,131,195	9,663,460
Jamaica	2,631,833	3,280,535	5,912,368
Trinidad and Tobago	966,719	3,746,644	4,713,363
Other British West Indies	983,973	1,710,902	2,694,875
Egypt	10,271	227,652	237,923
Gibraltar	282	4,380,054	4,380,336
Hong Kong	3,208,836	1,343,867	4,552,703
Newfoundland	2,146,414	16,175,443	18,321,857
Oceania—			
Australia	1,371,775	11,415,623	12,787,398
Fiji	714,306	124,005	838,311
New Zealand	3,494,600	6,987,008	10,481,608
Other British Possessions	1,686	136,902	138,588
Total British Empire	**174,351,659**	**561,788,003**	**736,139,662**
Foreign Countries—			
Argentine Republic	3,402,554	6,126,457	9,529,011
Belgium	911,407	28,463,855	29,375,262
Brazil	1,973,768	2,703,488	4,677,256
Chile	240	890,960	891,200
China	1,205,229	6,665,805	7,871,034
Central American States[1]	343,200	181,351	524,551
Cuba	17,585,528	6,329,783	23,915,311
Denmark	105,310	2,938,026	3,043,336
France	10,630,865	61,108,693	71,739,558
French Africa	–	362,637	362,637
French West Indies	–	470,934	470,934
St. Pierre and Miquelon	40,297	748,573	788,870
Germany	44,255	610,528	654,783
Greece	729,830	29,588,984	30,318,814
Hayti	174,472	174,543	349,015
Italy	999,040	16,959,557	17,958,597
Japan	13,637,287	7,732,514	21,369,801
Korea	25	1,469	1,494
Mexico	2,648,915	410,825	3,059,740
Netherlands	2,266,169	5,653,218	7,919,387
Dutch East Indies	3,709,400	1,492,775	5,202,175
Dutch Guiana	87,943	131,905	219,848
Dutch West Indies	–	42,569	42,569
Norway	461,848	4,798,299	5,260,147
Panama	–	409,291	409,291
Peru	5,072,408	273,967	5,346,375
Portugal	312,912	197,385	510,297
Roumania	–	12,953,605	12,953,605
Russia	14,496	1,492,041	1,506,537
Santo Domingo	10,675,287	169,186	10,844,473
Serbia	–	11,632	11,632
Siam	1,660	39,727	41,387
Spain	1,528,298	1,096,053	2,624,351
Sweden	360,353	4,449,105	4,809,458

[1]Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

21.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921.—concluded.

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
Foreign Countries—concluded.			
Switzerland	7,758,051	1,484,416	9,242,467
Turkey	233,478	2,336,717	2,570,195
United States	801,097,318	464,028,183	1,265,125,501
Alaska	415,585	432,744	848,329
Hawaii	403,687	163,970	567,657
Philippine Islands	47,014	292,547	339,561
Porto Rico	1,910	1,489,667	1,491,577
Uruguay	322,086	689,538	1,011,624
Venezuela	299,240	404,007	703,247
Other Foreign Countries	719,354	1,313,094	2,032,448
Total Foreign Countries	**890,176,464**	**677,704,095**	**1,567,880,559**
Total Imports and Exports	**1,064,528,123**	**1,239,492,098**	**2,304,020,221**

22.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921.

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Total Trade.
	$	$	$
British Empire—			
United Kingdom	213,944,814	312,842,921	526,787,735
Africa—			
British East	11,265	241,138	252,403
British South	146,798	14,648,879	14,795,677
British West	104,719	666,576	771,295
Bermuda	76,959	1,523,992	1,600,951
British East Indies—			
Ceylon	2,351,117	344,167	2,695,284
India	6,756,712	4,196,350	10,953,062
Straits Settlements	5,129,473	1,843,744	6,973,217
Other British East Indies	3,925	4,637	8,562
British Guiana	9,088,567	3,594,118	12,682,685
British Honduras	134,739	38,783	173,522
British West Indies—			
Barbados	8,314,996	2,537,087	10,852,083
Jamaica	4,418,062	3,380,991	7,799,053
Trinidad and Tobago	628,896	4,949,376	5,578,272
Other British West Indies	1,471,792	2,162,771	3,634,563
Egypt	391,326	914,718	1,306,044
Gibraltar	1,073	509,814	510,887
Hong Kong	3,516,760	2,000,825	5,517,585
Newfoundland	2,886,203	16,695,426	19,581,629
Oceania—			
Australia	791,980	18,114,496	18,906,476
Fiji	1,510,599	170,879	1,681,478
New Zealand	4,219,965	11,873,000	16,092,965
Other British Possessions	10,482	215,914	226,396
Total British Empire	**265,911,222**	**403,470,602**	**669,381,824**

21.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921—concluded.

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Total Trade.
Foreign Countries—	$	$	$
Argentine Republic	2,403,938	8,172,108	10,576,046
Belgium	4,660,252	40,252,487	44,912,739
Brazil	2,151,066	2,835,191	4,986,257
Chile	97,579	864,309	961,888
China	1,888,521	4,906,570	6,795,091
Central American States[1]	376,301	473,936	850,237
Cuba	30,743,239	6,573,768	37,317,007
Denmark	119,994	523,485	643,479
France	19,006,902	27,428,308	46,435,210
French Africa	2,240	1,312,859	1,315,099
French West Indies	5,176	140,589	145,765
St. Pierre and Miquelon	56,257	590,055	646,312
Germany	1,547,685	8,215,337	9,763,022
Greece	817,157	20,834,577	21,651,734
Hayti	156,056	95,135	251,191
Italy	1,745,330	57,758,343	59,503,673
Japan	11,359,003	6,414,920	17,773,923
Korea	1,000	4,160	5,160
Mexico	2,185,399	1,086,197	3,271,596
Netherlands	4,231,552	20,208,418	24,439,970
Dutch East Indies	993,764	2,426,087	3,419,851
Dutch Guiana	–	135,427	135,427
Dutch West Indies	–	44,508	44,508
Norway	616,978	5,119,365	5,736,343
Panama	–	450,202	450,202
Peru	4,171,912	614,472	4,786,384
Portugal	517,222	1,476,894	1,994,116
Roumania	688	3,801,584	3,802,272
Russia	17,390	246,719	264,109
Santo Domingo	7,578,794	247,436	7,826,230
Serbia	–	1,527	1,527
Siam	5,013	94,476	99,489
Spain	2,308,829	5,110,725	7,419,554
Sweden	549,187	5,528,361	6,077,548
Switzerland	14,143,448	1,410,777	15,554,225
Turkey	683,656	2,791,538	3,475,194
United States	856,613,430	542,304,456	1,398,917,886
Alaska	309,463	482,312	791,775
Hawaii	225,755	132,798	358,553
Philippine Islands	229,907	511,741	741,648
Porto Rico	552	1,315,716	1,316,268
Uruguay	455,105	816,503	1,271,608
Venezuela	451,357	278,541	729,898
Other Foreign Countries	820,563	1,660,182	2,480,745
Total Foreign Countries	**974,247,660**	**785,693,099**	**1,759,940,759**
Total Imports and Exports	**1,240,158,882**	**1,189,163,701**	**2,429,322,583**[2]

[1]Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

[2]The total trade in this Table does not correspond with that of the Table on page 338, because exports of foreign produce are not included here.

23.—Values of Exports from Canada of Home Produce to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years 1917-1921.

Countries.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire—total	**775,740,446**	**888,788,376**	**605,159,789**	**561,788,003**	**403,470,602**
United Kingdom	742,147,537	845,480,069	540,750,977	489,152,637	312,842,921
Australia	6,549,546	8,653,635	14,109,629	11,415,623	18,114,496
New Zealand	3,302,240	4,089,823	6,227,892	6,987,008	11,873,000
Bermuda	584,577	814,550	1,179,025	1,249,020	1,523,992
British Africa	4,742,329	5,186,116	12,242,408	9,825,526	15,556,593
British Guiana	1,631,395	1,978,323	2,646,169	3,109,381	3,594,118
British Honduras	2,562	13,468	51,808	29,350	58,783
British India	1,094,046	2,995,630	2,905,426	4,818,053	4,196,350
Egypt and Sudan	160,295	579,702	924,982	227,652	914,718
Straits Settlements	333,390	761,607	844,244	1,742,554	1,843,744
East Indies, all other	27,827	17,238	82,071	201,652	348,804
British West Indies	5,163,278	6,838,563	10,200,582	10,869,276	13,030,225
Fiji Islands	155,653	169,040	117,962	124,005	170,879
Gibraltar	2,808,554	193	607,637	4,380,054	509,814
Hong Kong	494,462	1,003,900	995,116	1,343,867	2,000,825
Newfoundland	6,517,529	10,191,564	11,325,235	16,175,443	16,695,426
All other	25,226	14,955	38,676	136,902	215,914
Foreign countries—total	**375,635,322**	**651,239,412**	**611,284,017**	**677,704,095**	**785,693,099**
Alaska	462,511	505,066	300,112	432,744	482,312
Argentina	1,673,575	1,203,142	4,603,130	6,126,457	8,172,108
Austria-Hungary	–	–	–	33,168	129,536
Belgium	664,722	4,909,453	950,318	28,463,855	40,252,487
Brazil	1,028,163	974,368	4,088,534	2,703,488	2,835,191
Central Am. States[1]	79,629	56,302	175,699	181,351	473,936
Chile	508,177	314,384	2,321,329	890,960	864,309
China	408,002	1,954,055	2,856,933	6,665,805	4,906,570
Denmark	111,044	39,230	42,039	2,938,026	523,485
Dutch East Indies	332,785	344,196	996,575	1,492,775	2,426,087
France	64,039,192	201,053,676	96,103,142	61,108,693	27,428,308
French Africa	8,744	795	72,815	362,637	1,312,859
Germany	–	–	–	610,528	8,215,337
Greece	19,309	4,262	16,902	29,588,984	20,834,577
Hawaii	247,752	493,027	709,246	163,970	132,798
Holland	1,561,480	2,462,574	198,985	5,653,218	20,208,418
Italy	11,226,051	3,336,059	13,181,514	16,959,557	57,758,343
Japan	1,205,067	4,861,244	12,245,439	7,732,514	6,414,920
Mexico	70,330	482,428	568,943	410,825	1,086,197
Norway	964,552	173,491	1,149,123	4,798,299	5,119,365
Peru	246,791	99,377	283,022	273,967	614,472
Philippines	12,808	33,153	68,551	292,547	511,741
Portugal	209,689	14,878	367,446	197,385	1,476,894
Roumania	–	–	–	12,953,605	3,801,584
Russia	3,755,569	4,008,475	6,164,658	1,492,041	246,719
St. Pierre and Miquelon	187,661	345,303	523,488	748,573	590,055
Spain	326,179	98,256	231,095	1,096,053	5,110,725
Sweden	18,215	15,596	19,220	4,449,105	5,528,361
Switzerland	672,508	3,921	7,665	1,484,416	1,410,777
Turkey	–	–	621,023	2,336,717	2,791,538
United States	280,616,330	417,812,807	454,873,170	464,028,183	542,304,456
Uruguay	68,549	97,916	332,952	689,538	816,503
Venezuela	238,911	103,935	40,441	404,007	278,541
West Indies—Cuba	2,967,053	4,015,940	5,035,975	6,329,783	6,573,768
Danish West Indies[2]	24,910	11,010	324	2,256	1,131
Porto Rico	719,918	751,436	1,071,805	1,489,667	1,315,716
Santo Domingo	39,827	45,087	39,663	169,186	247,436
Other West Indies	213,831	171,989	162,946	513,503	185,097
All other	705,488	442,581	859,795	1,435,709	2,310,442

[1] Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

[2] Now American Virgin Islands.

24.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise entered for Consumption from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years 1917-1921; also of Coin and Bullion.

Countries.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire—total	**144,132,919**	**128,055,371**	**123,671,540**	**174,351,659**	**265,911,222**
United Kingdom	107,096,584	81,324,283	73,035,118	126,362,631	213,944,814
Australia	762,113	2,356,665	4,963,446	1,371,775	791,980
New Zealand	2,242,515	3,735,559	7,855,436	3,494,600	4,219,965
Bermuda	12,305	84,940	39,056	55,604	76,959
British Africa	221,544	568,842	1,308,016	919,078	262,782
British Guiana	7,192,893	6,716,647	6,747,072	7,412,931	9,088,567
British Honduras	1,065,953	352,028	298,906	302,043	134,739
British India	4,925,882	9,355,593	8,395,290	7,785,254	6,756,712
Straits Settlements	841,195	3,120,996	5,081,663	5,269,180	5,129,473
East Indies, all other	1,132,706	3,977,637	1,746,481	3,181,978	2,355,042
British West Indies	14,239,005	10,550,550	8,437,825	12,114,790	14,833,746
Fiji	831,890	1,151,369	525,804	714,306	1,510,599
Hong Kong	1,398,984	1,805,515	2,121,909	3,208,836	3,516,760
Newfoundland	2,146,958	2,947,527	3,098,834	2,146,414	2,886,203
Egypt and Sudan	11,341	4,297	16,073	10,271	391,326
All other	11,051	2,923	611	1,968	11,555
Foreign Countries—total	**701,223,387**	**834,488,375**	**796,040,165**	**890,176,464**	**974,247,660**
Alaska	19,572	10,374	52,787	415,585	309,463
Argentina	2,702,071	984,955	1,139,267	3,402,554	2,403,938
Austria-Hungary	1,390	75	–	49,723	96,164
Belgium	14,896	12,973	6,270	911,407	4,660,252
Brazil	1,062,485	990,777	1,156,332	1,973,768	2,151,066
Central Am. States[1]	351,350	398,374	393,477	343,200	376,301
Chile	198,357	478,378	1,059,557	240	97,579
China	1,128,342	1,336,890	1,954,466	1,205,229	1,888,521
Denmark	30,460	14,388	41,252	105,310	119,994
Dutch East Indies	620,188	2,831,642	3,334,746	3,709,400	993,764
Dutch Guiana	4,549	203,473	117,732	87,943	–
France	6,480,476	5,274,064	3,632,900	10,630,865	19,006,902
French Africa	140	997	–	–	2,240
Germany	14,132	27,181	75	44,255	1,547,685
Greece	160,472	20,296	33	729,830	817,157
Hawaii	55,697	30,840	3,467,856	403,687	225,755
Holland	1,234,993	1,054,176	495,409	2,266,169	4,231,552
Italy	1,227,007	771,187	555,112	999,040	1,745,330
Japan	8,122,735	12,255,319	13,618,122	13,637,287	11,369,003
Mexico	677,551	664,790	584,047	2,648,915	2,185,399
Norway	325,239	141,058	25,785	461,848	616,978
Peru	1,653,290	2,362,243	2,580,813	5,072,408	4,171,912
Philippines	40,324	23,329	169,896	47,014	229,907
Portugal	260,094	238,420	111,689	312,912	517,222
Russia	24,140	8,477	83,888	14,496	17,390
St. Pierre and Miquelon	5,362	3,809	7,092	40,297	56,257
Spain	909,546	808,807	697,643	1,528,298	2,308,829
Sweden	99,838	110,172	178,855	360,353	549,187
Switzerland	4,499,321	3,146,482	1,780,812	7,758,051	14,143,448
Turkey	243	–	–	233,478	683,656
United States	664,219,653	791,906,125	750,203,024	801,097,318	856,613,430
Uruguay	146,619	50,481	328,687	322,086	455,105
Venezuela	157,084	301,292	149,155	299,240	451,357
West Indies—Cuba	610,807	1,085,547	3,040,953	17,585,528	30,743,239
Danish W. Indies[2]	107	–	–	–	296
Porto Rico	5,388	136	2,488	1,910	552
Santo Domingo	3,888,807	6,615,961	4,728,732	10,675,287	7,578,794
Other West Indies	–	187	–	–	5,176
All other	270,662	324,700	341,213	801,533	886,860
Coin and Bullion	28,081,120	12,279,173	–	–	–

[1] Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.
[2] Now American Virgin Islands.

25.—Value of Merchandise imported into and exported from Canada through the United States during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1919-1920.

Countries whence imported and to which exported.	Merchandise imported through United States.		Merchandise exported through United States.	
	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	2,769,239	4,365,089	85,086,398	96,856,014
Australia	344,452	212,608	6,714,138	3,747,244
British Africa	649,080	82,032	6,138,140	2,604,339
British India	4,238,246	1,881,087	2,568,784	4,576,708
British East Indies (Ceylon)	353,182	1,116,751	65,103	197,604
British Guiana	3,079,331	1,658,397	627,494	131,785
British Honduras	222,401	193,251	51,685	29,294
British West Indies	1,558,932	2,321,832	4,229,788	2,448,455
Egypt and Sudan	8,772	–	916,853	140,483
Gibraltar	–	–	2,693	185,285
Hong Kong	77,158	–	266,250	278,861
New Zealand	122,674	91,111	2,332,271	1,406,917
Straits Settlements	246,266	53,733	534,544	1,419,831
Other British Possessions	18,112	–	138,876	142,609
Total, British Empire	**13,687,845**	**11,975,891**	**109,669,017**	**114,165,129**
Argentina	387,460	1,017,398	3,553,449	3,036,023
Belgium	–	3,666	231,392	4,698,279
Brazil	320,808	1,193,927	1,100,631	2,028,709
Central American States	139,873	20,895	170,338	177,126
Chile	–	–	2,241,370	824,893
China	103,740	54,853	372,390	719,018
Cuba	980,380	1,697,125	2,970,719	2,523,948
Denmark	3,049	12,791	42,039	2,138,778
Dutch East Indies	1,042,190	299,128	985,208	1,458,143
Dutch Guiana	–	58,853	563	13,556
French West Indies	–	–	67,692	370,860
France	887,714	694,289	11,914,738	6,859,978
French Africa	–	–	72,315	126,206
Greece	7,937	71,521	16,902	9,019,188
Hayti	97,881	143,210	2,158	172,732
Holland	8,848	245,926	34,500	2,781,873
Italy	301,506	414,428	7,216,908	4,404,149
Japan	527,405	165,220	7,774,195	4,619,831
Mexico	469,107	418,132	431,207	352,151
Norway	–	3,559	566,730	681,769
Panama	–	–	100,071	234,703
Peru	5,540	410,251	136,931	241,262
Philippine Islands	53,399	19,494	13,420	173,410
Porto Rico	2,775	–	585,720	652,321
Portugal	61,416	43,965	184,707	76,695
Roumania	–	–	–	1,742,878
Russia	1,786	–	241,907	92,250
Santo Domingo	1,865,622	4,748,995	39,204	164,146
Siam	48,248	–	31,858	22,490
Spain	799,728	549,053	229,757	757,911
Sweden	109,190	137,966	12,020	915,158
Switzerland	378,787	266,371	7,624	115,182
Turkey	–	–	430,073	591,907
U. S. of Colombia	53,976	253,453	43,259	100,737
Uruguay	554,214	26,753	92,990	223,641
Venezuela	73,590	144,878	33,221	403,568
Other countries	16,031	42,850	494,292	975,272[1]
Total, foreign countries	**9,300,200**	**13,158,950**	**42,442,498**	**54,490,711**
Grand Total	**22,988,045**	**25,134,841**	**152,111,515**	**168,656,149**

[1] Includes $572,803 exports to Germany.

26.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1915-1919. [From the British Annual Statement of Trade, 1919.]

(Values converted at par of exchange. £1=$4.86⅔.)

Imports by Countries.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Butter—					
Russia.....cwt.	1,017,507	31,918	–	–	6,954
$	31,005,592	970,111	–	–	426,359
Sweden.....cwt.	128,294	992	–	–	–
$	4,718,418	36,914	–	–	–
Denmark.....cwt.	1,327,100	1,134,801	622,160	40,327	290,291
$	49,744,137	50,506,510	34,225,320	3,753,617	19,212,797
Netherlands.....cwt.	44,544	36,202	75,880	9,885	1,641
$	1,527,491	1,637,526	3,713,062	799,676	1,1,285
France.....cwt.	352,090	130,249	45,707	4,770	2
$	1,074,957	4,743,749	2,434,029	360,080	78
United States.....cwt.	77,130	131,618	10,534	196,593	216,495
$	2,575,440	5,741,061	516,275	11,856,490	13,368,285
Argentina.....cwt.	82,947	117,597	142,300	313,143	265,675
$	2,769,386	4,576,657	6,851,517	18,478,977	16,275,170
Australia.....cwt.	371,685	145,065	529,809	540,072	417,371
$	12,415,908	6,033,990	25,371,866	32,716,756	25,555,723
New Zealand.....cwt.	374,898	331,162	310,925	372,572	318,872
$	13,109,865	13,274,539	15,551,958	22,382,608	19,030,769
Canada.....cwt.	24,401	101,531	33,057	61,971	33,337
$	814,884	4,163,609	1,669,685	3,767,530	2,032,261
Other countries.....cwt.	53,259	14,280	36,144	39,325	9,566
$	1,754,614	606,811	1,625,385	2,096,990	622,150
Total.....cwt.	**3,853,855**	**2,175,415**	**1,806,516**	**1,578,558**	**1,560,204**
$	**131,510,692**	**92,291,477**	**91,959,107**	**96,212,724**	**96,624,877**
Cheese—					
Netherlands.....cwt.	129,105	112,587	244,865	87,896	79,217
$	2,132,744	3,115,723	7,543,304	3,024,614	3,252,340
France.....cwt.	6,875	7,150	1,595	69	1,279
$	135,790	155,106	52,638	4,915	45,455
Switzerland.....cwt.	6,112	4,965	569	–	190
$	137,308	136,851	26,309	–	22,319
Italy.....cwt.	75,917	31,938	371	–	180
$	1,448,379	742,127	22,543	–	17,174
United States.....cwt.	459,793	274,687	267,138	472,328	16,169
$	9,187,371	6,355,535	9,225,954	16,100,184	608,952
New Zealand.....cwt.	709,326	667,214	609,700	610,655	1,239,553
$	14,996,463	16,314,016	19,469,903	18,735,182	41,148,635
Australia.....cwt.	20,542	1	63,349	47,258	112,736
$	446,414	19	2,347,325	1,389,555	4,043,884
Canada.....cwt.	1,315,177	1,505,018	1,757,949	1,125,668	647,212
$	25,510,040	36,169,938	56,010,564	37,451,000	23,821,058
Other countries.....cwt.	3,689	564	530	13,229	21,714
$	60,044	13,408	18,425	703,058	870,534
Total.....cwt.	**2,726,536**	**2,604,124**	**2,946,066**	**2,357,103**	**2,118,250**
$	**54,054,553**	**63,002,723**	**94,716,965**	**77,408,508**	**73,830,351**
Eggs—					
Russia.....gt. hunds.	3,074,156	734,441	58,845	–	–
$	8,515,801	2,067,739	143,187	–	–
Sweden.....gt. hunds.	105,230	4,102	–	–	–
$	299,076	14,230	–	–	–
Denmark.....gt. hunds.	2,657,835	1,392,111	1,654,900	1,170,535	1,638,067
$	9,069,165	6,342,128	10,951,066	12,614,560	13,510,431
Netherlands..gt. hunds.	874,013	84,737	202,177	–	620
$	3,094,499	404,260	1,050,675	–	5,743

N.—Throughout this table the cwt. is the long cwt. of 112 lb.

26.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1915-1919—con.

(Values converted at par of exchange. £1=$4.86⅔.)

Imports by Countries.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Eggs—concluded.					
France.....gt. hunds.	36	–	–	–	6,584
$	102	–	–	–	34,383
China.....gt. hunds.	145,090	231,005	320,539	–	272,585
$	345,772	689,714	1,242,279	–	1,682,344
Egypt.....gt. hunds.	1,428,409	1,889,947	1,602,671	729,807	758,728
$	2,666,787	4,743,335	4,941,321	3,480,494	4,529,280
Canada.....gt. hunds.	912,326	1,431,778	672,761	388,985	1,476,962
$	2,843,272	5,712,435	4,007,130	3,245,405	10,854,720
United States.gt. hunds.	627,896	779,716	349,339	337,345	1,408,606
$	1,884,432	2,877,188	1,964,639	3,003,882	10,731,448
Other countries gt. hunds	421,035	58,540	61,170	29,743	82,243
$	1,081,281	228,324	360,085	147,684	569,838
Total...gt. hunds.	**10,246,026**	**6,606,377**	**4,922,402**	**2,656,415**	**5,644,395**
$	**29,800,187**	**23,079,353**	**24,660,382**	**22,492,025**	**41,918,187**
Bacon—					
China.....cwt.	14,769	21,632	63,037	75,818	258,271
$	245,596	326,480	1,844,389	2,948,942	11,037,327
Sweden.....cwt.	27,967	–	–	–	–
$	496,463	–	–	–	–
Denmark.....cwt.	2,063,221	1,641,613	1,123,155	21,491	6,644
$	44,427,056	44,227,845	37,803,282	923,951	320,241
Netherlands..cwt.	6,760	171,908	144,116	–	–
$	119,326	4,503,579	4,302,216	–	–
United States.....cwt.	3,529,599	4,004,410	3,467,085	8,645,318	5,893,514
$	62,063,792	81,997,620	102,500,147	362,745,600	253,625,769
Canada.....cwt.	864,185	1,594,114	1,767,085	1,719,736	2,094,248
$	16,179,287	36,225,442	54,956,901	72,797,298	91,886,244
Other countries...cwt.	16,876	2,278	3,096	11,099	28,521
$	283,585	43,392	118,600	441,305	1,277,758
Total.....cwt.	**6,523,377**	**7,435,955**	**6,567,574**	**10,473,562**	**8,281,198**
$	**123,815,105**	**167,324,356**	**201,524,535**	**439,857,096**	**358,147,339**
Hams—					
United States.....cwt.	1,364,024	1,493,606	1,126,736	1,419,008	1,718,363
$	23,651,489	31,984,561	34,120,127	57,928,814	74,286,630
Canada.....cwt.	115,966	60,205	50,070	110,683	74,762
$	2,034,812	1,285,535	1,593,731	4,508,232	3,179,997
Other countries.....cwt.	468	1,025	3,360	25,252	20,029
$	11,237	24,863	106,767	968,934	836,565
Total.....cwt.	**1,480,458**	**1,554,836**	**1,180,166**	**1,554,943**	**1,813,154**
$	**25,697,538**	**33,294,959**	**35,821,625**	**63,405,980**	**78,303,192**
Lard—					
United States.....cwt.	2,098,781	1,866,568	1,379,498	2,586,187	1,833,685
$	26,761,941	32,961,914	40,278,222	96,396,364	77,517,561
Canada.....cwt.	72,573	35,004	23,784	89,493	79,292
$	951,385	582,808	654,878	3,355,411	3,355,046
Brazil.....cwt.	–	–	10,016	25,288	38,416
$	–	–	334,186	881,869	1,456,652
China.....cwt.	26,037	26,176	63,961	30,946	158,354
$	289,985	359,374	1,661,850	977,343	5,887,085
Other countries.....cwt.	13,045	6,079	22,935	28,490	68,583
$	141,888	79,764	590,331	898,186	2,659,531
Total.....cwt.	**2,210,436**	**1,933,827**	**1,500,194**	**2,760,404**	**2,178,330**
$	**28,145,199**	**33,983,860**	**43,519,461**	**102,509,173**	**90,875,875**

NOTE.—For eggs the great hundred=120.

26.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1915-1919—con.

(Values converted at par of exchange. £1=$4.86⅔.)

Imports by Countries.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Wheat—					
Russia.....cwt.	796,300	12,500	111,406	–	–
$	2,258,858	37,786	484,296	–	–
United States.....cwt.	41,649,000	64,544,100	54,208,300	24,757,610	31,769,300
$	129,127,768	223,849,595	242,417,300	110,348,133	150,386,881
Chile.....cwt.	–	116,900	500	–	–
$	–	453,135	1,908	–	–
Argentina.....cwt.	12,156,000	4,495,700	6,700,600	14,389,400	6,819,100
$	41,899,567	16,652,332	30,020,296	64,501,816	30,921,175
British India.....cwt.	13,956,500	5,611,900	2,744,700	621,400	100
$	43,047,910	21,698,617	12,361,499	2,882,132	180
Australia.....cwt.	180,300	3,699,620	9,243,700	2,013,700	14,952,700
$	458,280	13,430,253	43,414,244	9,222,610	66,301,968
Canada.....cwt.	19,735,300	21,551,000	18,408,300	15,968,700	17,864,900
$	61,443,341	74,194,027	82,488,735	70,565,577	85,212,043
Other countries.....cwt.	204,500	38,600	17,500	196,800	36,900
$	655,904	147,348	77,165	889,767	167,297
Total.....cwt.	**88,667,900**	**100,070,320**	**91,435,006**	**57,947,610**	**71,443,000**
$	**278,891,628**	**350,462,994**	**411,265,443**	**258,410,035**	**332,989,544**
Barley—					
Turkey in Asia.....cwt.	37,000	96,000	–	–	–
$	762,928	240,476	–	–	–
Tunis.....cwt.	629,300	13,600	–	–	290,500
$	1,508,058	41,488	–	–	1,638,169
United States.....cwt.	5,815,485	9,019,900	5,643,900	4,070,300	10,793,200
$	13,640,532	28,441,758	27,974,292	21,354,461	57,764,476
Chile.....cwt.	450,300	236,800	75,200	–	351,300
$	1,043,647	860,159	357,685	–	1,904,935
Argentina.....cwt.	727,900	443,200	397,000	–	221,500
$	1,659,426	1,400,924	1,724,401	–	1,090,971
British India.....cwt.	2,765,800	2,867,800	1,390,700	–	5,100
$	6,954,399	9,825,664	6,149,622	–	24,625
Canada.....cwt.	704,100	2,841,200	1,482,700	952,000	4,830,200
$	1,718,386	8,940,437	6,818,463	5,036,786	23,525,150
Other countries.....cwt.	862,800	301,000	149,000	2,900	152,100
$	2,057,972	917,021	619,098	15,344	856,738
Total.....cwt.	**12,291,685**	**15,819,500**	**9,138,500**	**5,025 200**	**16,643,900**
$	**29,345,348**	**50,667,927**	**43,643,561**	**26,406,591**	**86,805,064**
Oats—					
United States.....cwt.	8,813,200	5,102,100	8,114,700	6,009,400	2,956,421
$	22,549,447	13,290,682	36,200,948	30,434,610	14,516,099
Chile.....cwt.	969,500	929,800	1,206,800	39,200	528,000
$	2,556,820	2,668,082	5,602,638	154,517	2,793,102
Argentina.....cwt.	5,807,000	4,446,500	924,600	1,524,270	2,069,700
$	14,427,219	10,735,059	3,094,178	8,018,607	9,939,407
Canada..... cwt.	386,200	1,764,400	2,219,500	3,409,700	940,500
$	1,043,564	4,442,230	10,760,433	17,500,295	4,397,715
Other countries.....cwt.	294,200	260,700	156,100	–	216,800
$	733,840	718,431	589,500	–	1,076,935
Total.....cwt.	**15,640,100**	**12,503,500**	**12,621,700**	**10,982,570**	**6,711,421**
$	**41,310,890**	**31,854,484**	**56,247,697**	**56,108,029**	**32,723,258**

26.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1915-1919—con.

(Values converted at par of exchange. * £1=$4.86⅔.)

Imports by Countries.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Peas, whole—					
Canada.....cwt.	10,480	12,530	11,700	50,430	37,756
$	56,711	75,287	92,540	803,978	429,172
Netherlands.....cwt.	910	1,485	950	240	6,445
$	5,567	9,354	7,373	5,801	82,169
Japan.....cwt.	409,640	458,210	507,850	687,544	541,140
$	1,897,440	3,839,016	6,177,976	10,829,078	6,825,690
British India.....cwt.	469,860	307,970	448,070	893,380	12,960
$	1,473,028	1,124,701	2,643,681	7,338,846	170,528
New Zealand.....cwt.	77,447	25,564	44,340	48,940	171,580
$	294,677	132,801	348,453	493,859	1,645,386
United States.....cwt.	18,836	79,910	101,870	409,820	83,280
$	111,077	649,520	1,249,482	5,880,350	1,253,639
Australia.....cwt.	11,700	7,330	47,560	41,526	81,350
$	45,090	50,024	521,634	506,868	772,472
China.....cwt.	59,320	84,160	57,360	15,220	155,900
$	177,920	321,229	315,151	86,242	940,673
Other countries.....cwt.	6,020	4,172	56,050	28,137	42,980
$	27,750	23,079	601,287	310,459	431,088
Total.....cwt.	**1,064,213**	**981,331**	**1,275,750**	**2,175,237**	**1,133,391**
$	**4,089,260**	**6,325,011**	**11,957,577**	**26,256,795**	**12,550,817**
Corn—					
Brazil.....cwt.	–	34,900	295,618	163,500	89,800
$	–	120,450	1,306,121	980,731	427,605
United States.....cwt.	1,695,300	6,991,800	10,670,300	7,921,277	871,700
$	3,601,324	18,833,981	40,683,255	35,909,260	3,318,088
Argentina.....cwt.	44,152,400	20,843,700	9,578,200	3,584,000	13,914,800
$	82,969,819	60,795,432	38,696,438	16,905,632	54,251,804
Canada.....cwt.	148,000	2,174,000	1,635,700	129,200	188,600
$	327,580	5,856,133	6,156,572	563,823	1,062,335
S. Africa (British)..cwt.	2,173,500	2,490,600	2,679,000	2,442,600	1,400,700
$	4,252,994	6,799,454	11,760,042	11,058,668	6,191,836
Egypt (British).....cwt.	15,200	1,161,300	600	–	–
$	27,414	3,174,181	1,538	–	–
India (British).....cwt.	65,700	54,400	500	198,400	–
$	129,843	168,960	1,884	872,647	–
OtherBr.Possessionscwt.	32,100	35,100	19,100	48,700	44,500
$	66,712	95,148	86,223	265,623	227,716
Other countries.....cwt.	299,100	373,410	129,900	2,500	350,800
$	613,195	993,330	519,380	12,483	1,301,176
Total.....cwt.	**48,581,300**	**34,159,210**	**25,008,918**	**14,490,177**	**16,860,900**
$	**91,988,881**	**96,837,069**	**99,211,453**	**66,568,867**	**66,780,560**
Flour, wheat—					
United States.....cwt.	6,740,410	5,182,049	8,401,782	17,963,100	10,274,070
$	25,828,145	21,397,405	49,384,125	116,942,701	72,629,247
Australia.....cwt.	1,800	501,360	1,851,900	1,679,100	1,577,000
$	6,327	2,227,006	11,941,666	11,515,964	11,144,136
Canada.....cwt.	3,361,260	4,227,611	3,955,500	5,564,700	5,566,100
$	13,311,000	17,860,740	25,548,915	37,336,410	39,530,936
China.....cwt.	–	–	116,500	929,200	190,700
$	–	–	705,219	6,423,075	1,302,729
Japan.....cwt.	164,200	23,900	356,400	136,900	31,200
$	638,326	107,442	2,198,944	920,627	214,323
Other countries.....cwt.	214,500	25,405	17,000	86,600	72,000
$	662,354	106,997	106,040	517,015	394,283
Total.....cwt.	**10,482,170**	**9,960,325**	**14,339,782**	**26,359,600**	**17,711,070**
$	**40,446,152**	**41,699,590**	**89,884,909**	**173,655,792**	**125,215,654**

26.—Quantities and Values of Selected Animal and Agricultural Food Products imported into the United Kingdom, by Countries whence imported, during the five calendar years, 1915-1919—concluded.

(Values converted at par of exchange. £1=$4.86⅔.)

Imports by Countries.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Oatmeal—					
United States.....cwt.	176,971	150,083	489,971	633,646	332,763
$	718,666	661,341	4,174,052	5,059,406	2,553,769
Canada.....cwt.	52,768	183,114	176,961	242,924	219,618
$	205,490	824,530	1,262,296	1,820,401	1,652,861
Other countries.....cwt.	85	–	359	8,704	4,376
$	487	–	2,166	60,920	35,064
Total.....cwt.	**229,824**	**333,197**	**667,291**	**885,274**	**556,757**
$	**924,643**	**1,485,871**	**5,438,514**	**6,940,727**	**4,241,694**
Rolled Oats—					
United States.....cwt.	447,891	309,575	1,468,658	1,826,569	653,383
$	2,191,825	1,562,370	12,189,180	15,052,562	5,653,612
Canada.....cwt.	206,733	323,028	107,563	47,344	161,444
$	1,135,023	1,720,547	762,815	369,711	1,367,937
Other countries.....cwt.	–	193	2,723	5,479	1,067
$	–	1,022	26,548	42,427	8,088
Total.....cwt.	**654,624**	**632,796**	**1,578,944**	**1,879,392**	**815,894**
$	**3,326,848**	**3,283,939**	**12,978,543**	**15,464,700**	**7,029,637**

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products, Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and the calendar years 1918 and 1919.

[From the U.S. Reports on Foreign Commerce and Navigation.]

Exports by Countries.	June 30.			December 31.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Live Cattle—					
Belgium..... NO.	–	–	–	–	9,067
$	–	–	–	–	1,759,021
Cuba..... NO.	186	826	1,476	1,333	13,943
$	5,420	47,307	88,456	122,623	627,649
France..... NO.	2,082	9,901	–	–	11,314
$	416,400	1,722,775	–	–	2,179,406
United Kingdom... NO.	–	815	–	–	–
$	–	169,016	–	–	–
Bermuda..... NO.	1,030	952	842	318	10
$	114,520	107,585	99,405	41,006	2,150
Canada..... NO.	751	4,511	6,382	7,314	11,192
$	48,854	162,515	462,728	567,415	858,621
Mexico..... NO.	829	3,990	4,324	7,885	23,923
$	45,728	104,853	231,893	256,116	823,250
Other countries.... NO.	606	292	506	430	410
$	71,925	64,217	32,854	95,598	189,424
Total..... NO.	**5,484**	**21,287**	**13,387**	**17,280**	**69,859**
$	**702,847**	**2,378,248**	**949,503**	**1,082,758**	**6,439,521**
Live Hogs—					
United Kingdom... NO.	1	9,923	1,909	–	–
$	20	93,489	24,976	–	–
Mexico..... NO.	1,961	2,152	10,403	132	3,987
$	25,552	21,407	164,337	4,062	85,392

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and the calendar years 1918 and 1919—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Live Hogs—concluded.						
Cuba	NO.	5,662	9,508	9,288	9,583	19,947
	$	60,226	113,996	146,925	276,475	521,035
Other countries	NO.	175	465	326	593	811
	$	7,269	9,826	11,614	53,192	77,484
Total	NO.	**7,799**	**22,048**	**21,926**	**10,308**	**24,745**
	$	**93,067**	**238,718**	**347,852**	**333,729**	**683,911**
Live Horses—						
France	NO.	130,296	187,459	117,842	–	862
	$	31,809,515	43,995,577	26,946,646	–	287,516
Italy	NO.	20,634	32,599	21,473	811	8
	$	4,906,520	6,752,590	5,274,570	174,740	43,000
United Kingdom	NO.	92,737	49,412	100,110	33,547	98
	$	20,786,446	10,807,690	20,594,684	7,134,298	100,600
Canada	NO.	42,036	82,311	28,546	13,032	9,848
	$	5,982,887	11,448,925	4,763,909	1,992,305	1,358,404
Mexico	NO.	1,205	4,661	2,659	749	5,438
	$	95,279	270,884	106,950	42,475	271,642
Cuba	NO.	819	630	1,000	2,930	737
	$	144,157	112,101	155,910	480,652	133,575
Other countries	NO.	1,613	481	7,044	101	2,700
	$	321,730	143,379	1,682,660	34,005	661,659
Total	NO	**289,340**	**357,553**	**278,674**	**51,170**	**19,691**
	$	**64,046,534**	**73,531,146**	**59,525,329**	**9,858,329**	**2,856,396**
Live Mules—						
France	NO.	–	15,059	12,376	–	–
	$	–	3,716,945	2,683,428	–	–
United Kingdom	NO.	61,160	66,063	51,303	12,267	–
	$	11,950,225	13,359,070	10,443,687	2,474,050	–
Canada	NO.	172	922	2,435	2,497	342
	$	21,450	118,668	402,829	463,282	38,518
Mexico	NO.	1,052	2,838	2,807	1,244	3,696
	$	135,080	347,206	262,283	130,278	503,203
Cuba	NO.	612	1,639	2,124	435	2,039
	$	76,968	273,181	350,151	90,670	440,688
Egypt	NO.	890	17,151	32,797	–	–
	$	178,000	3,435,850	6,941,460	–	–
Other countries	NO.	1,902	8,255	32,847	876	1,045
	$	364,420	1,709,392	6,717,016	202,373	206,771
Total	NO.	**65,788**	**111,915**	**136,689**	**17,319**	**7,122**
	$	**12,726,143**	**22,960,312**	**27,800,854**	**3,360,653**	**1,189,180**
Live Sheep—						
Canada	NO.	45,500	48,149	56,648	7,512	29,620
	$	165,953	195,879	341,863	104,580	273,924
Other countries	NO.	1,713	4,129	2,163	450	4,911
	$	16,325	35,656	26,072	16,302	96,050
Total	NO.	**47,213**	**52,278**	**58,811**	**7,962**	**34,531**
	$	**182,278**	**231,535**	**367,935**	**120,882**	**369,974**

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and the calendar years 1918 and 1919—con.

Exports by Countries.	June 30.			December 31.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
All other animals, including fowls—					
Cuba..... $	16,340	40,038	49,792	76,752	154,223
Canada..... $	126,289	122,380	160,098	163,472	207,321
Mexico..... $	15,087	68,802	123,830	32,834	57,373
Other countries.... $	45,101	100,117	57,660	15,587	45,785
Total..... $	**202,817**	**331,337**	**391,380**	**288,645**	**464,702**
Barley—					
Belgium.....bush.	1,163,892	25,595	200,679	1,783,545	2,330,882
$	686,170	22,667	234,073	2,668,357	3,314,343
Denmark.....bush.	4,906,634	1,260,268	722,284	–	1,419,723
$	3,598,776	960,270	710,282	–	1,897,225
France.....bush.	646,714	349,221	273,949	2,866,026	16,626
$	426,543	292,908	223,300	5,188,815	22,438
Canada.....bush.	318,483	6,545	308,102	498,714	746,921
$	164,870	4,054	316,698	743,237	967,663
Greece.....bush.	623,928	880,268	91,000	–	465,683
$	566,670	697,979	72,800	–	726,325
Italy.....bush.	24,966	–	201,593	3,190,683	410,418
$	19,972	–	302,390	5,570,839	410,418
Netherlands.....bush.	545,997	2,698,426	2,840,163	–	6,302,411
$	431,827	1,982,369	2,924,706	–	8,023,947
Norway.....bush.	465,665	2,445,716	1,217,792	218,442	115,035
$	345,331	1,917,414	1,366,275	334,883	179,888
Sweden.....bush.	617,744	517,096	459,696	–	368,743
$	430,531	355,629	703,660	–	492,248
United Kingdom..bush.	14,893,687	18,646,114	9,112,279	9,775,514	24,783,469
$	8,894,108	13,970,963	10,850,329	15,241,942	36,761,108
Mexico.....bush.	151,983	232,588	42,981	36,955	80,793
$	109,914	168,939	46,298	51,814	115,081
Australia.....bush.	315,824	27,944	–	–	–
$	241,014	19,135	–	–	–
Other countries....bush.	2,078,825	383,379	910,559	435,340	571,136
$	1,268,353	271,206	1,276,271	765,490	921,635
Total.....bush.	**26,754,522**	**27,473,169**	**16,381,077**	**18,805,219**	**37,611,840**
$	**18,184,079**	**20,663,533**	**19,027,082**	**30,565,377**	**53,832,319**
Bran and middlings, **total**..... ton.[1]	**11,426**	**14,613**	**7,428**	**7,372**	**4,517**
$	**329,425**	**432,288**	**279,650**	**337,285**	**233,114**
Buckwheat, **total**....bush.	**413,643**	**515,304**	**260,102**	**1,420**	**186,074**
$	**396,987**	**481,014**	**350,606**	**3,021**	**307,454**
Corn—					
Belgium.....bush.	103,927	4,550	581,371	3,467,151	1,009,969
$	82,324	4,191	590,771	6,371,356	1,607,493
Denmark.....bush.	11,169,550	9,527,032	7,075,254	–	334,711
$	9,052,044	7,764,187	9,205,072	–	602,472
France.....bush.	3,772,520	2,560,014	1,533,183	1,369,962	6
$	3,022,399	2,113,714	1,758,032	2,462,494	27
Italy.....bush.	70,000	400	1,156,664	2,196,321	–
$	56,000	400	1,519,306	3,951,495	–
Netherlands.....bush.	15,875,674	5,705,625	7,923,706	46,004	100,168
$	12,969,647	4,699,487	8,237,912	92,009	167,192
Sweden.....bush.	1,023,236	432,618	399,574	–	–
$	821,943	351,928	462,577	–	–

[1]Ton equals 2,240 lb.

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and the calendar years 1918 and 1919—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Corn—concluded.						
United Kingdom	bush.	2,850,252	5,627,128	24,493,817	15,658,493	948,493
	$	2,297,878	4,438,126	27,860,538	29,041,245	1,585,886
Canada	bush.	8,238,156	6,568,407	15,724,838	13,228,954	6,542,025
	$	6,154,904	4,969,459	16,158,665	19,530,071	10,690,552
Mexico	bush.	1,587,420	3,678,934	2,530,699	2,736,739	133,887
	$	1,388,902	3,083,408	3,133,896	5,739,810	246,746
Cuba	bush.	2,267,305	3,231,323	2,819,278	1,074,099	1,964,540
	$	1,896,907	2,587,501	2,948,100	1,841,445	3,441,163
Other countries	bush.	1,828,251	880,981	482,458	121,368	158,734
	$	1,596,116	768,486	622,335	239,404	282,855
Total	bush.	**48,786,291**	**38,217,012**	**64,720,842**	**39,899,091**	**11,192,533**
	$	**39,339,064**	**30,780,887**	**72,197,204**	**69,269,329**	**18,624,386**
Corn meal—						
United Kingdom	brl.	111,875	96,356	178,211	480,717	172,223
	$	525,693	373,921	1,025,579	5,161,275	1,449,389
Canada	brl.	67,250	67,036	61,472	128,758	20,812
	$	246,782	233,636	288,915	1,173,572	187,805
British West Indies	brl.	109,470	113,172	154,867	70,634	65,228
	$	438,503	435,858	858,940	696,008	537,016
Dutch West Indies	brl.	53,118	53,300	25,557	3,700	10,786
	$	210,396	211,987	135,472	36,798	91,405
Italy	brl.	500	6	1	220,661	283,228
	$	2,000	20	4	2,423,896	2,923,511
France	brl.	1,258	–	1,563	220,803	1,161
	$	5,793	–	8,233	2,443,522	9,180
Belgium	brl.	43,003	–	–	241,443	90,285
	$	158,496	–	–	2,378,235	758,883
Netherlands	brl.	16,728	3,139	330	54,120	239,096
	$	66,277	10,762	1,139	526,232	1,936,473
Switzerland	brl.	–	–	–	31,868	145,664
	$	–	–	–	332,671	1,426,922
Other countries	brl.	67,301	86,970	86,112	337,312	173,951
	$	269,274	335,064	439,042	3,588,894	1,599,903
Total	brl.	**470,503**	**419,979**	**508,113**	**1,790,016**	**1,202,434**
	$	**1,923,214**	**1,601,258**	**2,757,324**	**18,761,103**	**10,920,487**
Dried grain and malt sprouts, **total**	ton[1]	**7,590**	**1,633**	**1,505**	**217**	**1,960**
	$	**177,987**	**47,448**	**47,809**	**13,394**	**125,886**
Oatmeal—						
Netherlands	lb.	3,370,379	11,524,815	3,623,851	–	49,080,564
	$	110,808	298,300	116,049	–	2,382,325
Norway	lb.	5,576,215	4,700,171	18,265,844	6,051,981	8,700,665
	$	217,576	136,324	700,986	395,386	410,467
United Kingdom	lb.	39,685,910	28,626,849	69,086,773	255,585,340	73,954,909
	$	1,290,653	907,044	2,711,188	14,639,040	4,117,928
Other countries	lb.	19,762,475	13,896,912	19,926,876	37,560,694	89,220,499
	$	791,031	543,954	962,931	2,318,654	5,088,662
Total	lb.	**68,394,979**	**54,748,747**	**110,903,344**	**299,198,015**	**220,966,637**
	$	**2,410,068**	**1,885,622**	**4,491,154**	**17,353,080**	**11,999,382**
Oats—						
Belgium	bush.	455,366	–	86,851	–	8,120,038
	$	228,005	–	68,000	–	6,678,566
France	bush.	46,110,971	40,937,766	53,561,600	18,861,125	14,186,235
	$	28,098,093	20,977,863	32,258,495	16,977,337	11,626,830

[1] Ton = 2,240 lb.

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and the calendar years 1918 and 1919—con.

Exports by Countries.	June 30.			December 31.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Oats—concluded.					
Switzerland.....bush.	–	–	–	356,803	2,598,113
$	–	–	–	331,835	2,042,303
Italy.....bush.	13,162,425	27,802,289	11,761,339	7,831,938	1,849,270
$	7,731,674	13,819,165	7,108,222	6,837,538	1,643,220
Netherlands.....bush.	861,531	3,891,481	4,550,437	–	2,819,985
$	510,536	1,848,038	2,699,830	–	2,318,083
Sweden.....bush.	3,340,728	–	–	–	156,240
$	2,012,787	–	–	–	124,000
United Kingdom...bush.	26,646,722	17,987,407	14,889,314	54,541,721	20,579,701
$	15,517,608	8,848,888	10,417,599	48,062,866	17,982,037
Canada.....bush.	2,809,000	2,663,834	856,859	30,696,141	2,433,463
$	1,430,763	1,072,101	439,323	23,916,056	1,765,055
Cuba.....bush.	871,764	1,158,890	1,378,842	1,690,332	2,126,272
$	484,946	586,522	885,728	1,631,598	1,844,482
Other countries.....bush.	2,551,044	1,477,217	1,859,159	484,872	425,162
$	1,455,552	833,213	1,157,784	464,407	410,718
Total.....bush.	**96,809,551**	**95,918,884**	**88,944,401**	**114,462,932**	**55,294,479**
$	**57,469,964**	**47,985,790**	**55,034,981**	**98,221,637**	**46,435,294**
Mill feed—					
United Kingdom.. ton[1]	1,164	551	13,690	–	3,701
$	38,744	19,714	674,757	–	310,520
Netherlands..... ton[1]	2,916	2,579	11,440	–	1,187
$	103,203	97,080	400,844	–	90,436
Sweden..... ton[1]	9,892	8,075	2,616	–	45
$	301,331	257,820	88,147	–	4,060
Cuba..... ton[1]	2,140	4,833	5,896	6,887	4,232
$	58,393	140,080	236,024	308,248	205,800
Other countries..... ton[1]	9,347	9,564	12,470	2,765	2,959
$	285,377	286,360	293,980	157,994	173,480
Total..... ton[1]	**25,459**	**25,602**	**46,112**	**9,652**	**12,124**
$	**787,048**	**801,054**	**1,693,752**	**466,242**	**784,296**
Rye—					
Belgium.....bush.	1	–	–	304,206	2,736,984
$	1	–	–	683,766	5,056,864
Denmark.....bush.	3,039,658	2,047,562	1,168,437	–	739,993
$	3,600,675	2,184,698	1,718,728	–	1,388,919
Switzerland.....bush.	–	–	46,540	467,000	1,276,566
$	–	–	97,736	1,060,300	2,300,128
Netherlands.....bush.	1,204,257	1,668,750	772,569	–	1,810,605
$	1,325,419	1,753,234	1,156,940	–	3,266,237
Norway.....bush.	5,593,722	8,026,225	7,452,594	690,424	5,054,730
$	6,564,683	8,475,126	12,444,294	1,385,964	8,944,487
Sweden.....bush.	1,582,111	1,189,097	379,101	–	–
$	1,967,842	1,288,827	604,253	–	–
United Kingdom..bush.	1,077,742	1,434,010	1,293,060	3,702,426	18,068,982
$	1,229,672	1,506,360	2,271,565	7,462,648	35,254,238
Canada.....bush.	47,261	139,711	1,129,469	120,615	1,385,498
$	44,953	137,541	1,605,223	202,176	2,063,613
Italy.....bush.	–	–	1,017,883	1,756,764	1,183,615
$	–	–	1,700,431	3,574,613	661,231
France.....bush.	–	26,000	–	336,650	838,063
$	–	27,560	–	693,952	1,658,689
Other countries.....bush.	136	1,082	362	252,554	325,514
$	164	1,153	461	552,199	669,442
Total.....bush.	**12,544,888**	**14,532,437**	**13,260,015**	**7,631,639**	**32,898,166**
$	**14,733,409**	**15,374,499**	**21,599,631**	**15,615,618**	**61,786,232**

[1]Ton=2,240 lb.

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and the calendar years 1918 and 1919—con.

Exports by Countries.	June 30.			December 31.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Rye Flour—					
Belgium..... brl.	3	–	–	438,233	86,946
$	12	–	–	4,462,893	857,679
France..... brl.	385	18,891	890	96,897	–
$	1,820	98,177	9,614	1,021,747	–
Norway..... brl.	66,590	52,168	59,632	403,845	230,072
$	346,301	287,123	438,458	4,599,370	2,148,643
Netherlands..... brl.	840	6,002	1,508	133,310	8,809
$	4,500	35,281	8,914	1,479,421	72,526
Canada..... brl.	6,189	4,167	3,207	46,509	8,025
$	30,037	20,135	19,546	473,314	61,111
Italy..... brl.	–	–	–	80,536	15,871
$	–	–	–	840,090	156,286
United Kingdom.. brl.	239	4,483	1,718	213,437	826,629
$	1,191	24,020	10,967	2,197,273	8,246,875
Other countries..... brl.	6,069	33,908	6,959	33,308	89,678
$	32,321	182,205	37,848	375,622	881,388
Total..... brl.	**80,315**	**119,619**	**73,914**	**1,446,075**	**1,266,030**
$	**416,182**	**646,941**	**525,347**	**15,449,730**	**12,424,508**
Wheat—					
Belgium.....bush.	5,320,685	2,682,919	2,698,044	12,628,186	24,476,490
$	6,392,090	3,342,519	4,887,416	30,107,271	59,901,083
Denmark.....bush.	2,754,746	1,655,391	1,157,321	–	–
$	3,228,614	2,081,053	2,081,712	–	–
France.....bush.	49,878,655	21,802,818	16,253,262	6,386,134	27,590,718
$	66,352,832	27,898,643	31,698,762	14,675,271	66,552,585
Germany.....bush.	2,652,128	–	–	–	–
$	2,487,115	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar.....bush.	1,561,308	319,066	2,480,146	1,475,449	1,570,909
$	1,999,498	357,270	4,318,783	3,481,796	3,574,010
Greece.....bush.	8,768,549	11,686,691	4,811,158	–	96,225
$	12,234,412	15,421,880	9,005,268	–	230,940
Italy.....bush.	47,122,740	31,441,667	13,746,512	16,337,436	38,264,883
$	66,538,785	38,191,428	26,743,498	38,263,712	91,054,928
Malta, Gozo, etc...bush.	686,036	838,743	190,423	–	–
$	992,189	992,436	304,677	–	–
Netherlands.....bush.	31,551,992	21,070,335	19,127,675	2,236,354	1,962,249
$	42,070,210	26,224,787	37,946,031	5,770,866	4,848,540
Norway.....bush.	2,504,051	1,838,380	3,156,279	383,144	933
$	3,246,035	2,212,231	6,114,705	918,336	2,240
Portugal.....bush.	859,237	1,863,212	600,980	460,066	988,427
$	1,327,505	2,276,493	1,576,600	1,104,149	2,372,223
Spain.....bush.	7,155,971	7,041,608	851,550	110,550	138,133
$	9,397,102	8,468,909	1,454,474	258,687	370,000
Sweden.....bush.	4,093,080	4,786,497	5,385,480	–	–
$	6,099,807	6,090,614	9,676,651	–	–
Switzerland.....bush.	520,720	182,613	6,045,799	1,499,548	6,134,334
$	782,408	199,961	12,028,332	3,671,704	15,531,481
United Kingdom..bush.	65,911,501	53,550,376	67,976,120	43,146,559	44,818,552
$	80,039,502	67,388,601	139,429,196	100,848,344	107,503,619
Canada.....bush.	19,664,674	6,244,732	4,714,836	26,493,421	1,421,613
$	19,941,388	7,430,824	9,856,529	61,464,108	3,314,818
Brazil.....bush.	1,511,361	1,154,715	166	16,500	130
$	1,597,127	1,384,894	319	39,176	281
Peru.....bush.	1,016,645	1,326,040	246,034	1	–
$	1,215,315	1,471,371	333,207	2	–
Japan.....bush.	758,517	14,828	–	–	–
$	682,491	14,087	–	–	–
British S. Africa...bush.	1,951,017	389,978	5,058	–	28
$	2,589,754	454,975	6,887	–	60

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919—con.

Exports by Countries.	June 30.			December 31.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Wheat—concluded.					
Other countries.....bush.	3,398,920	3,383,406	384,584	3,755	682,846
$	4,338,047	3,629,705	716,658	9,556	1,641,488
Total.....bush.	**259,642,533**	**173,274,015**	**149,831,427**	**111,177,103**	**148,086,470**
$	**333,552,226**	**215,532,681**	**298,179,705**	**250,612,978**	**356,898,296**
Wheat flour—					
Belgium..... brl.	724,116	98,559	–	1,233,526	867,434
$	4,600,767	565,924	–	13,943,165	9,399,923
Denmark..... brl.	487,477	286,205	168,405	43,044	140,854
$	2,773,196	1,717,925	1,366 495	470,753	1,584,563
Finland..... brl.	35,588	–	–	–	41,729
$	165,057	–	–	–	499,124
Austria-Hungary.. brl.	168	–	–	–	263,497
$	840	–	–	–	2,985,683
France..... brl.	2,149,031	2,886,757	1,429,128	5,015,150	4,718,188
$	14,222,838	16,642,736	11,958,809	55,447,319	50,374,636
Germany..... brl.	8,240	–	–	–	42,324
$	42,841	–	–	–	467,957
Gibraltar..... brl.	77,206	152,777	7,359	224,604	1,312,677
$	439,698	922,102	39,455	2,428,851	14,105,753
Greece..... brl.	359,996	453,387	388,708	48,735	136,023
$	2,278,168	2,455,490	3,000,200	704,238	1,679,564
Italy..... brl.	111,891	1,074,319	987,686	2,929,005	3,006,825
$	624,644	6,048,099	7,838,168	34,078,295	32,726,716
Netherlands..... brl.	1,725,807	219,644	591,182	105,090	1,082,207
$	10,553,446	1,318,349	4,087,784	1,284,629	12,795,766
Norway..... brl.	967,888	912,743	715,077	192,086	45,715
$	5,764,735	5,377,349	5,626,941	2,329,363	493,535
Sweden..... brl.	114,611	95,043	21,883	49	32,217
$	666,534	567,761	187,278	586	322,115
Switzerland..... brl.	1,173	–	55	577,851	204,270
$	7,041	–	372	6,349,631	2,291,091
United Kingdom. brl.	4,156,097	3,145,030	3,015,525	10,013,533	10,440,148
$	23,668,245	17,532,505	21,947,731	113,037,706	115,699,430
British Honduras. brl.	26,345	34,639	24,082	20,023	24,111
$	154,981	200,632	195,340	234,755	287,661
Canada..... brl.	110,938	50,424	77,115	61,045	7,316
$	592,011	254,717	580,326	621,523	80,154
Central Am. States brl.	482,877	522,857	511,884	39,464	423,165
$	2,794,193	2,879,138	4,154,649	447,963	4,783,264
Mexico..... brl.	198,058	728,143	930,564	65,834	502,477
$	1,268 228	4,135,632	7,543,254	728,274	5,639,847
Newfoundland and Labrador..... brl.	104,385	71,934	55,039	640	11,548
$	588,902	407,099	377,655	7,700	129,784
British W. Indies. brl.	363,155	372,159	372,242	111,582	221,346
$	1,974,368	2,108,267	3,003,576	1,245,682	2,332,141
Cuba..... brl.	924,989	1,124,562	1,016,675	541,564	1,408,698
$	5,379,266	6,468,442	8,661,925	5,894,603	15,648,989
French W. Indies.. brl.	103,095	130,454	129,922	33,425	80,712
$	584,128	740,494	1,082,102	393,531	913,801
Hayti..... brl.	112,620	221,455	127,458	378	268,243
$	721,093	1,343,503	1,012,033	4,344	3,240,491
Other West Indies. brl.	117,988	127,908	143,858	10,771	108,247
$	711,334	793,449	1,246,137	131,080	1,304,426
Brazil..... brl.	707,705	734,726	301,614	596	279,564
$	3,972,690	4,216,205	2,743,818	4,864	3,384,773
Chile..... brl.	254,953	493,403	79,997	20	200
$	1,330,875	2,355,715	482,944	238	2,600
Venezuela..... brl.	154,607	171,758	146,812	530	124,893
$	886,658	985,466	1,185,658	6,263	1,454,532

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Wheat flour—concluded.						
Hong Kong	brl.	626,978	356,263	61,800	–	10,597
	$	2,840,779	1,620,227	306,756	–	110,902
Japan	brl.	68,542	54,475	4,083	–	2,528
	$	279,315	269,609	35,652	–	27,850
Philippine Islands	brl.	303,792	385,371	76,089	22	54,904
	$	1,647,098	1,989,941	420,480	337	620,288
Other countries	brl.	602,422	615,674	558,536	438,135	687,224
	$	3,335,374	3,421,029	4,142,936	4,857,729	8,065,389
Total	brl.	**16,182,765**	**15,520,669**	**11,942,778**	**21,706,700**	**26,449,881**
	$	**94,869,343**	**87,337,805**	**93,198,474**	**244,653,422**	**293,452,748**
Eggs—						
United Kingdom	doz.	7,394,143	8,255,909	4,359,192	5,493,717	15,626,519
	$	2,014,668	2,205,136	1,461,494	2,652,037	8,254,167
Canada	doz.	6,116,988	7,916,534	10,850,678	2,959,157	9,243,677
	$	1,393,863	1,728,760	3,305,017	1,172,184	4,317,323
Cuba	doz.	5,290,945	5,046,128	7,447,257	10,048,002	10,468,181
	$	1,101,598	1,660,745	2,045,344	3,606,957	4,607,199
Other countries	doz.	1,982,348	2,177,635	2,269,297	2,437,402	3,456,093
	$	493,635	539,790	757,056	1,017,036	1,633,542
Total	doz.	**20,784,424**	**26,396,206**	**24,926,424**	**20,938,278**	**38,789,470**
	$	**5,003,764**	**6,134,441**	**7,568,911**	**8,428,214**	**18,812,231**
Apples, dried—						
United Kingdom	lb.	5,098,725	1,163,641	2,739,091	696,357	5,748,424
	$	338,981	82,747	218,953	87,322	755,058
Denmark	lb.	17,820,846	2,316,126	941,210	190,700	3,512,038
	$	1,363,829	240,046	83,929	31,500	657,108
Norway	lb.	1,890,884	575,274	233,651	156,470	2,283,759
	$	143,772	50,508	17,727	18,158	400,006
Netherlands	lb.	5,200,178	1,878,251	187,286	–	490,503
	$	430,181	147,590	13,109	–	93,068
Sweden	lb.	10,748,504	6,859,064	1,146,625	185	7,309,782
	$	845,041	584,186	80,161	45	1,296,930
Other countries	lb.	1,830,032	3,426,818	5,109,928	1,156,771	5,359,853
	$	148,854	229,147	388,608	174,325	907,658
Total	lb.	**42,589,169**	**16,219,174**	**10,357,791**	**2,200,483**	**24,704,359**
	$	**3,270,658**	**1,304,224**	**797,487**	**311,350**	**4,109,828**
Apples, green or ripe—						
Denmark	brl.	47,437	56,520	11,989	2,201	33,281
	$	248,399	252,170	54,593	19,804	393,848
Sweden	brl.	6,111	8,787	3,573	–	34,950
	$	26,538	43,940	25,838	–	457,119
Norway	brl.	20,021	25,323	20,410	667	147,586
	$	79,020	113,128	104,642	7,950	1,697,143
United Kingdom	brl.	1,747,396	874,587	1,147,412	125,987	1,209,855
	$	6,085,764	3,296,730	5,491,089	837,202	9,557,126
Canada	brl.	318,840	301,986	314,955	331,453	158,859
	$	738,825	858,912	948,967	1,467,319	1,121,728
Argentina	brl.	49,179	44,003	58,453	4,704	15,159
	$	261,121	244,449	413,432	43,159	207,822
Brazil	brl.	26,297	28,486	25,297	5,573	16,880
	$	142,076	157,042	161,177	45,077	206,536
Australia	brl.	22,679	34,809	25,343	33	–
	$	81,512	149,655	114,611	237	–

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Apples, green or ripe—concluded.						
Other countries...	brl.	113,541	91,820	132,565	109,298	95,797
	$	424,211	402,746	664,887	714,455	829,960
Total	brl.	**2,351,501**	**1,466,321**	**1,739,997**	**579,916**	**1,712,367**
	$	**8,087,466**	**5,518,772**	**7,979,236**	**3,135,203**	**14,471,282**
Berries, **total**	$	**535,479**	**639,476**	**822,977**	**887,561**	**1,181,742**
Peaches, dried—						
United Kingdom.	lb.	6,125,427	4,753,516	1,128,811	2,073,060	1,290,116
	$	325,561	352,446	82,265	238,495	175,611
Canada	lb.	2,243,758	3,964,349	3,320,917	2,152,058	3,326,675
	$	104,526	166,782	227,844	226,870	581,528
Other countries....	lb.	6,095,470	5,021,477	3,737,860	614,480	4,405,543
	$	404,726	374,359	295,511	79,090	802,734
Total	lb.	**14,464,655**	**13,739,342**	**8,187,588**	**4,839,598**	**9,022,334**
	$	**834,813**	**893,587**	**605,620**	**544,455**	**1,559,873**
Pears—						
United Kingdom..	$	520,558	139,974	545,916	7,196	234,180
Canada	$	258,902	241,156	432,180	748,676	1,141,222
Cuba	$	55,809	84,385	98,349	114,544	191,431
Brazil	$	86,861	123,855	126,340	25,857	85,074
Other countries....	$	70,367	102,362	153,474	32,568	112,764
Total	$	**992,497**	**691,732**	**1,356,259**	**928,841**	**1,764,671**
Hay—						
France	ton[1]	33,294	101,893	41,084	–	–
	$	687,161	1,862,352	810,194	–	–
United Kingdom....	ton[1]	11,978	9,104	529	1,429	1,001
	$	262,105	203,264	12,080	42,494	40,275
Canada	ton[1]	13,893	12,709	4,107	6,381	14,394
	$	191,599	189,809	73,265	183,535	401,076
Mexico	ton[1]	9,410	20,635	26,070	6,859	6,793
	$	134,069	329,176	484,114	185,613	147,068
Cuba	ton[1]	8,916	10,814	8,611	11,210	6,879
	$	200,752	229,515	183,414	403,193	259,249
Australia	ton[1]	12,059	11,643	–	–	–
	$	207,994	216,184	–	–	–
Philippine Islands...	ton[1]	10,008	4,697	840	360	1,241
	$	177,135	93,592	18,170	11,617	47,004
Other countries.....	ton[1]	5,950	6,841	4,288	2,103	1,834
	$	119,482	143,136	104,599	77,578	68,303
Total	ton[1]	**105,508**	**178,336**	**85,529**	**28,342**	**32,142**
	$	**1,980,297**	**3,267,028**	**1,685,836**	**904,030**	**962,975**
Hides and skins, calf—						
Canada	lb.	1,057,927	1,563,924	1,332,399	2,188,293	4,340,084
	$	245,026	465,919	540,602	851,512	3,086,227
Other countries.....	lb.	16,602	10,445	41,639	25,000	314,251
	$	3,521	3,718	8,857	15,000	131,398
Total	lb.	**1,074,529**	**1,574,369**	**1,374,038**	**2,213,293**	**4,654,335**
	$	**248,547**	**469,637**	**549,459**	**866,512**	**3,217,625**

[1]Ton=2,240 lb.

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919.—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Hides and skins, cattle—						
France	lb.	725,187	190,491	487,070	62,000	3,288,491
	$	98,124	42,077	114,500	20,300	838,207
Finland	lb.	–	–	–	–	1,860,000
	$	–	–	–	–	742,140
Belgium	lb.	60,000	–	–	–	1,064,278
	$	8,200	–	–	–	340,167
Italy	lb.	–	–	–	51,020	328,550
	$	–	–	–	30,772	169,635
Netherlands	lb.	210,910	285,492	713,167	–	1,133,017
	$	44,406	77,271	198,967	–	472,697
Canada	lb.	17,145,748	10,283,069	4,376,575	1,599,216	6,559,849
	$	3,297,978	2,278,413	1,307,414	454,819	2,762,697
Japan	lb.	1,846,365	1,742,877	1,350,123	273,361	1,232,270
	$	326,378	365,056	315,448	64,465	430,461
Other countries	lb.	1,147,520	782,261	438,526	352,550	1,529,477
	$	238,686	176,108	105,028	111,595	534,352
Total	lb.	**21,135,730**	**13,284,190**	**7,365,461**	**2,338,147**	**16,995,932**
	$	**4,013,172**	**2,938,925**	**2,041,357**	**681,951**	**6,290,356**
Hides and skins, horse, **total**	lb.	**605,054**	**266,743**	**179,704**	**54,471**	**467,240**
	$	**67,798**	**34,481**	**32,900**	**13,864**	**135,176**
Hides and skins, all other—						
Canada	lb.	1,755,280	1,345,753	707,578	374,406	824,599
	$	256,814	284,916	224,232	169,620	341,865
Other countries	lb.	362,587	650,964	344,468	124,742	1,981,365
	$	99,393	147,292	122,883	45,873	910,299
Total	lb.	**2,117,867**	**1,996,717**	**1,052,046**	**499,148**	**2,805,964**
	$	**356,207**	**432,208**	**347,115**	**215,493**	**1,252,164**
Honey, **total**	lb.	–	–	–	**11,598,857**	**9,075,602**
	$	**114,038**	**252,487**	**736,139**	**2,223,396**	**1,955,091**
Hops—						
United Kingdom	lb.	13,823,889	19,703,283	823,654	76,424	12,523,653
	$	3,501,331	3,900,893	101,939	13,014	5,324,596
Canada	lb.	1,071,601	626,126	801,162	749,503	2,493,098
	$	192,759	95,259	121,614	151,795	1,143,269
France	lb.	7,860	28,023	59,205	40,000	1,054,067
	$	2,087	6,050	12,861	20,000	444,969
Japan	lb.	133,692	37,728	286,168	328,115	1,416,703
	$	30,564	5,320	43,222	86,195	734,786
Other countries	lb.	1,173,401	2,014,658	2,854,687	2,476,310	3,309,983
	$	221,279	379,407	494,290	699,594	1,184,635
Total	lb.	**16,210,443**	**22,409,818**	**4,824,876**	**3,670,352**	**20,797,504**
	$	**3,948,020**	**4,836,929**	**773,926**	**970,598**	**8,832,255**
Meat products—						
Beef, canned—						
France	lb.	6,439,680	6,508,241	17,653,357	39,791,821	1,837,883
	$	1,386,430	861,964	4,231,426	14,031,746	752,282
Italy	lb.	964,500	1,967,935	187,634	47,675,117	15,405,107
	$	149,381	349,299	45,456	18,437,206	6,454,156
United Kingdom	lb.	64,700,738	38,205,216	40,218,190	51,250,973	13,947,951
	$	9,927,113	7,546,162	9,960,653	18,068,783	5,255,462
Austria-Hungary	lb.	–	–	–	–	2,407,790
	$	–	–	–	–	881,899

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919.—con.

Exports by Countries.	June 30.			December 31.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Beef, canned—con.					
Belgium..... lb.	28,381	–	–	244,848	6,471,198
$	4,723	–	–	116,157	2,712,115
Germany..... lb.	13,292	450	–	–	2,128,219
$	1,898	48	–	–	694,053
Netherlands..... lb.	68,446	–	–	–	2,016,928
$	10,244	–	–	–	836,394
Sweden..... lb.	704,200	198,617	–	188	5,530,871
$	115,308	28,857	–	72	1,545,636
Other countries..... lb.	2,324,028	4,023,306	9,476,944	2,494,216	4,121,380
$	378,533	652,736	2,708,495	884,046	1,540,967
Total..... lb.	**75,243,261**	**50,803,765**	**67,536,125**	**141,457,163**	**53,867,327**
$	**11,973,530**	**9,439,066**	**16,946,030**	**51,498,010**	**20,672,964**
Beef, fresh—					
France..... lb.	99,620,095	49,100,444	38,042,276	47,170,950	–
$	12,931,138	5,436,020	4,833,959	9,410,674	–
Italy..... lb.	10,472,425	47,887,945	13,066,277	8,877,471	21,375,475
$	1,270,444	6,340,028	1,569,318	1,715,353	4,621,058
United Kingdom... lb.	54,497,192	117,409,488	125,687,523	446,080,785	73,073,602
$	6,813,887	15,158,886	17,338,095	96,364,943	17,206,380
Bermuda..... lb.	655,701	885,046	1,326,911	929,837	823,486
$	76,522	102,721	160,193	188,846	171,732
Canada..... lb.	545,356	3,192,196	17,771,159	10,390,596	2,621,011
$	66,528	320,030	2,171,951	1,728,229	481,298
Panama..... lb.	3,706,596	1,504,583	235,034	357,366	51,950
$	449,753	202,275	45,438	104,207	16,275
Egypt..... lb.	–	10,653,980	–	–	–
$	–	1,252,217	–	–	–
Belgium..... lb.	–	–	360,272	105,000	23,469,602
$	–	–	45,650	18,387	5,044,664
Germany..... lb.	–	–	–	–	31,083,572
$	–	–	–	–	7,499,508
Netherlands..... lb.	30,000	–	–	–	13,708,452
$	3,950	–	–	–	3,364,776
Sweden..... lb.	–	–	–	–	5,942,657
$	–	–	–	–	1,469,841
Other countries..... lb.	913,569	580,318	687,649	429,524	2,277,192
$	119,411	73,822	112,667	74,724	405,215
Total..... lb.	**170,440,934**	**231,214,000**	**197,177,101**	**514,341,529**	**174,426,999**
$	**21,731,633**	**28,885,999**	**26,277,271**	**109,605,363**	**40,280,747**
Beef, pickled and other, cured—					
Belgium..... lb.	1,907,913	4,545,864	19,986,803	26,758,655	9,687,576
$	191,495	454,584	2,022,259	4,508,276	1,936,658
Denmark..... lb.	853,069	919,994	30,000	–	1,945,120
$	105,048	109,749	3,600	–	418,157
Germany..... lb.	378,548	400	–	–	2,567,542
$	46,804	51	–	–	483,191
Norway..... lb.	485,790	1,316,434	2,604,065	–	4,312,960
$	47,206	146,224	326,267	–	799,256
Netherlands..... lb.	2,367,745	95,838	4,986,920	–	2,325,748
$	245,401	10,617	453,215	–	523,292
United Kingdom.... lb.	10,994,101	12,003,390	7,489,665	3,228,816	5,569,743
$	1,262,265	1,429,897	1,063,334	755,069	1,317,147
Canada..... lb.	1,659,165	5,101,349	9,394,712	2,044,979	1,373,553
$	156,017	480,680	1,177,374	358,092	176,805
Italy..... lb.	97,436	498,740	4,800	1,052,426	3,033,172
$	11,122	57,675	684	158,514	799,493

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919.—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Beef, pickled, etc.—con.						
Newfoundland and Labrador...	lb.	4,331,261	5,027,163	6,802,524	5,418,221	5,676,761
	$	401,791	465,498	834,354	944,444	1,019,972
British W. Indies.	lb.	2,111,925	2,241,972	1,652,345	944,830	732,386
	$	223,036	226,625	210,114	161,648	141,465
British Guiana....	lb.	1,072,586	1,090,532	1,146,700	564,685	792,750
	$	108,843	104,102	150,227	100,504	162,661
Dutch Guiana.....	lb.	988,336	938,367	749,490	672,200	404,200
	$	103,655	91,749	96,124	133,279	83,203
Other countries....	lb.	4,626,868	4,334,639	3,205,643	3,521,208	4,383,213
	$	479,887	456,744	390,807	801,394	877,571
Total.....	lb.	**31,871,743**	**38,114,682**	**58,053,667**	**44,206,020**	**42,804,724**
	$	**3,382,670**	**4,034,195**	**6,728,359**	**7,921,220**	**8,739,141**
Beef products—						
Oleo oil—						
Canada.....	lb.	226,228	37,338	475,952	5,409,619	1,377,794
	$	28,025	5,233	85,137	1,307,061	375,638
Belgium.....	lb.	545,080	–	–	–	8,461,473
	$	60,994	–	–	–	2,252,853
France.....	lb.	380,943	3,872,410	2,199,170	205,445	4,589,290
	$	45,868	480,181	391,141	45,648	1,343,554
Greece.....	lb.	1,328,826	1,135,364	532,219	946,517	3,479,879
	$	146,270	124,117	68,459	228,809	974,034
Switzerland.....	lb.	–	111,165	95,881	182,641	3,454,606
	$	–	13,340	20,377	48,137	895,999
Denmark.....	lb.	13,459,913	6,614,373	2,764,095	30,000	8,025,918
	$	1,669,389	790,640	430,716	6,225	2,427,011
Germany.....	lb.	1,001,252	–	–	–	2,126,704
	$	98,081	–	–	–	688,209
Netherlands....	lb.	32,767,906	29,762,451	8,081,795	–	4,811,612
	$	3,637,839	3,558,189	1,201,373	–	1,367,792
Norway.....	lb.	9,954,544	14,062,716	15,907,144	–	8,656,192
	$	1,160,460	1,796,590	2,745,117	–	2,620,902
Sweden.....	lb.	4,190,022	9,234,361	2,247,553	2,240,000	3,494,255
	$	511,537	1,180,544	310,078	500,000	1,113,896
United Kingdom.	lb.	14,361,603	30,657,569	31,761,124	57,783,111	20,791,549
	$	1,734,445	3,684,779	5,316,644	12,782,449	6,113,654
Newfoundland and Labrador	lb.	1,029,540	1,896,196	1,761,149	2,081,016	1,890,493
	$	120,474	230,463	294,394	520,516	547,878
Other countries.	lb.	1,236,089	5,261,971	1,284,029	228,001	4,425,399
	$	127,806	605,039	201,583	54,476	1,303,920
Total.....	lb.	**80,481,946**	**102,645,914**	**67,110,111**	**69,106,350**	**75,585,164**
	$	**9,341,188**	**12,469,115**	**11,065,019**	**15,493,321**	**22,025,340**
Oleomargarine, imitation butter, **total**....	lb.	**5,252,183**	**5,426,221**	**5,651,267**	**8,909,108**	**22,939,589**
	$	**617,035**	**640,480**	**901,659**	**2,398,908**	**6,576,760**
Beef tallow—						
Belgium.....	lb.	150,659	–	–	–	5,478,257
	$	8,556	–	–	–	912,091
France.....	lb.	1,316,453	934,795	1,519,426	2,276,518	10,603,756
	$	87,906	92,226	223,263	407,502	1,787,882
Netherlands.....	lb.	1,083,948	320,267	–	–	5,606,612
	$	88,489	27,585	–	–	1,056,305

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919.—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Beef tallow—con.						
Italy	lb.	1,432,652	4,652,446	1,688,719	133,604	46,344
	$	105,602	390,588	192,686	23,382	8,510
United Kingdom	lb.	7,898,548	1,257,370	157,171	23,170	4,663,847
	$	543,013	102,281	17,831	3,885	667,394
Cuba	lb.	2,201,573	875,491	1,223,622	975,143	1,983,768
	$	126,345	58,112	134,300	158,711	241,018
Sweden	lb.	747,913	980,880	418,067	–	4,573,884
	$	53,278	78,990	53,203	–	739,932
Other countries	lb.	5,408,243	7,267,494	10,202,364	814,222	5,997,315
	$	373,256	576,690	1,179,626	152,947	956,980
Total	lb.	**20,239,988**	**16,288,743**	**15,209,369**	**4,222,657**	**38,953,783**
	$	**1,386,445**	**1,326,472**	**1,800,909**	**745,977**	**6,370,112**
Bacon—						
AustriaHungary	lb.	–	–	–	–	10,368,245
	$	–	–	–	–	3,296,885
Belgium	lb.	5,737,181	60,160,749	65,219,598	67,444,015	90,823,427
	$	603,344	6,251,526	8,508,658	18,909,533	28,040,950
Denmark	lb.	29,058,099	6,865,217	58,990	–	39,039,883
	$	3,964,743	945,743	8,262	–	11,955,295
France	lb.	44,712,253	52,501,448	77,035,622	98,496,402	178,431,224
	$	5,766,832	6,442,595	12,062,419	27,131,653	50,462,536
Germany	lb.	275,023	–	–	–	53,449,694
	$	32,040	–	–	–	17,370,068
Gibraltar	lb.	1,145,465	1,437,721	539,108	–	5,529,931
	$	167,982	203,657	66,910	–	1,725,421
Italy	lb.	1,629,397	10,532,169	19,378,346	98,079,060	48,128,149
	$	235,004	1,435,795	3,514,652	25,678,054	14,899,875
Netherlands	lb.	8,284,647	12,846,176	10,625,101	–	112,028,898
	$	1,199,393	1,632,399	1,501,376	–	33,836,052
Norway	lb.	11,518,081	22,386,900	8,296,500	–	26,152,222
	$	1,382,618	3,086,960	1,460,095	–	8,200,421
Finland	lb.	261,648	–	–	–	13,700,781
	$	30,770	–	–	–	4,236,090
Sweden	lb.	17,901,742	14,906,277	1,065,440	1,680,601	51,891,124
	$	2,268,027	2,015,978	192,169	345,319	16,286,475
United Kingdom	lb.	201,042,923	339,341,069	346,758,407	789,253,478	507,184,219
	$	28,388,432	48,740,987	65,192,174	229,883,046	167,505,052
Canada	lb.	10,025,242	39,590,591	118,709,847	24,454,474	34,253,197
	$	1,363,621	5,342,490	21,366,115	7,465,376	10,767,992
Cuba	lb.	13,360,139	13,543,082	14,914,902	16,101,208	15,956,981
	$	1,616,045	1,685,946	2,533,943	4,449,579	4,179,328
Other countries	lb.	1,766,387	5,697,387	4,550,111	9,278,843	3,359,519
	$	307,278	831,540	814,895	2,105,504	1,150,787
Total	lb.	**346,718,227**	**579,808,786**	**667,151,972**	**1,104,788,081**	**1,190,297,494**
	$	**47,326,129**	**78,615,616**	**117,221,668**	**315,968,064**	**373,913,227**
Hams and shoulders, cured—						
Belgium	lb.	6,596,068	2,792,605	–	5,853,423	30,054,740
	$	801,837	367,070	–	1,387,335	8,899,197
France	lb.	609,478	7,897,523	25,863,824	30,336,829	103,201,727
	$	90,237	1,231,501	4,226,651	7,829,576	31,447,698
Netherlands	lb.	1,689,327	570,235	547	–	8,569,661
	$	278,240	99,846	111	–	2,707,214
United Kingdom	lb.	179,376,833	251,025,755	217,434,561	470,415,228	338,028,382
	$	25,440,034	35,899,072	40,801,138	127,586,544	109,685,518

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919.—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Hams and shoulders, cured—con.						
Canada	lb.	1,514,602	2,673,658	5,617,090	11,112,784	7,457,307
	$	219,257	370,783	1,021,892	3,098,318	2,191,013
Panama	lb.	623,182	976,051	629,807	109,670	270,746
	$	107,327	152,842	132,332	34,855	103,877
Cuba	lb.	6,842,425	11,493,464	9,867,826	8,707,061	9,863,103
	$	1,127,283	1,875,091	1,880,230	2,512,966	3,112,929
Austria-Hungary	lb.	–	–	–	–	1,935,863
	$	–	–	–	–	650,879
Denmark	lb.	787,224	29,566	–	–	5,282,356
	$	127,567	5,044	–	–	1,718,850
Germany	lb.	289,970	–	–	–	7,626,584
	$	38,238	–	–	–	2,420,958
Gibraltar	lb.	–	13,712	1,354	–	6,010,496
	$	–	2,074	297	–	2,028,599
Italy	lb.	100	27,713	387,277	7,102,044	65,245,793
	$	14	4,150	84,479	2,078,892	20,080,683
Norway	lb.	36,487	370,742	1,359,854	48	4,358,920
	$	4,441	52,868	254,010	17	1,382,235
Sweden	lb.	1,571,160	34,645	–	603	2,820,714
	$	167,322	4,929	–	257	940,297
Other countries	lb.	3,764,258	4,302,942	5,494,441	3,575,351	6,060,271
	$	648,134	737,752	1,172,901	1,146,128	2,058,890
Total	lb.	**203,701,114**	**282,208,611**	**266,656,581**	**537,213,041**	**596,795,663**
	$	**29,049,931**	**40,803,022**	**49,574,041**	**145,674,888**	**189,428,837**
Lard—						
Belgium	lb.	5,128,630	70,132,156	96,761,185	116,784,152	155,802,228
	$	528,764	7,327,075	13,815,450	31,757,658	46,338,651
Denmark	lb.	72,057,217	2,874,017	841,110	75,000	33,505,333
	$	7,907,985	293,333	156,441	20,000	11,051,160
France	lb.	32,172,876	42,282,883	54,867,832	35,841,676	96,296,935
	$	3,503,946	5,075,237	10,712,463	9,349,535	27,958,403
Austria-Hungary	lb.	4,125	–	–	–	15,184,232
	$	435	–	–	–	5,206,527
Finland	lb.	2,650	–	–	–	2,771,503
	$	265	–	–	–	938,594
Gibraltar	lb.	190,000	236,760	115,975	–	3,867,419
	$	12,026	28,682	21,545	–	1,179,864
Switzerland	lb.	–	160,000	–	12,609,344	32,247,743
	$	–	21,360	–	3,898,760	10,245,235
Germany	lb.	3,878,433	–	–	–	39,495,017
	$	412,751	–	–	–	13,990,079
Italy	lb.	4,123,209	3,487,719	4,981,846	1,145,112	2,463,197
	$	451,326	390,806	1,058,998	273,258	806,057
Netherlands	lb.	22,245,433	13,281,671	20,446,110	–	68,596,924
	$	2,589,995	1,467,341	2,838,460	–	22,377,490
Norway	lb.	20,599,647	1,473,199	1,888,539	1,020	1,257,190
	$	2,091,078	168,656	327,776	275	393,627
Sweden	lb.	45,440,296	2,324,407	260,170	560,295	24,483,937
	$	5,199,928	251,881	38,429	174,098	8,645,694
United Kingdom	lb.	189,349,874	192,075,591	178,110,633	309,987,044	219,306,542
	$	20,650,513	21,640,498	32,616,184	78,985,740	68,323,623
Canada	lb.	7,721,616	6,330,140	5,375,768	2,478,926	5,090,459
	$	887,910	635,024	984,930	669,571	1,454,658
Central American States	lb.	4,815,652	5,510,876	2,658,120	334,889	227,169
	$	563,217	610,323	453,596	95,559	72,605
Mexico	lb.	3,191,515	8,736,712	13,261,559	15,452,095	7,134,448
	$	365,024	966,395	2,270,025	4,451,219	2,127,709

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919.—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Lard—concluded.						
Cuba	lb.	45,349,283	53,811,784	48,732,924	46,008,414	44,766,460
	$	5,011,657	5,930,069	8,819,512	13,044,755	14,111,770
Ecuador	lb.	4,196,487	3,716,378	3,842,692	1,339,946	2,407,180
	$	497,505	425,405	686,141	418,727	824,444
Other countries	lb.	15,145,740	20,577,045	12,525,077	6,200,988	5,997,695
	$	1,765,808	2,402,291	2,208,963	793,996	1,937,259
Total	lb.	**475,531,908**	**427,011,338**	**444,769,540**	**548,817,901**	**760,901,611**
	$	**52,440,133**	**47,634,376**	**77,008,913**	**144,933,151**	**237,983,449**
Lard, neutral—						
Denmark	lb.	4,214,792	2,078,710	1,022,499	–	5,445,681
	$	500,550	238,988	171,136	–	1,781,589
Germany	lb.	312,933	–	–	–	950,837
	$	44,176	–	–	–	367,789
Netherlands	lb.	9,847,645	9,059,503	2,657,914	–	9,313,883
	$	1,142,321	1,152,883	432,566	–	3,169,227
Norway	lb.	3,406,738	2,222,742	3,234,094	–	1,653,325
	$	398,340	269,909	594,283	–	541,719
Sweden	lb.	2,057,203	1,365,257	275,423	–	1,472,806
	$	244,374	169,431	40,935	–	470,401
United Kingdom	lb.	4,555,070	12,114,029	8,627,547	5,433,851	2,000,074
	$	503,052	1,419,691	1,615,051	1,364,634	715,891
Other countries	lb.	1,626,673	7,586,349	1,758,763	873,313	2,120,531
	$	189,508	795,495	314,118	248,146	678,767
Total	lb.	**26,021,054**	**34,426,590**	**17,576,240**	**6,307,164**	**22,957,137**
	$	**3,022,321**	**4,046,397**	**3,168,089**	**1,612,780**	**7,725,983**
Pork, canned—						
France	lb.	257,104	644,780	1,103,011	2,312,844	1,011,205
	$	41,477	117,700	304,305	632,565	372,424
United Kingdom	lb.	3,757,086	7,842,565	3,354,628	1,994,851	3,068,054
	$	569,707	1,488,344	1,003,834	787,892	1,461,563
Other countries	lb.	630,228	1,123,387	1,438,487	959,647	1,712,447
	$	134,744	209,542	337,466	355,935	588,377
Total	lb.	**4,644,418**	**9,610,732**	**5,896,126**	**5,267,342**	**5,791,706**
	$	**745,928**	**1,815,586**	**1,645,695**	**1,776,392**	**2,422,364**
Pork, fresh—						
France	lb.	323,884	2,270,173	919,724	433,301	2,019,460
	$	37,182	260,756	120,397	120,541	749,455
United Kingdom	lb.	2,832,099	26,402,608	23,787,556	9,500,417	1,197,244
	$	330,470	3,237,682	3,649,482	2,412,536	267,000
Canada	lb.	46,144	32,962,200	24,832,531	1,084,932	21,905,577
	$	4,483	3,824,831	4,944,891	222,969	6,897,596
Other countries	lb.	706,066	1,370,543	895,804	613,985	1,654,697
	$	101,666	200,139	161,119	151,848	433,506
Total	lb.	**3,908,193**	**63,005,524**	**50,435,615**	**11,632,635**	**26,776,978**
	$	**473,801**	**7,523,408**	**8,875,889**	**2,907,894**	**8,347,557**
Pork, pickled—						
France	lb.	8,261,930	1,550,777	829,354	302,254	605,398
	$	864,713	182,973	126,465	76,012	140,585
United Kingdom	lb.	6,534,240	13,124,077	6,058,672	2,102,744	3,378,871
	$	700,078	1,644,441	929,881	616,636	963,487
Canada	lb.	8,500,049	17,835,273	16,929,411	14,708,735	8,372,796
	$	870,937	1,701,324	2,501,890	3,355,902	2,179,707
Newfoundland and Labrador	lb.	5,244,462	7,070,090	6,262,085	6,303,799	4,833,214
	$	549,507	651,794	907,594	1,284,733	1,089,045

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919.—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Pork, pickled—con.						
British West Indies	lb.	3,929,098	4,410,549	3,542,166	1,887,313	1,026,405
	$	435,529	463,604	513,271	438,819	261,074
Cuba	lb.	3,874,892	7,846,918	7,700,421	7,659,439	6,560,984
	$	428,050	888,699	1,145,958	1,893,101	1,702,245
British Guiana	lb.	1,215,651	877,977	1,083,300	1,040,430	205,700
	$	127,485	91,806	164,997	237,410	46,324
Belgium	lb.	–	1,014,309	163,121	25,295	1,496,050
	$	–	101,428	23,878	5,439	337,786
Norway	lb.	174,300	824,624	324,556	200	3,193,955
	$	18,297	91,686	49,485	50	816,452
Netherlands	lb.	1,428,276	38,288	–	–	1,345,353
	$	159,657	4,200	–	–	271,052
Other countries	lb.	6,492,676	8,867,831	4,099,635	2,641,451	3,095,149
	$	757,054	930,401	577,887	626,915	824,761
Total	lb.	**45,655,574**	**63,460,743**	**46,992,721**	**36,671,660**	**34,113,875**
	$	**4,911,307**	**6,752,356**	**6,941,306**	**8,535,017**	**8,632,518**
Lard compounds, etc.—						
Norway	lb.	1,926,721	1,482,221	1,360,285	–	2,703,928
	$	180,870	151,929	244,069	–	728,050
United Kingdom	lb.	26,357,467	18,486,477	13,507,936	4,345,867	62,739,201
	$	2,296,659	1,811,903	1,947,989	995,934	15,795,065
Cuba	lb.	19,046,472	11,895,200	14,164,676	8,608,423	8,611,137
	$	1,540,085	1,141,470	2,203,477	2,054,469	2,333,358
Panama	lb.	1,440,669	2,203,495	2,190,320	353,087	414,197
	$	119,953	218,141	304,051	84,090	112,630
Hayti	lb.	1,215,408	1,811,814	1,498,965	223,780	1,603,608
	$	121,542	208,848	246,101	59,773	432,763
Philippine Islands	lb.	2,423,734	1,583,880	375,925	257,099	247,033
	$	221,503	151,177	60,326	68,975	69,380
Mexico	lb.	3,772,943	4,597,585	6,803,487	6,886,888	4,620,050
	$	318,489	417,006	1,011,201	1,654,381	1,230,234
Belgium	lb.	298,945	–	5,809,610	14,379,164	22,644,891
	$	27,963	–	723,877	3,347,502	5,300,526
Gibraltar	lb.	49,090	8,400	2,810	–	9,319,915
	$	4,439	1,246	408	–	2,318,564
British West Indies	lb.	3,556,351	3,380,556	3,863,594	2,187,574	2,727,296
	$	314,655	326,388	558,138	536,632	708,582
Other countries	lb.	9,892,814	7,393,683	6,721,885	6,735,528	9,331,694
	$	899,594	719,326	970,207	1,456,780	2,576,733
Total	lb.	**69,980,614**	**52,843,311**	**56,359,493**	**43,977,410**	**124,962,950**
	$	**6,045,752**	**5,147,434**	**8,269,844**	**10,258,536**	**31,605,885**
Mutton—						
United Kingdom	lb.	898,235	2,109,031	177,443	87,744	24,122
	$	96,042	259,993	25,739	22,967	8,697
Canada	lb.	2,545,320	2,925,052	2,449,497	1,368,497	2,594,402
	$	298,713	366,739	351,293	319,568	529,050
Other countries	lb.	433,858	518,835	568,636	174,574	390,640
	$	53,466	70,150	104,494	44,597	94,920
Total	lb.	**3,877,413**	**5,552,918**	**3,195,576**	**1,630,815**	**3,009,164**
	$	**448,221**	**696,882**	**481,526**	**387,132**	**632,667**
Poultry and game—						
United Kingdom	$	1,055,764	1,381,590	1,134,206	790,091	4,328,896
Canada	$	33,391	41,152	73,097	19,589	47,914
Other countries	$	98,616	138,656	120,045	125,368	183,468
Total	$	**1,187,771**	**1,561,398**	**1,327,348**	**935,048**	**4,560,278**

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919.—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Sausages, canned—						
France	lb.	345,848	1,989,735	622,725	86,272	1,409,553
	$	83,332	445,207	155,943	26,044	646,912
Italy	lb.	–	1,951,409	–	44,213	200
	$	–	383,090	–	14,131	110
United Kingdom	lb.	60,617	178,713	1,516,008	2,666,046	2,267,506
	$	9,000	24,430	358,971	719,574	740,076
Cuba	lb.	835,583	2,085,218	3,052,056	2,419,947	2,437,961
	$	122,284	317,924	549,803	686,926	662,910
Other countries	lb.	579,910	1,618,010	1,104,161	1,133,124	2,083,116
	$	93,110	99,215	251,603	370,524	711,936
Total	lb.	**1,821,958**	**6,823,085**	**6,294,950**	**6,349,602**	**8,198,336**
	$	**397,726**	**1,269,866**	**1,316,320**	**1,817,199**	**2,761,944**
Sausage, all other—						
Belgium	lb.	7,540	–	–	–	1,784,024
	$	905	–	–	–	737,628
France	lb.	2,023,239	4,540,163	5,785,905	3,619,171	7,744,982
	$	339,721	1,035,512	1,685,424	1,324,069	3,468,765
Canada	lb.	434,098	451,214	589,115	240,867	332,856
	$	95,235	95,879	145,835	87,707	133,052
Cuba	lb.	1,350,921	2,074,014	984,724	1,466,584	1,219,154
	$	208,326	335,394	210,430	491,042	475,983
Other countries	lb.	1,367,727	1,524,845	1,774,727	702,732	2,808,219
	$	201,474	265,446	399,821	222,555	1,096,422
Total	lb.	**5,183,525**	**8,590,236**	**9,134,471**	**6,029,354**	**13,889,285**
	$	**845,661**	**1,732,231**	**2,441,510**	**2,125,373**	**5,911,850**
Sausage casings—						
Belgium	lb.	14,873	–	–	–	1,177,174
	$	1,556	–	–	–	213,800
Canada	lb.	142,233	149,763	340,067	847,724	1,262,494
	$	41,966	51,260	190,317	572,294	450,205
Switzerland	lb.	14,796	18,989	–	85,704	630,394
	$	1,933	5,332	–	79,023	203,894
Denmark	lb.	8,972,528	1,236,063	14,960	–	2,195,758
	$	1,557,320	233,394	2,992	–	257,983
France	lb.	1,376,028	1,158,827	1,993,491	288,503	1,503,512
	$	297,144	240,301	557,465	121,226	505,763
Germany	lb.	580,531	–	–	–	4,484,173
	$	77,718	–	–	–	506,125
Netherlands	lb.	4,868,000	1,747,011	2,695	–	5,641,052
	$	558,719	271,118	1,291	–	659,067
Spain	lb.	1,807,159	1,941,600	1,605,435	704,830	2,410,091
	$	222,198	234,577	249,818	284,929	452,898
Sweden	lb.	7,822,402	2,342,442	27,500	–	912,238
	$	1,081,689	395,488	4,745	–	93,059
United Kingdom	lb.	2,549,180	1,211,261	590,871	1,040,290	3,396,378
	$	494,836	1,038,442	194,768	945,714	2,821,196
Australia	lb.	723,506	842,472	812,098	605,593	314,820
	$	171,475	208,435	311,170	373,456	267,091
New Zealand	lb.	265,925	293,262	279,388	186,783	141,889
	$	60,112	78,677	119,898	124,092	135,481

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919.—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Sausage casings —concluded.						
Other countries.....	lb.	1,681,390	767,203	451,555	277,894	407,055
	$	293,149	110,657	109,495	110,946	243,273
Total.....	lb.	**30,818,551**	**14,708,893**	**6,118,060**	**4,037,391**	**25,477,028**
	$	**4,859,815**	**2,867,681**	**1,741,959**	**2,611,680**	**6,809,834**
Stearine from animal fats—						
Belgium.....	lb.	43,108	21,727	–	–	2,111,081
	$	2,500	3,476	–	–	278,537
Denmark.....	lb.	27,285	–	568,202	–	1,413,474
	$	2,462	–	89,614	–	287,634
France.....	lb.	755,015	427,344	1,549,911	63,791	3,007,986
	$	77,573	41,710	215,817	13,893	540,507
Netherlands.....	lb.	1,804,523	2,890,201	77,571	–	3,197,373
	$	175,164	304,163	9,622	–	612,331
United Kingdom...	lb.	2,727,592	1,725,922	1,755,909	866,448	3,907,895
	$	249,811	196,239	242,192	173,048	810,694
Canada.....	lb.	3,060,000	1,638,244	2,349,021	2,917,406	1,020,773
	$	277,935	164,345	317,582	542,470	209,825
Cuba.....	lb.	498,218	1,553,678	1,639,684	1,766,199	1,213,865
	$	48,697	178,350	241,110	380,005	254,002
Other countries....	lb.	2,533,166	4,805,131	4,996,059	4,936,397	4,982,277
	$	249,523	573,378	682,380	1,181,744	1,177,621
Total.....	lb.	**11,457,907**	**13,062,247**	**12,936,357**	**10,550,241**	**20,854,724**
	$	**1,083,665**	**1,461,661**	**1,798,317**	**2,291,160**	**4,171,151**
All other meat products, canned—						
Belgium.....	$	16,341	6,582	–	17,265	578,720
France.....	$	20,160	214,802	691,438	1,531,396	1,944,271
Italy.....	$	1,012,509	1,101,928	58,370	2,943,356	1,118,294
United Kingdom...	$	650,230	920,183	2,531,862	3,557,096	7,720,010
Canada.....	$	95,702	98,677	399,203	112,137	187,920
Other countries.....	$	397,522	492,833	639,779	657,887	1,392,454
Total.....	$	**2,192,464**	**2,835,005**	**4,320,652**	**8,819,996**	**12,950,669**
All other meat products—						
France.....	$	309,868	195,668	197,287	1,432,273	1,598,498
Italy.....	$	172,267	311,235	35,081	313,274	1,410,235
United Kingdom...	$	1,164,466	3,171,417	2,124,183	3,455,205	4,104,343
Canada.....	$	108,005	194,357	702,151	388,410	526,817
Panama.....	$	87,076	149,570	74,188	60,707	126,500
Belgium.....	$	200	352,928	–	10,166	385,749
Denmark.....	$	17,794	110,047	7,365	–	221,668
Germany.....	$	3,500	–	–	–	218,764
Gibraltar.....	$	16,223	42,104	51,306	–	399,903
Netherlands.....	$	114,342	11	6,159	–	424,472
Sweden.....	$	12,992	13,264	–	–	981,141
Other countries.....	$	406,109	543,261	762,852	1,283,657	1,244,522
Total.....	$	**2,412,842**	**5,083,862**	**3,960,572**	**6,943,692**	**11,642,612**

27.—Quantities of Values of Animal and Agricultural Products Exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918-1919.—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Butter—						
United Kingdom..	lb.	3,336,425	5,433,282	20,839,583	22,250,115	21,817,613
	$	747,531	1,441,094	6,705,608	9,105,373	10,682,229
Bermuda.....	lb.	87,872	262,046	325,829	144,626	52,693
	$	25,377	80,619	112,602	60,259	27,543
Canada.....	lb.	2,642,954	2,013,392	1,323,653	12,518	274,893
	$	641,108	503,696	425,314	5,110	160,802
Panama.....	lb.	559,809	621,527	573,580	422,334	471,812
	$	172,090	185,612	214,683	216,156	284,589
Hayti.....	lb.	293,981	426,200	443,430	423,530	364,410
	$	56,719	81,815	105,660	140,308	153,737
Mexico.....	lb.	138,066	167,395	558,369	313,615	429,608
	$	37,068	50,493	208,254	166,501	273,205
Netherlands.....	lb.	–	–	–	–	481,538
	$	–	–	–	–	250,492
Belgium.....	lb.	140	–	–	40,000	2,856,293
	$	21	–	–	27,800	1,481,416
Denmark.....	lb.	–	232,905	–	–	1,033,096
	$	–	59,934	–	–	505,546
France.....	lb.	–	141	88,802	79,948	778,154
	$	–	40	39,129	41,070	437,940
Norway.....	lb.	–	62,435	21,000	4,824	1,367,982
	$	–	19,819	5,000	2,787	629,119
Australia.....	lb.	1,223,269	1,641,080	34,000	–	–
	$	335,871	481,323	9,180	–	–
Italy.....	lb.	–	–	2,606	57,777	1,075,128
	$	–	–	1,202	28,481	569,918
Other countries.....	lb.	1,568,188	2,627,078	2,624,240	2,445,128	3,553,265
	$	376,695	685,660	922,538	1,075,108	2,047,910
Total.....	lb.	**9,850,704**	**13,487,481**	**26,835,092**	**26,194,415**	**34,556,485**
	$	**2,392,480**	**3,590,105**	**8,749,170**	**10,868,953**	**17,504,446**
Cheese—						
United Kingdom...	lb.	50,532,279	38,077,657	55,399,101	38,967,953	585,823
	$	7,684,586	6,318,598	12,820,197	8,815,236	163,578
Canada.....	lb.	2,809,243	2,566,944	6,247,702	247,127	282,958
	$	418,225	413,243	1,309,194	71,310	125,154
Panama.....	lb.	489,050	445,237	350,837	289,682	173,309
	$	84,961	83,518	79,822	96,679	59,843
Cuba.....	lb.	457,911	1,602,632	1,406,606	3,121,445	2,348,575
	$	83,297	297,495	357,204	964,198	814,423
Belgium.....	lb.	28,684	–	–	203,426	1,197,176
	$	4,495	–	–	64,133	446,562
Denmark.....	lb.	–	10	–	–	1,206,852
	$	–	2	–	–	415,318
France.....	lb.	–	–	4,136	1,847,880	639,407
	$	–	–	1,018	494,307	306,152
Norway.....	lb.	8,415	59,765	45,821	15,195	3,291,655
	$	1,375	10,883	9,513	4,131	1,241,567
Sweden.....	lb.	–	–	15,484	539	1,406,371
	$	–	–	3,953	191	586,525
Mexico.....	lb.	76,974	168,389	802,876	858,444	918,521
	$	14,080	31,349	217,070	293,712	344,351
Other countries.....	lb.	960,364	1,473,667	1,777,450	2,852,981	2,109,074
	$	172,065	275,001	442,062	931,369	846,104
Total.....	lb.	**55,362,917**	**44,394,301**	**66,050,013**	**48,404,672**	**14,159,721**
	$	**8,463,174**	**7,430,089**	**15,240,033**	**11,735,266**	**5,349,577**

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919.—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Milk, condensed—						
Canada	lb.	124,858	652,895	1,318,033	11,340,919	4,578,983
	$	10,196	48,406	128,942	1,567,823	661,453
Austria-Hungary	lb.	–	–	–	–	10,444,819
	$	–	–	–	–	1,416,445
Germany	lb.	200	–	–	–	13,068,494
	$	19	–	–	–	1,953,491
Gibraltar	lb.	900	1,351,216	929,583	9,552,897	39,467,731
	$	100	120,976	112,895	1,144,234	5,130,223
Italy	lb.	68	490	390,788	26,557,402	10,475,590
	$	5	44	39,647	4,038,680	1,526,549
Norway	lb.	700	–	108	530	8,625,216
	$	42	–	12	66	1,068,596
Sweden	lb.	–	12,150	–	1,654	10,233,562
	$	–	780	–	249	1,667,264
Switzerland	lb.	24	–	92,000	91,945	18,746,372
	$	3	–	10,950	13,253	2,408,537
British India	lb.	37,361	1,441,681	7,049,194	34,371,600	10,130,675
	$	2,588	101,746	587,150	4,808,363	1,212,213
Sts. Settlements	lb.	56,045	492,493	5,425,284	5,863,190	6,444,295
	$	4,000	46,628	631,972	947,741	908,881
Belgium	lb.	3,332,917	4,538,792	25,153,971	45,504,596	61,596,636
	$	281,763	318,873	1,847,909	6,353,820	9,329,764
China	lb.	2,496,544	3,079,288	4,495,800	2,369,049	5,555,679
	$	210,632	238,041	497,663	393,485	800,445
France	lb.	2,497	4,353,071	30,263,356	40,942,488	114,818,165
	$	171	315,491	3,580,696	5,075,594	16,903,612
Netherlands	lb.	2,565,298	2,374,184	12,850,724	–	11,821,267
	$	186,559	198,725	1,258,169	–	1,853,052
United Kingdom	lb.	4,037,502	85,058,739	91,330,504	268,879,340	420,928,450
	$	244,982	6,526,087	8,096,387	33,338,459	59,849,249
Panama	lb.	1,389,399	4,071,203	6,497,772	2,443,751	3,599,564
	$	103,860	342,482	698,625	328,054	511,248
Mexico	lb.	767,122	1,499,279	4,526,742	4,142,818	2,946,455
	$	62,295	118,658	531,981	606,804	436,636
Cuba	lb.	8,391,430	27,678,974	30,723,758	31,759,473	33,461,993
	$	765,408	2,426,046	3,164,657	4,893,689	4,899,391
Hong Kong	lb.	873,847	2,608,797	5,801,270	4,937,745	2,269,288
	$	74,595	222,916	576,708	866,856	333,906
Japan	lb.	2,738,192	4,749,560	4,221,372	3,735,838	4,123,127
	$	318,748	417,827	472,271	634,137	647,936
Philippine Islands	lb.	2,531,824	2,587,328	7,729,034	8,039,055	14,085,937
	$	192,294	184,778	692,169	1,102,047	1,892,725
Other countries	lb.	7,888,889	13,027,480	20,341,938	50,605,464	45,443,116
	$	608,382	1,084,448	2,207,838	6,711,543	6,481,721
Total	lb.	**37,235,627**	**159,577,620**	**259,141,231**	**551,139,754**	**852,865,414**
	$	**3,066,642**	**12,712,952**	**25,136,641**	**72,824,897**	**121,893,337**
Milk, all other, including cream, **total**	$	**343,583**	**524,426**	**253,629**	**528,607**	**1,729,884**
Oil cake and oil-cake meal, linseed and flax seed[1]—						
Canada	lb.	545,460	1,325,840	6,384,269	29,597,736	4,897,344
	$	8,308	23,035	125,749	768,449	145,992
Norway	lb.	845,460	1,402,658	8,834,584	30,797,280	–
	$	14,796	28,053	177,538	769,258	–

[1]Oil cake and oil-cake meal only in 1918 and 1919.

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the years ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919.—con.

Exports by Countries.		June 30.			December 31.	
		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Oil cake and oil-cake meal, linseed and flax seed—con.[1]						
Sweden	lb.	6,306,418	2,101,271	60,500	–	20,249,230
	$	124,309	40,287	1,018	–	559,192
Belgium	lb.	26,931,718	–	–	–	80,622,811
	$	414,301	–	–	–	2,876,246
Denmark	lb.	24,522,440	157,552,771	130,434,093	–	46,023,678
	$	426,023	2,915,634	2,352,952	–	1,589,583
France	lb.	1,375,773	13,100	4,408,251	–	263,503
	$	20,945	273	93,420	–	5,951
Netherlands	lb.	431,248,843	445,707,867	292,984,477	–	104,614,268
	$	7,499,917	8,334,952	5,596,874	–	3,832,858
United Kingdom	lb.	22,829,656	25,532,292	86,400,787	15,422,381	84,678,808
	$	351,591	444,333	1,737,283	423,494	3,087,412
Other countries	lb.	10,188,666	7,280,397	7,477,433	10,136,985	12,401,841
	$	187,871	148,562	167,676	288,070	405,997
Total	lb.	**524,794,434**	**640,916,196**	**536,984,394**	**85,954,382**	**353,751,483**
	$	**9,048,061**	**11,935,129**	**10,252,510**	**2,249,271**	**12,503,231**
Seed grass—clover—						
United Kingdom	lb.	3,121,355	1,984,648	2,168,921	3,324,689	3,564,730
	$	552,928	325,420	390,773	1,019,593	1,576,313
Denmark	lb.	955,389	95,263	534,913	–	2,170,528
	$	128,646	16,017	101,855	–	696,693
Canada	lb.	5,598,542	4,801,731	1,918,005	2,223,744	1,734,139
	$	869,481	916,162	361,772	696,605	791,018
Other countries	lb.	74,778	234,578	1,265,054	437,093	474,352
	$	12,249	37,345	238,115	119,926	142,292
Total	lb.	**9,750,064**	**7,116,220**	**5,886,893**	**5,985,526**	**7,943,749**
	$	**1,563,394**	**1,294,944**	**1,092,515**	**1,836,124**	**3,206,316**
Seeds, grass—timothy—						
Denmark	lb.	3,155,180	1,097,165	493,405	348,900	2,019,380
	$	235,982	76,729	42,408	29,549	272,470
Norway	lb.	–	38,650	–	394,760	1,379,265
	$	–	3,106	–	43,240	168,406
United Kingdom	lb.	1,799,463	1,261,112	3,020,241	1,118,961	2,061,849
	$	99,112	87,981	194,895	119,732	253,751
Canada	lb.	11,553,700	10,935,730	11,196,094	6,280,498	7,489,175
	$	770,625	847,692	666,328	638,271	892,071
Other countries	lb.	824,801	277,600	430,173	421,265	396,689
	$	47,347	22,793	34,189	50,362	46,573
Total	lb.	**17,333,134**	**13,610,257**	**15,139,913**	**8,564,384**	**13,346,358**
	$	**1,153,066**	**1,038,301**	**937,820**	**881,154**	**1,633,271**
Other grass seeds—						
United Kingdom	lb.	1,382,302	853,681	1,159,988	890,771	1,856,228
	$	166,667	109,301	128,079	225,301	299,750
Canada	lb.	1,355,794	1,919,804	2,282,433	1,488,335	1,567,318
	$	111,987	192,425	194,148	185,385	207,242
Other countries	lb.	1,604,830	839,541	2,223,626	573,087	1,016,944
	$	172,941	100,199	378,874	132,018	210,110
Total	lb.	**4,342,926**	**3,613,026**	**5,666,047**	**2,952,193**	**4,440,490**
	$	**451,595**	**401,925**	**701,101**	**542,704**	**717,102**

[1] Oil cake and oil-cake meal only in 1918 and 1919.

27.—Quantities and Values of Animal and Agricultural Products exported from the United States to Principal Countries for the year ended June 30, 1915-1917, and for the calendar years 1918 and 1919.—concluded.

Exports by Countries.	June 30.			December 31.	
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Potatoes—					
Canada.....bush.	488,587	230,115	574,190	781,574	610,622
$	381,777	160,247	610,648	766,915	885,550
Panama.....bush.	164,208	280,725	154,268	76,287	60,647
$	142,284	233,653	290,946	122,819	119,099
Mexico.....bush.	68,247	104,776	179,731	352,274	315,523
$	63,011	102,788	335,423	453,441	470,143
Cuba.....bush.	1,878,358	2,324,882	1,278,148	2,396,550	2,325,097
$	1,278,336	2,143,545	1,815,705	4,113,877	4,394,344
Argentina.....bush.	119,218	472,983	6,750	2,970	2,200
$	124,022	339,391	13,475	5,740	5,000
Brazil.....bush.	128,914	182,277	69,789	10,994	238,723
$	117,226	158,956	125,329	21,868	53,409
Other countries....bush.	287,942	422,002	226,125	232,538	304,510
$	239,075	347,160	322,853	349,689	547,658
Total.....bush.	**3,135,474**	**4,017,760**	**2,489,001**	**3,853,187**	**3,642,322**
$	**2,345,731**	**3,485,740**	**3,514,379**	**5,834,349**	**6,475,203**
Vegetables, canned—					
France..... $	9,280	35,031	51,523	6,324,482	838,600
United Kingdom... $	662,884	1,055,983	1,667,265	3,463,795	5,449,395
Canada..... $	342,621	333,664	1,214,766	896,211	1,713,022
Panama..... $	97,413	123,288	228,845	53,821	111,829
Cuba..... $	85,057	211,960	424,483	217,511	1,024,804
Australia..... $	90,282	120,542	106,353	254,693	107,736
Philippine Islands.. $	127,400	115,409	100,984	174,418	217,624
Other countries..... $	483,903	533,817	970,917	1,034,588	1,892,381
Total..... $	**1,898,840**	**2,529,694**	**4,765,136**	**12,419,519**	**11,355,391**
Vegetables—					
Beans and dried peas—					
Belgium.....bush.	284,343	183,072	346,766	1,521,854	242,796
$	755,027	563,027	1,418,374	9,013,291	1,309,778
France.....bush.	43,632	59,772	13,750	280,394	1,055,506
$	115,070	172,277	71,161	1,636,781	5,973,316
Gibraltar.....bush.	–	1,329	–	40	199,801
$	–	5,296	–	205	1,126,487
Italy.....bush.	65	2	–	82,676	166,393
$	219	6	–	491,195	957,693
Norway.....bush.	22,409	80,082	66,787	5,369	86,086
$	71,418	275,402	298,241	32,643	425,280
Netherlands.....bush.	228,567	782	246,920	–	8,008
$	640,087	2,582	1,178,657	–	25,244
United Kingdom bush.	44,212	55,849	331,850	69,277	1,573,241
$	136,839	185,270	1,509,394	422,317	8,454,529
Canada.....bush.	37,738	292,565	531,972	57,859	68,719
$	94,205	914,679	2,926,035	349,910	336,762
Cuba.....bush.	274,876	625,628	450,603	534,521	541,758
$	976,074	2,342,520	2,186,218	3,035,365	2,414,582
Other countries..bush.	278,439	461,302	176,295	169,316	329,218
$	849,587	1,453,139	839,662	934,027	1,606,577
Total.....bush.	**1,214,281**	**1,760,383**	**2,164,943**	**2,721,306**	**4,271,526**
$	**3,638,526**	**5,914,198**	**10,427,742**	**15,915,734**	**22,630,248**

GRAIN STATISTICS.

A description of the arrangements for the storage, inspection, grading and shipment of Canadian grain has been given in previous issues of the Year Book (see pp. 454-457 of the edition of 1914). Tables **28** to **32** give the principal grain statistics for a series of years. For the year 1919-20 the total storage capacity of the 3,855 grain elevators in Canada was 231,213,620 bushels, these figures representing an increase from a total of 523 elevators and warehouses with a capacity of 18,329,352 bushels in 1900-01. Under the Canada Grain Act, 1912, the Dominion Government has power itself to erect and operate terminal grain elevators. Five such elevators are already in operation, and are situated respectively at Port Arthur (Ont.), Saskatoon (Sask.), Moosejaw (Sask.), Calgary (Alberta) and Vancouver (B.C.).

Table **28** shows, for the crop years 1901 to 1920, the number of railway stations at which elevators are placed, the number of elevators and warehouses and their total storage capacity, the figures being given by provinces for the country elevators of the West, and by description of elevators for the rest of the country. Tables **29** and **30** give statistics of the inspection of grain for the fiscal years 1919, 1920 and 1921, and Tables **31** and **32** of the shipment of grain by vessel and rail for 1919 and 1920.

28.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the crop years 1901-1921.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN MANITOBA.

Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.	Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.
	No.	No.	No.	Bushels.		No.	No.	No.	Bushels.
1901..	167	333	76	10,323,272	1912.	336	705	10	22,410,500
1902..	180	427	69	12,255,000	1913.	338	698	10	22,253,150
1903..	216	558	59	16,121,400	1914.	346	689	6	21,690,000
1904..	234	651	46	19,297,000	1915.	348	678	8	22,045,500
1905..	247	669	33	19,557,630	1916.	348	682	6	22,113,000
1906..	271	699	33	20,656,100	1917.	352	672	–	21,250,000
1907..	275	685	32	20,502,200	1918.	366	690	–	21,825,000
1908..	282	685	20	21,015,600	1919.	371	702	–	22,926,300
1909..	300	678	13	20,558,500.	1920.	379	695	–	23,024,500
1910..	312	696	11	21,624,500	1921.	380	692	–	22,073,600
1911..	329	707	12	21,813,800					

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

1901..	50	88	21	2,436,080	1904.	86	261	18	7,917,000
1902..	60	111	18	3,194,000	1905.	109	298	13	8,934,000
1903..	66	176	23	5,105,000					

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

1906..	113	307	15	8,951,060	1914.	647	1,465	5	42,995,000
1907..	161	452	10	12,989,500	1915.	653	1,619	5	48,074,500
1908..	176	508	8	14,666,500	1916.	710	1,782	1	52,943,000
1909..	254	615	14	17,924,500	1917.	732	1,945	–	58,625,000
1910..	330	835	9	24,314,500	1918.	752	2,117	–	64,384,200
1911..	374	904	5	26,465,000	1919.	753	2,160	–	67,331,664
1912..	430	1,007	5	29,314,000	1920.	753	2,165	–	68,058,470
1913..	513	1,246	6	36,503,000	1921.	767	2,184	–	68,867,020

28.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the crop years 1901-1921—con.

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN ALBERTA.

Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.	Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.
	No.	No.	No.	Bushels.		No.	No.	No.	Bushels.
1906..	27	43	2	1,715,500	1914.	195	397	11	14,793,000
1907..	49	71	10	2,785,500	1915.	219	449	14	16,089,000
1908..	59	109	6	3,818,900	1916.	249	525	11	18,807,000
1909..	72	120	14	4,386,400	1917.	285	670	–	23,106,000
1910..	121	229	17	8,080,400	1918.	304	808	–	28,833,000
1911..	130	249	13	8,764,500	1919.	314	830	–	32,148,000
1912..	142	279	14	9,863,000	1920.	334	853	–	33,462,000
1913..	168	321	19	11,565,500	1921.	350	897	–	35,716,000

COUNTRY ELEVATORS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1907..	2	3	–	320,000	1915.	5	7	1	440,000
1908..	4	3	2	276,000	1916.	5	6	1	459,000
1909..	3	3	–	168,000	1917.	6	9	–	527,000
1910..	6	6	1	441,000	1918.	6	10	–	548,000
1911..	7	6	2	444,000	1919.	8	13	–	613,000
1912..	7	6	2	487,000	1920.	7	13	–	561,000
1913..	6	7	2	562,000	1921.	7	12	–	517,000
1914..	6	7	2	562,000					

TOTALS OF COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

1901..	217	421	97	12,759,352	1912.	915	1,997	31	62,074,500
1902..	240	538	87	15,449,000	1913.	1,025	2,272	37	70,883,650
1903..	282	734	82	21,226,400	1914.	1,194	2,558	24	80,040,000
1904..	320	912	64	27,214,000	1915.	1,225	2,753	28	86,649,000
1905..	356	967	46	28,491,630	1916.	1,312	2,995	19	94,322,000
1906..	411	1,049	50	31,323,200	1917.	1,375	3,296	–	103,508,000
1907..	487	1,212	52	36,597,200	1918.	1,428	3,625	–	115,600,200
1908..	521	1,305	36	39,777,000	1919.	1,446	3,705	–	123,018,964
1909..	629	1,416	41	43,037,400	1920.	1,473	3,726	–	125,105,970
1910..	769	1,766	38	54,460,400	1921.	1,504	3,785	–	127,173,620
1911..	840	1,866	32	57,487,300					

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS.

1913–14.	1	1	–	1,000,000	1917–18	(5)	5	–	11,500,000
1914–15.	3	3	–	8,000,000	1918–19	5	5	–	11,500,000
1915–16.	(1)	4	–	10,500,000	1919–20	5	5	–	11,500,000
1916–17.	(1)	4	–	10,500,000	1920–21	5	5	–	11,500,000

INTERIOR HOSPITAL ELEVATORS.

1913–14.	(3)	5	–	680,000	1917–18	(4)	5	–	505,000
1914–15.	(3)	6	–	805,000	1918–19	5	5	–	460,000
1915–16.	(3)	7	–	825,000	1919–20	5	5	–	485,000
1916–17.	(3)	6	–	805,000	1920–21	5	6	–	585,000

BRITISH COLUMBIA TERMINAL AND PUBLIC ELEVATORS.

1915–16.	(1)	2	–	1,266,000	1918–19	(1)	2	–	1,266,000
1916–17.	(1)	2	–	1,266,000	1919–20	1	2	–	1,266,000
1917–18.	(1)	2	–	1,266,000	1920–21	1	1	–	1,250,000

28.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the crop years 1901-1921—concluded.

ONTARIO TERMINAL ELEVATORS.

Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.	Year.	Stations.	Elevators.	Warehouses.	Capacity.
	No.	No.	No.	Bushels.		No.	No.	No.	Bushels.
1901..	2	5	–	5,570,000	1912.	4	15	–	25,700,400
1902..	3	6	–	7,100,000	1913[1]	4	20	–	28,380,000
1903..	3	6	–	8,580,000	1914[1]	4	23	–	41,455,000
1904..	3	7	–	13,422,000	1915[1]	4	25	–	42,180,000
1905..	3	10	–	17,912,000	1916[1]	4	25	–	43,085,000
1906..	3	9	–	18,580,000	1917[1]	4	26	–	45,325,000
1907..	3	8	–	18,075,000	1918[1]	4	29	–	49,370,000
1908..	3	10	–	17,058,700	1919[1]	4	31	–	51,405,000
1909..	3	10	–	18,852,700	1920[1]	4	30	–	52,255,000
1910..	3	13	–	21,740,700	1921[1]	4	30	–	54,685,000
1911..	4	15	–	25,700,400					

ONTARIO MILLING ELEVATORS.

1906..	1	1	–	550,000	1914.	2	3	–	1,700,000
1907..	1	1	–	550,000	1915.	2	3	–	1,700,000
1908..	2	3	–	1,700,000	1916.	2	3	–	1,700,000
1909..	1	2	–	1,300,000	1917.	2	3	–	1,700,000
1910..	2	3	–	1,700,000	1918.	2	3	–	1,700,000
1911..	2	3	–	1,700,000	1919.	2	3	–	1,800,000
1912..	2	3	–	1,700,000	1920.	2	4	–	1,840,000
1913..	3	3	–	1,700,000	1921.	2	4	–	1,840,000

ONTARIO COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

1911..	–	1	–	40,000	1917.	–	1	–	40,000
1912..	–	1	–	40,000	1918.	–	1	–	40,000
1913..	–	1	–	40,000	1919.	–	1	–	40,000
1914..	–	1	–	40,000	1920.	–	–	–	–
1915..	–	1	–	40,000	1921.	–	–	–	–
1916..	–	1	–	40,000					

PUBLIC ELEVATORS.

1909..	14	18	–	14,826,000	1916.	15	22	–	29,250,000
1910..	14	20	–	16,365,000	1917.	16	22	–	30,700,000
1911..	17	24	–	20,535,000	1918.	17	24	–	31,610,000
1912..	16	21	–	19,135,000	1919.	17	25	–	31,790,000
1913..	17	23	–	25,220,900	1920.	17	25	–	33,805,000
1914..	16	22	–	29,850,000	1921.	17	24	–	34,180,000
1915..	15	22	–	29,250,000					

GRAND TOTAL OF CANADIAN ELEVATORS.

1901..	219	426	97	18,329,352	1912[2]	937	2,037	31	108,649,900
1902..	243	544	87	22,549,000	1913[2]	1,049	2,319	37	127,224,550
1903..	285	740	82	29,806,400	1914[2]	1,220	2,613	24	154,765,000
1904..	323	919	64	40,636,000	1915[2]	1,252	2,813	28	168,624,000
1905..	359	977	46	46,403,630	1916.	1,338	3,059	19	180,988,000
1906..	415	1,059	50	50,453,200	1917.	1,402	3,360	–	193,844,000
1907..	491	1,221	52	55,222,200	1918.	1,461	3,694	–	211,591,200
1908..	526	1,318	36	58,535,700	1919.	1,480	3,777	–	221,279,964
1909[2].	647	1,446	41	78,016,100	1920.	1,507	3,797	–	226,256,970
1910[2].	788	1,802	38	94,266,100	1921.	1,538	3,855	–	231,213,620
1911[2].	863	1,909	32	105,462,700					

[1]Including Hospital Elevators. [2]Including Public Elevators in the Eastern Inspection Division.

NOTE.—The present average capacity of railways car for the carriage of grain is for Wheat 1,250, Oats 2,000, Barley 1,400, Flax 1,075 and Rye 1,250 bushels for the crop of 1920.

29.—Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years 1919-1921.

Grades of Grain.	1919.		1920.		1921.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush	Bush	Bush.
Wheat, Spring—						
Man. No. 1 Hard	–	714,000	–	178,850	–	160,000
Northern No. 1...	98,959	51,423,600	–	41,717,375	–	71,487,500
" No. 2...	201,289	21,534,000	–	26,452,650	–	42,891,250
" No. 3...	13,000	19,188,000	–	19,226,375	–	42,192,500
" No. 4...	–	12,135,600	–	3,591,700	–	8,907,500
" No. 5...	–	6,477,600	–	1,470,000	–	1,927,500
" No. 6...	–	4,201,200	–	923,650	–	535,000
Feed	–	1,095,600	–	401,800	–	147,500
Rejected Smutty—						
No. 1	–	931,200	–	467,950	–	538,750
No. 2	24,079	2,194,800	–	–	–	–
No grade	41,185	4,645,200	–	16,509,325	–	11,401,250
Condemned	–	42,000	–	94,325	–	53,750
No established grade	–	24,000	–	4,900	–	10,000
Commercial grades—						
No. 1	88,604	–	2,000	–	446,306	33,750
No. 2	–	–	1,200	–	75,786	–
No. 4	–	–	–	51,450	–	–
No. 5	–	–	–	17,150	–	–
No. 6	–	–	–	7,350	–	–
No. 1 Spring	–	–	70,152	–	14,121	–
No. 2 "	–	–	107,996	–	136,221	–
No. 3 "	–	–	11,421	–	37,214	–
Rejected	–	–	6,460	–	6,302	–
No grade	–	–	8,500	–	3,000	–
Goose No. 1	–	–	–	9,800	–	–
" No. 2	7,000	3,600	135,485	1,225	3,900	–
" No. 3	86,782	7,200	17,913	–	4,200	–
Rejected	30,643	–	7,000	–	1,000	–
Rejected	13,000	–	–	4,485,950	–	3,830,000
No. 1 Durum	–	112,800	–	15,925	–	52,500
No. 2 "	–	57,600	–	37,975	–	90,000
No. 3 "	–	9,600	–	18,375	–	118,750
No. 4 "	–	–	–	–	–	3,750
U.S. Durum—						
Amber No. 2	–	–	–	–	2,798,583	–
Mixed No. 2	–	–	–	–	3,963,062	–
" No. 3	–	–	–	–	160,647	–
No. 4 Special	–	–	–	3,884,475	–	686,250
No. 5 "	–	–	–	937,125	–	127,500
No. 6 "	–	–	–	215,600	–	30,000
No grade	1,000	–	–	–	–	–
Feed	–	–	–	–	–	–
No est. grade	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other grade	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Spring Wheat	**605,541**	**124,797,600**	**368,127**	**120,721,300**	**7,650,342**	**185,225,000**
Wheat, Winter—						
U.S. Hard Winter						
No. 1	–	–	–	–	794,614	–
No. 2	–	–	31,536	–	749,760	–
No. 3	–	–	–	–	79,306	–
White Winter—						
No. 1	–	–	6,397	–	34,501	–
No. 2	47,171	–	33,100	–	452,636	–
No. 3	6,523	–	18,100	–	38,975	–

29.—Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years 1919-1921—con.

Grades of Grain.	1919.		1920.		1921.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division	Western Division.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
White Winter—con.						
Rejected	6,400	–	3,000	–	14,258	–
No grade	10,018	1,225	–	–	9,461	–
Mixed Winter—						
No. 1	–	–	1,100	–	7,497	–
No. 2	28,727	–	43,000	–	439,624	–
No. 3	18,000	–	28,416	–	135,006	–
No. 4	–	–	–	–	4,635	–
No grade	6,000	–	2,500	–	48,641	–
Rejected	20,709	–	19,800	–	45,142	–
U.S. No. 1	–	–	–	–	8,115	–
Alberta Red Winter—						
No. 1	1,000	9,725	–	18,375	4,560	83,750
No. 2	4,114	25,575	13,828	14,700	184,098	23,750
No. 3	1,000	13,100	28,644	3,675	77,186	2,500
No. 4	–	–	–	–	2,200	–
U.S. No. 1 Red Winter	–	–	–	–	249,804	–
U.S. No. 2 Red Winter	–	2,300	–	–	1,104,864	–
Rejected	1,000	–	11,000	–	38,794	–
Smutty	–	–	–	–	–	1,250
No grade	2,000	–	2,000	–	4,138	2,500
Alberta White Winter—						
No. 2	–	–	–	26,950	–	–
No. 3	–	–	–	4,900	–	–
No. 4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rejected	–	–	–	–	–	–
No grade	–	–	–	1,225	–	–
Commercial grades—						
W.W	–	–	5,100	–	14,061	–
No. 1 M.W	–	–	11,865	–	2,200	–
No. 2 M.W	–	–	3,200	–	–	–
No. 1 R.W	–	–	5,000	–	–	–
No. 2 R.W	–	–	1,200	–	14,554	–
Total Winter Wheat	**152,662**	**51,925**	**268,786**	**69,825**	**4,558,630**	**113,750**
Total Spring and Winter Wheat	**758,203**	**124,849,525**	**636,913**	**120,791,125**	**12,208,972**	**185,338,750**
Indian Corn—						
No. 1 American	–	–	–	–	1,500	–
No. 2 American	5,570	–	290,872	–	16,222	–
No. 3 American	111,482	–	171,762	–	184,445	–
Rejected	171,156	–	1,100	–	14,410	–
American, other	304,132	–	8,674	–	56,188	–
Argentine corn	–	–	–	–	42,055	–
Total Corn	**592,340**	–	**472,408**	**7,000**	**314,820**	**2,000**
Oats—						
Extra No. 1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 1	1,600	292,000	–	25,350	–	2,000
No. 2	792,778	5,052,000	94,343	8,796,450	375,315	92,000

29.– Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years 1919-1921—concluded.

Grades of Grain.	1919.		1920.		1921.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Oats—con.						
No. 3	1,794,656	4,438,000	285,512	10,315,500	1,411,206	13,170,000
No. 4	317,784	–	41,250	–	294,069	13,818,000
U.S. Rejected	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feed extra No. 1	–	6,410,000	–	5,682,300	–	4,558,000
Feed No. 1	–	7,508,000	–	7,174,050	–	6,340,000
Feed No. 2	–	6,724,000	–	7,092,150	–	6,266,000
Rejected	435,142	1,576,000	137,618	1,604,850	215,071	1,304,000
No grade	96,212	3,320,000	6,750	17,364,750	130,792	18,912,000
Condemned	–	116,000	–	25,350	–	22,000
Mixed	–	718,000	–	1,296,750	–	1,176,000
Spelts	–	–	–	1,950	–	2,000
U.S. No. 2	–	–	65,755	–	–	–
U.S. No. 3	–	–	32,416	–	–	–
U.S. No. 3 clipped	–	–	13,632	–	–	–
Total Oats	**3,138,172**	**36,151,000**	**677,276**	**59,379,150**	**2,126,453**	**65,662,000**
Buckwheat—						
No. 1	1,400	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2	222,542	–	40,770	–	141,014	–
No. 3	20,307	–	2,511	–	7,450	–
No grade	6,000	–	35,263	–	19,173	–
Rejected	105,715	–	42,851	–	5,631	–
Total	**355,964**	–	**121,395**	**2,000**	**173,268**	–
Barley—						
No. 1	1,545	–	1,250	–	–	–
No. 2	106,086	–	214,193	–	1,250	–
No. 3, extra	668,384	10,400	688,875	25,650	145,531	99,400
No. 3	578,442	3,616,600	414,802	5,451,300	358,309	5,026,000
No. 4	62,035	2,776,800	55,399	3,809,700	110,380	3,034,000
Feed	–	660,400	–	1,672,650	–	1,313,200
Rejected	72,575	932,700	31,466	1,166,400	86,557	1,029,000
No grade	11,400	1,428,700	3,800	3,518,100	–	3,085,600
Condemned	–	–	–	–	–	9,800
Smutty	–	–	–	–	–	8,400
U.S. No. 1	–	171,000	–	–	91,430	–
U.S. No. 3	–	–	–	–	49,999	–
Total	**1,500,467**	**9,596,600**	**1,409,785**	**15,643,800**	**843,456**	**13,665,400**
Rye, all grades	195,750	1,020,000	414,510	2,172,350	1,387,493	2,967,500
U.S. Rye	–	–	677,892	–	4,572,841	–
Flaxseed—						
No. 1 N.W.C	14,086	2,295,200	–	1,801,000	–	3,146,525
No. 1 M	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2 C.W	–	505,600	–	295,000	–	712,725
No. 3 C.W	231	174,700	–	83,000	–	522,450
No grade	–	57,400	–	124,000	–	232,200
Rejected	34	41,000	–	32,000	–	422,475
Condemned	–	2,000	–	–	–	–
Total	**14,351**	**3,075,900**	–	**2,335,000**	–	**5,036,375**
Peas, all grades	11,729	–	29,888	–	3,000	–
Screenings	–	–	–	669,000	–	455,000

30.—Quantities of Grain Inspected during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1914-1921.

Grain.	Eastern Division.					Western Division.	Grand Total.
	Kingston.	Peterboro	Toronto.	Montreal.	Total.		
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat.1914	1,000	40,968	104,590	128,000	274,558	154,995,750	155,270,308
1915	–	38,402	139,702	2,628,670	2,806,774	107,916,750	110,723,524
1916	–	–	376,777	1,412,246	1,789,023	251,277,000	253,066,023
1917	–	–	423,871	209,168	632,039	192,070,700	192,702,739
1918	–	–	281,704	448,414	730,118	193,538,100	194,268,218
1919	–	–	386,814	371,389	758,203	124,849,525	125,607,728
1920	–	–	403,135	233,778	636,913	120,791,125	121,428,038
1921	–	–	2,087,539	10,121,433	12,208,972	185,338,750	197,547,722
Corn...1914	–	–	21,130	72,990	94,120	–	94,120
1915	–	–	16,405	111,501	127,906	–	127,906
1916	–	–	18,252	112,321	130,573	–	130,573
1917	–	–	–	1,286,779	1,286,779	–	1,286,779
1918	–	–	1,676	743,349	745,025	–	745,025
1919	–	–	–	592,340	592,340	–	592,340
1920	–	–	–	472,408	472,408	7,000	479,408
1921	–	–	–	314,820	314,820	2,000	316,820
Oats...1914	–	62,200	543,657	73,582	679,439	73,035,300	73,714,739
1915	–	109,388	933,680	1,706,349	2,749,417	35,837,800	38,587,217
1916	–	–	1,376,546	1,723,966	3,100,512	68,649,000	71,749,512
1917	–	–	445,031	449,268	894,299	95,159,750	96,054,049
1918	–	–	459,802	427,900	887,702	79,409,850	80,297,552
1919	–	–	1,537,863	1,900,309	3,438,172	36,154,000	39,592,172
1920	–	–	344,289	332,987	677,276	59,379,450	60,056,726
1921	–	–	643,412	1,783,041	2,426,453	65,662,000	68,088,453
Buck-wheat.1914	–	62,771	72,730	4,108	139,609	–	139,609
1915	–	23,760	284,324	28,008	336,092	–	336,092
1916	–	–	339,747	127,508	467,255	–	467,255
1917	–	–	77,802	37,737	115,539	–	115,539
1918	–	–	71,652	54,386	126,038	–	126,038
1919	–	–	293,914	62,050	355,964	–	355,964
1920	–	–	82,863	38,532	121,395	2,000	123,395
1921	–	–	145,506	27,762	173,268	–	173,268
Barley 1914	–	–	125,812	9,297	135,109	15,944,500	16,079,609
1915	–	1,100	230,122	24,146	255,368	4,953,000	5,208,368
1916	–	–	322,367	30,220	352,587	9,574,100	9,926,687
1917	–	–	134,691	10,927	145,618	10,627,500	10,773,118
1918	–	–	319,592	165,927	485,519	10,743,200	11,228,719
1919	–	–	727,047	773,420	1,500,467	9,596,600	11,097,067
1920	–	–	557,842	851,943	1,409,785	15,643,800	17,053,585
1921	–	–	237,868	605,588	843,456	13,655,400	14,508,856
Rye...1914	–	11,857	4,980	162,900	179,737	72,000	251,737
1915	–	4,854	144,765	97,178	246,797	123,000	369,797
1916	–	–	374,782	179,157	553,939	116,000	669,939
1917	–	–	251,592	691,448	943,040	190,000	1,133,040
1918	–	–	218,994	389,133	608,127	478,000	1,086,127
1919	–	–	162,461	33,289	195,750	1,020,000	1,215,750
1920	–	–	163,395	929,007	1,092,402	2,172,350	3,264,752
1921	–	–	333,318	5,627,016	5,960,334	2,967,500	8,927,834
Flax-seed..1914	–	–	–	–	–	18,432,750	18,432,750
1915	–	–	–	–	–	4,001,600	4,001,600
1916	–	–	–	–	–	3,303,600	3,303,600
1917	–	–	–	–	–	7,086,200	7,086,200
1918	–	–	–	–	–	6,862,900	6,862,900
1919	–	–	–	14,351	14,351	3,075,900	3,090,251
1920	–	–	–	–	–	2,335,000	2,335,000
1921	–	–	–	–	–	5,036,375	5,036,375

30.—Quantities of Grain inspected during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1914-1921—concluded.

Grain.	Eastern Division.					Western Division.	Grand Total.
	Kingston.	Peterboro	Toronto.	Montreal.	Total.		
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Peas...1914	–	–	1,667	2,900	4,567	–	4,567
1915	–	–	12,300	–	12,300	–	12,300
1916	–	–	14,944	400	15,344	–	15,344
1917	–	–	10,619	3,025	13,644	–	13,644
1918	–	–	1,000	3,100	4,100	–	4,100
1919	–	–	8,871	2,858	11,729	–	11,729
1920	–	–	19,072	10,816	29,888	–	29,888
1921	–	–	2,000	1,000	3,000	–	3,000
Screenings..1916	–	–	–	–	–	281,000	281,000
1917	–	–	–	–	–	452,000	452,000
1918	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1919	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1920	–	–	–	–	–	669,000	669,000
1921	–	–	–	–	–	455,000	455,000
Total..1914	**1,000**	**177,796**	**874,566**	**453,777**	**1,507,139**	**262,667,300**[1]	**264,174,439**[1]
" **1915**	–	**177,504**	**1,761,298**	**4,674,160**[2]	**6,612,962**[2]	**153,038,150**[3]	**159,651,112**
" **1916**	–	–	**2,823,415**	**3,585,818**	**6,409,233**	**333,200,700**	**339,609,933**
" **1917**	–	–	**1,343,606**	**2,688,352**	**4,030,958**	**305,586,150**	**309,617,108**
" **1918**	–	–	**1,354,420**	**2,232,209**	**3,586,629**	**291,032,050**	**294,618,679**
" **1919**	–	–	**3,116,970**	**3,750,006**	**6,866,976**	**174,696,025**	**181,563,001**
1920	–	–	**1,570,596**	**2,869,471**	**4,440,067**	**200,999,725**	**205,439,792**
" **1921**	–	–	**3,449,643**	**18,480,660**	**21,930,303**	**273,127,025**	**295,057,328**

[1] Includes 186,000 bushels of screenings and 1,000 bushels of speltz.
[2] Includes 78,308 bushels of Argentine corn.
[3] Includes 206,000 bushels of screenings.

31.- Shipments of Grain by Vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur for the navigation seasons 1919 and 1920.

Vessels.	1919.			1920.		
	To Canadian ports.	To American ports.	Total shipments.	To Canadian ports.	To American ports.	Total shipments.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Canadian Vessels-						
Wheat.....	87,666,611	5,102,709	92,769,320	55,683,046	57,743,415	113,429,461
Oats.....	12,217,497	3,510,585	15,728,082	10,388,752	3,980,269	14,369,021
Barley.....	11,169,263	1,236,599	12,405,862	5,761,120	830,808	6,591,928
Flaxseed.....	494,567	712,639	1,207,207	587,144	1,180,528	1,767,672
Rye.....	785,550	303,422	1,088,972	1,050,851	1,144,058	2,194,909
Total.....	**112,333,489**	**10,885,954**	**123,199,443**	**73,470,913**	**64,882,078**	**138,352,991**
Mixed grains ..lb.	20,182,949	–	20,182,949	3,252,397	5,884,353	9,136,750
Screenings ..tons.	162	41,767	41,929	–	46,354	46,354

NOTE.—In winter storage cargoes in 1919, 2,497,823 wheat
1,159,310 oats
261,260 barley
100,397 flax

32.—Shipments of Grain by vessels and all rail route from Fort William and Port Arthur for the crop years ended August 31, 1919 and 1920.

Grain.	1918-19.			1919-20.		
	Vessels.	Rail.	Total.	Vessels.	Rail.	Total.
Wheat—	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
No. 1 Hard	158,466	23,589	182,055	15,483	–	15,483
No. 1 Northern	37,520,884	2,122,919	39,643,803	28,981,140	4,607,078	33,588,218
No. 2 Northern	13,957,748	1,106,027	15,063,775	19,849,823	2,703,585	22,553,409
No. 3 Northern	14,856,243	1,165,002	16,021,245	15,147,257	2,336,034	17,483,291
Sundry grades	23,923,586	2,346,793	26,270,379	16,866,482	2,382,220	19,248,702
Total wheat	**90,416,927**	**6,764,330**	**97,181,257**	**80,860,185**	**12,028,918**	**92,889,103**
Oats	6,774,293	6,913,392	13,687,685	16,607,176	8,158,129	24,765,306
Barley	9,100,841	1,381,013	10,481,854	6,677,409	1,558,949	8,236,358
Flaxseed	1,393,230	769,826	2,163,056	713,584	575,451	1,289,035
Rye	691,796	109,180	800,976	1,286,730	21,164	1,307,894
Total grain	**108,377,087**	**15,937,741**	**124,314,828**	**106,145,084**	**22,342,611**	**128,487,696**

BOUNTIES.

The only bounties now being paid are for crude petroleum and zinc. Bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911 and on lead in 1918. The total paid on lead bounties from 1899 to 1918 amount to $1,979,216 for 1,187,169,878 lb. of lead, as in Table **33.** For crude petroleum the amount paid in 1920 was $103,312 on 6,887,498 gallons, making the total paid from 1905 to 1920 $3,017,436 on 201,162,445 gallons. Zinc bounties are granted under provisions of the Act, 8–9 Geo. V, c. 51, not to exceed $400,000 to 31 July, 1920. The bounty paid equals the difference between the standard market price of zinc and 9c. per lb. There was paid in 1919–20 the sum of $249,246 on 15,186,694 lb. of zinc sold.

The total amount of bounties paid from 1896 to 1920 was $22,508,250; of this amount $16,785,827 was for iron and steel; $1,979,216 for lead; $3,017,436 for crude petroleum (Table **34**); $367,962 for manila fibre; and $357,809 for zinc. The Year Book of 1915, pages 459 and 460, gave a description of the bounties that have been payable since 1883, as well as tables showing for each commodity the quantities on which bounties were annually paid, and the amounts of such bounties for the years 1896 to 1915 inclusive.

33.—Bounties Paid in Canada on Lead, 1899-1918.

Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	lb.	$		lb.	$
1899	449,636,000	76,665	1909	42,533,287	307,434
1900	177,990,000	43,335	1910	45,467,545	340,542
1901	245,792,000	30,000	1911	33,351,909	248,535
1902	–	–	1912	27,823,221	179,288
1903	2,576,000	4,380	1913	23,985,569	68,065
1904	26,748,104	195,627	1914	7,197,038	8,179
1905	56,489,523	330,645	1915	3,237,897	3,217
1906	28,708,428	90,196	1916	99,797	60
1907	21,479	1,995	1918	86,528	52
1908	15,425,553	51,061			
			Total	**1,187,169,878**	**1,979,216**

34.—Bounties paid in Canada on Crude Petroleum, 1905-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Fiscal Year.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	gal.	$		gal.	$
1905	23,336,478	350,047	1913	8,616,767	129,252
1906	19,410,480	291,157	1914	7,834,219	117,513
1907	17,770,205	266,553	1915	7,685,127	115,277
1908	26,081,139	391,217	1916	7,278,452	109,177
1909	17,379,871	260,698	1917	6,761,885	101,428
1910	13,572,587	203,589	1918	7,566,457	113,497
1911	10,706,418	160,596	1919	10,812,482	162,187
1912	9,462,380	141,936	1920	6,887,498	103,312
			Total	**201,162,445**	**3,017,436**

PATENTS, COPYRIGHT, TRADE MARKS, ETC.

Patents.—Applications for patents in Canada from inventors in other countries were first received in 1872. In that year the total number of applications for patents made to the Canadian Patent Office, Department of Agriculture, was 752, and the total fees amounted to $18,652. The business of the Office has continued gradually to expand, and the number of applications and total fees have increased each year without a break since the beginning of the present century until the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, when 8,681 applications were received, and the total fees amounted to $218,125. In 1920 there were 11,198 applications with fees amounting to $294,046. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, the number of patents granted was 9,527. Of the patents granted, 6,861 or 72 p.c., were issued to United States inventors, 1,451 to Canadian and 678 to British patentees, while Sweden with 104 and Australia with 92 patents came next in number of patents issued. Table 35 shows the distribution of the Canadian patentees by province of residence for the years 1911 to 1920.

35.—Number of Canadian Patentees, by Province of Residence, for the fiscal years 1911-1920.

Provinces.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	–	–	4	2	2	3	3	3	–	9
Nova Scotia	31	30	20	39	33	21	29	18	21	29
New Brunswick	23	17	25	30	20	17	29	14	9	22
Quebec	271	233	277	278	278	237	287	220	172	312
Ontario	610	531	584	607	586	540	465	398	386	635
Manitoba	102	72	105	115	97	89	84	91	66	86
Saskatchewan	47	47	58	59	66	65	62	84	76	94
Alberta	54	56	61	46	71	60	59	61	75	116
British Columbia	108	97	122	157	126	92	72	83	70	147
Territories and Yukon	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	1	–	–
Totals	**1,246**	**1,083**	**1,256**	**1,334**	**1,281**	**1,125**	**1,091**	**973**	**875**	**1,451**

It will be seen from the table that the more populous provinces of Ontario and Quebec obtained the largest absolute number of patents, but a calculation of the number of patentees in relation to the estimated population shows that for the fiscal year 1920 the greatest relative inventiveness was displayed in Ontario. Thus in this province, in 1920, one patent was granted to every 4,498 persons, the other provinces as regards the number of persons to each patent granted being placed in order as follows: British Columbia, 4,884; Alberta, 5,379; Manitoba, 7,488; Quebec, 7,599; Saskatchewan, 8,479; P. E. Island, 10,444; New Brunswick, 16,864, and Nova Scotia, 18,034.

Copyright, Trade Marks, Etc —The report for the year ended March 31, 1920, of the Copyright and Trade Marks Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce shows that the fees received for copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks amounted to $60,451 for the fiscal year 1919–20, as compared with $40,179 in 1918–19, $32,265 in 1917–18, and $28,643 in 1916–17. Registrations of copyright in 1919–20 numbered 2,028 against 1,436 in 1918–19, 1,440 in 1917–18 and 1,384 in 1916–17, of trade marks 1,735 against 919 in 1918–19, 987 in 1917–18, of industrial designs 186 against 169 and of timber marks 22 against 90.

IX.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Statistics of transportation and communications comprise those of steam and electric railways, motor vehicles, express companies, shipping, canals, telegraphs, telephones and the Post Office[1].

STEAM RAILWAYS.

Steam Railways.—The increase in the railway mileage of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1919, was 17, as compared with 275 in 1918, 1,170 in 1917, 1,852 in 1916, 4,787 in 1915, 1,491 in 1914 and 2,577 in 1913, the increases respectively over the mileage of the previous year. The increase in mileage was thus the smallest of recent years, owing to the scarcity of capital. The total railway mileage in actual operation on June 30, 1919, was 38,896. The railway year runs from July 1 to June 30, and the railway statistics throughout this section are for the years ended June 30. Table 1 records the steam railway mileage in Canada annually from 1835 to 1919, and Table 2 the steam railway mileage of Canada by provinces for each of the eight years 1912 to 1919.

Capital Liability of Steam Railways.—The capitalization of railways in operation during the year ended June 30, 1919, was $2,009,209,510, an increase of $9,329,016 for the year. Of the total

[1] The statistics of railways and canals, telegraphs, telephones and express companies, are taken from the Reports for the year ended June 30, 1919, of the Transportation Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The shipping statistics are taken from the Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Shipping Report issued by the Department of Customs. The postal statistics are from the Report of the Post Office Department.

capitalization, $878,101,113 are stocks, $216,284,882 are consolidated debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway and $914,823,515 are funded debt.

Statistics of Individual Companies.—Table 4 gives the mileage, capital, aid paid up, earnings and operating expenses of the steam railways of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1919. It shows that the aggregate earnings were $382,976,901, an increase compared with 1918 of $52,756,751, or 15·9 p.c. Operating expenses in 1919 amounted to $341,866,509, an increase of $67,911,073, or 24·7 p.c. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings was 89·27 p.c., as compared with 82·96 p.c. in 1918, and 71·7 per cent in 1917. The total aid paid up, as given in Table 4, amounts to $161,398,698.

Passengers and Freight.—Table 5, giving the statistics of steam railways from 1901 to 1919, shows that in 1919 the steam railways of Canada carried 43,754,194 passengers and 116,699,572 tons of freight, a decrease of 6,983,100 passengers, or 13·7 p.c., and a decrease of 10,844,115 tons of freight, or 8·5 p.c., as compared with 1918. The distribution of freight as between different classes of products is shown in Table 9.

The freight receipts per ton per mile are stated in Table 10 to have been 0·962 cents in 1919 as against 0·736 cents in 1918 and 0·653 cents in 1916, the lowest figure in recent years. Receipts per passenger per mile were 2·557 cents in 1919 as compared with 2·122 cents in 1918. The increasing tonnage of trains in recent years is also shown in this table.

Canadian Government Railways.—As a condition of Confederation the Government of the Dominion undertook the completion of a line of railway between the old province of Canada and the ice-free Atlantic ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. This railway, known as the Intercolonial, was completed in 1876. In 1903, the Dominion Government undertook the construction of the eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for a period of 50 years. On the failure of the latter company to take over the operation of the road when completed, at an expenditure up to March 31, 1919, of $165,128,742 (Table 17), the Government itself undertook its operation. The Prince Edward Island railway, opened in April, 1875, is also the property of the Dominion Government. Thus, on March 31, 1918, the Canadian Government railways had a total mileage of 5,150·08, comprising the Intercolonial railway, 2,305·23 miles; St. John and Quebec railway (leased), 127·72 miles; Prince Edward Island railway, 313·82 miles; and National Transcontinental railway, 2,403·31 miles. On June 1, 1918, several short company-owned branch lines in New Brunswick, aggregating 143 miles, were taken over for operation, pending completion of purchase. Further, in pursuance of an Act passed in 1917 (7-8 George V, c. 24), intituled an Act providing for the acquisition by His Majesty of the capital stock of the Canadian Northern

Railway Company, and an agreement entered into under the Act, the Government acquired the entire capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, except five shares issued in exchange for Canadian Northern Railway income charge convertible debenture stock. Having thus acquired control, the Government, in September, 1918, appointed a new board of directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. This board, under Order in Council of November 20, 1918, became also a board of management of the Canadian Government railways, with all the powers theretofore vested in the general manager of the Canadian Government railways. The use of the general term "Canadian National Railways" to describe both systems was authorized by Order in Council of December 20, 1918, the corporate entity of each system being, however, preserved. The Canadian Northern system, at the time of its acquisition by the Government, had a total mileage of 9,566·5 miles. In addition, the Quebec and Saguenay railway, with 62·3 miles of lines, when offered for sale, was purchased by the Government under statutory authority, and by Order in Council of September 24, 1918, placed under the jurisdiction of the board of directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Company. The Lotbinière and Megantic railway, again, about 30 miles in length, was acquired by the Dominion Government under authority of an Order in Council of December 1, 1919, and is to be operated as part of the Canadian Government railways system by the board of directors of the Canadian Northern railway. The Hudson Bay railway, with 334 miles completed at the end of 1919 out of its total of 424, has been declared to be comprised in the Canadian Government Railways, and is being operated to a limited extent by the board of directors of the Canadian Northern railway.

Government Aid to Railways.—The railways of Canada have been built largely under different forms of Government aid. Tables **12** to **15** show its nature and extent. The principal forms of aid granted have consisted in land grants, cash subsidies, loans, the issue of debentures and the guarantee of bonds or interest. Aid has been granted both by the Dominion and Provincial Governments and also by municipalities. Table **12** shows the areas of the land granted as subsidies to steam railway companies by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the names of the companies in the case of the Dominion Government. The total area so granted up to June 30, 1919, extends to 56,237,383 acres.

Aid to Railways by Dominion Government.—From 1851 up to June 30, 1919, as shown analytically in Table **14**, the total value of public aid granted to steam railways in Canada, exclusive of the capital of two government railways (I.C.R. and P.E.I.R.), amounted to $275,163,228. Of this sum $219,077,163 represents aid granted by the Dominion Government, $38,171,229 that granted by the Provincial Governments, and $17,914,836 that granted by municipalities. During 1919 the total cash subsidies paid to railways amounted to $720,404, paid wholly by the Dominion Government. Table **15**

shows for each year from 1901 to 1919 the amount of aid to date given to steam railways by the Dominion Government. The total at June 30, 1919, of $384,011,140 is made up of the capital of the two government-owned lines, amounting to $164,933,977, and $219,077,163 representing the aid granted by the Dominion Government to other railways. The latter includes in 1912 the sum of $4,994,417 paid to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. under the implement clause of the agreement between the Government and the Company, increased in 1916 to $6,263,716. This clause provides that the Government shall make up the difference between the amount realized by certain bonds and their par value. In each year since 1886 the aid granted to other railways includes the sum of $10,189,521 paid by the Government to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for land taken over by the Government from the Company's land subsidy. From 1885 to 1909 the amounts in the third column represent the accumulated annual payment by the Dominion to the Quebec Government of interest at 5 p.c. on a sum of $2,394,000 and amounting to $119,700 on account of the transfer of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental railway. The item of $5,160,054 in 1909 includes the payment of the principal. From 1910, the amounts include the loan of $10,000,000 made to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company under federal legislation of 1909 (8-9 Edw. VII, c. 19). During the year ended June 30, 1918, loans of $25,000,000 were made to the Canadian Northern railway, and of $7,500,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway by the Dominion Government.

Dominion and Provincial Guarantees.—Guarantees of bonds have been substituted in large measure for other forms of aid during recent years, and in 1919 the total value of the guarantees authorized by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, as shown by Table **13**, was $406,588,992. Of this value, the sum of $189,666,539 represents bonds authorized by the Dominion Government and the sum of $216,922,453 bonds authorized by the Provincial Governments. Of the total value of bonds authorized, viz., $406,588,992, bonds to the value of $360,684,581 have been executed and the sum of $344,672,933 represents the value of guarantees earned. Grand Trunk Pacific bonds of the value of $33,116,000, purchased by the Dominion Government, are included in the amount of guarantees authorized, although in this case the guarantee does not apply.

Hudson Bay Railway.—The route of the Hudson bay railway lies between Pas, Manitoba, where connection is made with the Canadian Northern railway, and Port Nelson on Hudson bay, a total distance of 424 miles. The work of construction was placed under contract in August, 1911. The entire line has now been graded and track laid from Pas north to the second crossing of the Nelson river at Kettle rapids, a distance of 334 miles, to which point also telegraphic communication has been established. All bridges up to and including that at Kettle rapids, have been completed. Between

this point and Port Nelson two bridges have yet to be constructed. Considerable progress has been made on railway terminals, docks and other harbour works at Port Nelson. The total expenditure up to March 31, 1919, was $20,796,445.

Quebec Bridge.—The Quebec Bridge was built by the Dominion Government to replace the structure which fell during the erection in 1907. The contract for the substructure was let in 1909, and for the superstructure in 1911. The bridge was opened for traffic in October, 1917, although not entirely completed until August, 1918. It was officially opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on August 22, 1919. The main span is the longest in the world, being 1,800 feet centre to centre of piers, or 100 feet longer than that of the Forth Bridge in Scotland. The total cost of this structure was in the neighbourhood of $15,000,000. The bridge is of the cantilever type and carries a double track railway and accommodation for foot traffic, but no highway. The bridge forms a connecting link in the Canadian National Railways system, and is operated as a part of such system.

1.—Record of Steam Railway Mileage, 1835-1919.

Year.	Number of miles in operation.	Year.	Number of miles in operation.	Year.	Number of miles in operation.	Year.	Number of miles in operation.
1835	–	1856	1,414	1877	5,782	1898	16,870
1836	16	1857	1,444	1878	6,226	1899	17,250
1837	16	1858	1,863	1879	6,858	1900	17,657
1838	16	1859	1,994	1880	7,194	1901	18,140
1839	16	1860	2,065	1881	7,331	1902	18,714
1840	16	1861	2,146	1882	8,697	1903	18,988
1841	16	1862	2,189	1883	9,577	1904	19,431
1842	16	1863	2,189	1884	10,273	1905	20,487
1843	16	1864	2,189	1885	10,773	1906	21,353
1844	16	1865	2,240	1886	11,793	1907	22,452
1845	16	1866	2,278	1887	12,184	1908	22,966
1846	16	1867	2,278	1888	12,163	1909	24,104
1847	54	1868	2,270	1889	12,628	1910	24,731
1848	54	1869	2,524	1890	13,151	1911	25,400
1849	54	1870	2,617	1891	13,838	1912	26,727
1850	66	1871	2,695	1892	14,564	1913	29,304
1851	159	1872	2,899	1893	15,005	1914	30,795
1852	205	1873	3,832	1894	15,627	1915	35,582
1853	506	1874	4,331	1895	15,977	1916	37,434
1854	764	1875	4,084	1896	16,270	1917	38,604
1855	877	1876	5,218	1897	16,550	1918	38,879
						1919	38,896

2.—Steam Railway Mileage by Provinces, 1912-1919.

Provinces.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Ontario	8,546	9,000	9,255	10,702	11,320	11,049	11,057	11,000
Quebec	3,882	3,986	4,043	4,677	4,733	4,734	4,791	4,860
Manitoba	3,520	3,993	4,076	4,498	4,309	4,194	4,168	4,189
Saskatchewan	3,754	4,651	5,080	5,327	5,378	6,124	6,162	6,148
Alberta	1,897	2,212	2,545	3,174	3,894	4,444	4,273	4,285
British Columbia	1,855	1,951	1,978	3,100	3,604	3,885	4,247	4,258
New Brunswick	1,545	1,545	1,839	1,962	1,957	1,959	1,959	1,948
Nova Scotia	1,357	1,360	1,365	1,367	1,436	1,422	1,428	1,432
P. Edward Island	269	279	279	275	275	278	279	279
Yukon	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
In United States	–	225	224	398	426	413	413	415
Canada	**26,727**	**29,304**	**30,795**	**35,582**	**37,434**	**38,604**	**38,879**	**38,896**

NOTE.—The mileage shown in the United States relates entirely to lines which cross American territory in passing from one point in Canada to another: such lines, although not heretofore included in Canadian mileage, are operated wholly for the purposes of Canadian traffic. There is a large additional mileage in the United States, which is owned and operated by Canadian railways, but of which no account is taken in these statistics.

3.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, 1876-1919.

Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1876	180,955,657	76,079,531	257,035,188	1898	378,151,790	354,946,865	733,098,655
1877	182,578,994	79,676,382	262,255,376	1899	391,300,360	362,053,495	753,353,855
1787	191,331,767	83,710,938	275,042,705	1900	410,326,095	373,716,704	784,042,799
1879	192,674,553	81,151,628	273,826,181	1901	424,414,314	391,696,523	816,110,837
1880	189,956,177	80,661,316	270,617,493	1902	460,401,863	404,806,847	865,208,710
1881	199,527,981	84,891,313	284,419,294	1903	483,770,312	424,100,762	907,871,074
1882	214,468,465	92,487,932	306,956,397	1904	492,752,530	449,114,035	941,866,565
1883	269,092,615	102,134,295	371,226,910	1905	526,353,951	465,543,967	991,897,918
1884	285,077,822	109,310,963	394,388,785	1906	561,155,395	504,226,234	1,065,881,629
1885	312,182,162	141,370,963	453,553,125	1907	588,568,591	583,369,217	1,171,937,808
1886	317,141,948	169,359,306	486,501,254	1908	607,891,349	631,869,664	1,239,761,013
1887	324,128,738	194,801,553	518,930,291	1909	647,534,647	660,946,769	1,308,481,416
1888	327,493,882	228,617,728	556,111,610	1910	687,557,387	722,740,300	1,410,297,687
1889	332,559,672	251,675,226	584,234,898	1911	749,207,687	779,481,514	1,528,689,201
1890	338,177,386	266,885,707	605,063,093	1912	770,459,351	818,478,175	1,588,937,526
1891	339,769,786	292,291,654	632,061,440	1913	755,316,516	613,256,952	1,531,830,692[1]
1892	344,400,282	305,120,200	649,520,482	1914	853,110,653	782,402,638	1,808,820,761[1]
1893	371,877,287	307,225,888	679,103,175	1915	847,801,101	851,724,905	1,875,810,888[1]
1894	361,760,508	327,003,803	688,764,311	1916	847,979,443	868,861,449	1,893,125,774[1]
1895	361,449,590	330,785,546	692,235,136	1917	872,829,993	896,005,116	1,985,119,991[1]
1896	361,075,340	336,137,601	697,212,941	1918	877,600,613	905,994,999	1,999,880,494[1]
1897	367,611,048	348,834,086	716,445,134	1919	878,101,113	914,823,515	2,009,209,510[1]

[1]Including consolidated debenture stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway, $163,557,124 in 1913, $173,307,470 in 1914, $176,284,882 in 1915 and 1916, $176,284,882 in 1917, 1918, and 1919.

4.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1919.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Aid paid up.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Alberta Central	–	–	404,380	–	–
Algoma Eastern	89·45	5,940,200	812,648	1,125,409	775,783
Alberta Southern (aband.)	–	–	113,694	–	–
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay	347·80	20,632,800	2,248,324	2,283,860	1,774,106
Atlantic, Quebec and Western	103.08	6,598,675	902,800	201,122	225,765
Alberta and Great Waterways	113·20	7,450,000	–	129,714	143·647
Bedlington and Nelson (abandoned, tracks removed)	–	1,000,000	–	–	–
British Yukon	101·12	4,978,879	–	168,994	104,595
Bruce Mines and Algoma	–	–	105,338	–	–
Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay	69·45	2,150,000	–	45,159	198,005
Canada and Gulf Terminal	35·80	1,340,000	230,654	96,236	77,900
Canada Southern	380·54	37,630,000	521,559	20,719,331	12,634,970
Canadian National:—					
Intercolonial	1,592,72	–	927,616[1]	26,977,807	31,489,686
Prince Edward Island	278·87	–	–	786 621	1,629,440
International of N.B.	109·72	–	1,006,080	232,460	486,378
St. John and Quebec	120·35	–	928,298	138,985	209,830
Transcontinental	2,001·15	–	–	10,395,244	11,111,787
Elgin and Havelock	26.27	94,900	203,153[3]	17,637	62,391
Moncton and Buctouche	30·18	310,000	196,100	44,319	88,416
Salisbury and Albert	44·93	400,000	554,391[3]	62,364	135,072
St. Martins	28·80	189,000	229,213[3]	20,053	58,283
York and Carleton	6·25	105,000	58,143	9,106	28,274
Canadian Northern	9,358,49	428,433,090	38,731,261	48,238,462	49,716,044
Canadian Pacific including leased lines	13,294,60	619,270,139	65,461,733[2]	162,846,470	130,416,995
Cape Breton	31·00	1,000,000	306,000	22,852	28,537
Caraquet and Gulf Shore	84·78	1,750,000	499,649	[5]	[5]
Central Canada	48·50	2,625,000	272,030	24,182	55,215
Central Ry. Co. of Canada	–	–	30,145	–	–
Central Vermont	125.20	2,964,615	–	400,061	472,559
Colchester Coal & Ry. Co.	–	–	12,800	–	–
Crows Nest Southern	74·18	4,295,000	–	78,082	327,752
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co	32·00	–	213,510	158,208	133,487
Detroit River Tunnel	2·72	21,000,000	–	–	–
Dominion Atlantic	274·16	8,431,499	3,358,422	1,509,152	1,298,512
Eastern British Columbia	14·00	420,000	–	29,697	47,257
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia	406·80	9,670,000	125,203	840,388	780,491
Essex Terminal	21·00	720,000	–	161,471	117,453
Esquimalt and Nanaimo	199·20	7,332,000	1,520,560	1,062,046	750,709
Fredericton and Grand Lake	35·00	605,000	216,576	166,810	125,831
Grand Trunk Pacific (including branch lines)	2,714·28	216,512,540	7,090,036[4]	9,625,769	14,999,287
Grand Trunk	3,567·07	428,375,844	12,993,059	66,429,147	57,005,328
Hereford	53·06	1,600,000	254,786	112,646	252,703
International Bridge Coy.	–	2,012,260	–	–	–

[1]St. Mary's Bridge Co $30,000, Canada Eastern, $374,840, Drummond County, $438,936, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.'s Ry., $83,840. [2]Includes $10,189,521 paid to the company for 6,793,014 acres of land relinquished. [3]Includes value of used iron rails. [4]Includes $6,263,716 paid to the company under the "Implement Clause" by the Dominion Government. [5]Did not report.

4.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1919—con.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Aid paid up.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Inverness Railway and Coal Co. (C.N.R.)	60·91	–	[1] 641,546	–	–
Kent Northern	27·00	107,000	236,734[2]	[3]	[3]
Kettle Valley	355·68	13,905,000	3,284,891	672,468	830,043
Kootenay Central	–	–	1,065,856	–	–
Klondike Mines	31·81	2,466,250	197,184	–	–
Lake Erie and Northern	–	–	320,191	–	–
Lake Erie & Detroit River	–	4,400,000	1,011,351	–	–
L'Assomption (road abandoned)	–	–	11,200	–	–
Lake Champlain and St Lawrence Junction	–	978,000	286,280	–	–
Lotbinière and Mégantic	30·00	50,000	222,000	50,047	44,652
Maganetawan River	1·91	–	13,552	–	–
Maine Central	5·10	–	–	28,986	27,581
Midland Railway of Manitoba	6·40	4,800,000	–	307,518	414,524
Maritime Coal and Ry. Co.	12·00	3,659,600	80,488	122,917	89,836
Massawippi Valley	35·46	800,000	10,376	229,829	350,681
Montreal and Atlantic	184·40	4,265,000	315,892	1,593,406	1,514,705
Montreal and Province Line	–	–	314,682	–	–
Morrissey, Fernie and Michel	10·85	1,263,000	–	93,045	97,085
Manitoba Great Northern	91·77	2,066,000	–	27,404	168,136
Minudie Coal and Ry. Co	–	–	18,544	–	–
Napierville Junction	25·46	600,000	183,440	493,441	344,772
Nelson and Fort Sheppard	55·42	2,846,800	–	55,677	151,188
New Brunswick Coal and Ry. Co	58·00	[1]	414,400	78,461	104,475
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island	–	–	213,149	–	–
New Westminster Southern	4·68	600,000	–	1,060	15,381
North Shore, N.B.	8·63	133,000	43,816	[3]	[3]
Northern New Brunswick and Seaboard	19·80	595,500	108,160	[3]	[3]
Nosbonsing and Nipissing	5·50	–	–	–	–
Ottawa and New York	56·90	2,100,000	382,384	373,772	435,406
Père Marquette in Canada	199·13	5,870,000	–	4,650,714	2,705,014
Pacific Great Eastern	180·27	45,160,000	–	340,552	516,055
Phillipsburg Ry. and Quarry Co	6·00	164,500	49,379	–	–
Pontiac and Renfrew	–	–	31,034	–	–
Quebec Bridge and Railway Co	–	–	915,170	–	–
Quebec Central	277·00	9,615,009	1,764,162	2,624,543	2,003,791
Quebec Oriental	100·00	2,214,574	1,803,084	355,545	328,951
Quebec Ry., Light and Power Co	30·97	–	402,946	166,183	146,631
Quebec, Montreal and Southern	192·18	7,000,000	1,506,392	748,322	860,636
Quebec and Saguenay	–	–	248,801	–	–
Roberval and Saguenay	37·00	3,260,000	243,917	271,764	197,453
Red Mountain	9·47	412 600	–	10 600	38,169
Rutland and Noyan	3·39	200,000	–	10,040	11,946
Schomberg and Aurora	–	–	46,144	–	–
Southampton (N.B.)	–	–	81,280	–	–
St. Clair Tunnel	2·24	3,200,000	375,000	–	–
St. Lawrence and Adirondack	46·14	2,155,567	219,882	1,188,982	928,963
Sydney and Louisburg (Dom. Coal Co.)	71·10	[5]	169,808	1,111,584	996,618
Temiscouata	113·00	4,099,669	1,099,200	361,172	306,539
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario[4]	328·50	–	2,134,080	2,915,073	2,772,666

[1]Owned and operated by New Brunswick Government. [2]Includes value of used iron rails. [3]Did not report. [4]Constructed and operated by Ontario Government Commission. [5]General capital of Dominion Coal Co.

4.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1919—concluded.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Aid paid up.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$	$
Thessalon and Northern (Ont.)	–	–	6,112	–	–
Thousand Islands	6·33	110,000	39,840	[1]	[1]
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo	99·95	10,392,500	358,100	2,819,503	2,008,393
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern	269·61	23,500,000	–	749,271	1,592,466
Victoria and Sidney, B.C.	15·97	403,000	–	24,080	32,792
Victoria Terminal Ry. and Ferry Co.	0·99	500	–	1,663	2,484
Wabash Ry. Co. in Canada	–	–	–	5,347,815	4,065,986
Total	**38,895·64**	**2,009,209,510**	**161,398,698**	**382,976,901**	**341,866,509**

[1]Did not report.

5.—Steam Railway Statistics, 1901-1919.

Year.	Miles in operation.	Total Train miles.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross. Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts.
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	$	$	p.c.
1901	18,140	53,349,394	18,385,722	36,999,371	72,898,749	50,368,726	69·06
1902	18,714	55,729,856	20,679,974	42,376,527	83,666,503	57,343,592	68·54
1903	18,988	60,382,920	22,148,742	47,373,417	96,064,527	67,481,524	70·25
1904	19,431	61,312,002	23,640,765	48,097,519	100,219,436	74,563,162	74·40
1905	20,487	65,934,114	25,288,723	50,893,957	106,467,198	79,977,573	75·12
1906	21,353	72,723,482	27,989,782	57,966,713	125,322,865	87,129,434	69·52
1907	22,452	75,115,765	32,137,319	63,866,135	146,738,214	103,748,672	70·70
1908	22,966	78,637,526	34,044,992	63,071,167	146,918,314	107,304,143	73·04
1909	24,104	79,662,216	32,683,309	66,842,258	145,056,336	104,600,084	72·11
1910	24,731	85,409,241	35,894,575	74,482,866	173,956,217	120,405,440	69·22
1911	25,400	89,716,533	37,097,718	79,884,282	188,733,494	131,034,785	69·43
1912	26,727	100,930,271	41,124,181	89,444,331	219,403,753	150,726,540	68·70
1913	29,304	113,437,208	46,185,968	106,992,710	256,702,703	182,011,690	70·90
1914	30,795	107,895,272	46,702,280	101,393,989	243,083,539	178,975,259	73·63
1915	35,582	93,218,479	46,322,035	87,204,838	199,843,072	147,731,099	73·92
1916	37,434	111,075,890	43,503,459[1]	109,659,088	261,888,654	180,542,259	68·94
1917	38,604	115,797,100	48,106,530[1]	121,916,272	310,771,479	222,890,637	71·72
1918	38,879	109,857,560	44,948,638[1]	127,543,687	330,220,150	273,955,436	82·96
1919	38,896	103,832,835	43,754,194	116,699,572	382,976,901	341,866,509	89·27

NOTE.—For the years 1875 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 434.
[1]Revised figures.

6.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways per mile of line and per train mile, 1909-1919.

Year.	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses	Net Earnings	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses
	per mile of line.			per train mile.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$	$
1909	6,017 89	4,339 53	1,678 36	1·816	1·309
1910	7,033 93	4,868 60	2,165 33	2·036	1·409
1911	7,430 45	5,158 85	2,271 60	2·103	1·460
1912	8,209 07	5,639 48	2,569 59	2·173	1·493
1913	8,760 50	6,211 38	2,549 12	2·263	1·604
1914	7,893 60	5,811 83	2,081 77	2·253	1·659
1915	5,616 41	4,151 57	1,464 84	2·144	1·585
1916	6,943 00	4,823 00	2,120 00	2·358	1·623
1917	8,051 00	5,774 00	2,277 00	2·683	1·925
1918	8,493 00	7,046 00	1,447 00	3·006	2·494
1919	9,846 00	8,789 00	1,057 00	3·682	3·292

7.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, 1916-1919.

Items of Expenditure.	1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Ways and structures	36,040,945	19·96	41,154,193	18·46	51,614,858	18·84	69,034,242	20·19
Equipment	35,822,484	19·84	46,371,178	20·80	57,304,235	20·92	78,397,270	22·93
Traffic expenses	5,560,515	3·08	6,236,811	2·79	6,342,394	2·32	6,545,933	1·91
Transportation	93,067,485	51·55	117,599,236	52·76	146,660,355	53·52	172,550,923	50·47
General expenses	10,050,830	5·57	11,529,219	5·19	12,033,594	4·40	15,338,141	4·50
Total	**180,542,259**	**100·00**	**222,890,637**	**100·00**	**273,955,436**	**100·00**	**341,866,509**	**100·00**

8.—Mileage and Rolling Stock of Steam Railways, 1914-1919.

Mileage and Equipment.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Mileage and Engines.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Miles in operation	30,795	35,582	37,434	38,604	38,879	38,896
Miles of sidings	7,560	7,852	8,456	9,224	9,294	9,392
Miles of steel rails in main line	30,795	35,582	37,434	38,604	38,879	38,896
Miles of steel rails in double track	2,293	2,451	2,489	2,481	2,523	2,543
Engines in use	5,447	5,486	5,490	5,626	5,756	5,879
Passenger Cars.						
First class	2,167	2,213	2,187	2,168	2,172	2,172
Second class	627	632	706	687	595	618
Combination	491	486	409	418	406	396
Emigrant	466	509	519	534	568	701
Dining	204	215	215	216	196	203
Parlour	130	138	138	155	166	164
Sleeping	500	538	556	562	555	550
Baggage, express and postal	1,378	1,457	1,458	1,462	1,514	1,513
Other	39	138	138	175	204	195
Freight Cars.						
Box	146,607	145,307	144,696	145,290	150,074	153,520
Flat	26,151	25,315	25,542	25,322	23,414	24,768
Stock	7,589	7,638	7,775	7,883	8,556	9,189
Coal	15,955	15,703	15,598	15,649	16,949	18,375
Tank	496	563	416	731	485	419
Refrigerator	4,716	4,713	4,740	5,234	5,893	6,022
Other	2,676	2,551	2,847	3,390	3,664	4,965

9.—Commodities hauled as Freight on Steam Railways, 1915-1919.

Products.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Products of Agriculture—					
Grain	9,159,793	18,957,627	16,491,090	13,985,361	11,285,463
Flour	2,514,609	3,184,922	3,374,965	3,919,476	3,051,415
Other mill products	1,486,665	1,685,147	1,684,176	1,722,985	1,534,421
Hay	1,211,835	1,323,954	1,042,395	1,522,626	1,650,194
Tobacco	38,580	47,694	44,482	51,252	56,508
Cotton	108,877	143,950	154,256	349,385	170,657
Fruit and vegetables	1,474,314	1,299,663	1,649,779	1,604,126	1,769,150
Other products of agriculture	391,236	463,354	686,311	722,459	617,655
Products of animals—					
Live stock	1,387,103	1,428,887	1,554,560	1,515,471	1,752,176
Dressed meats	608,062	630,992	645,094	764,121	1,073,921
Other packing house products	395,364	615,701	596,349	644,023	946,949
Poultry, game and fish	282,856	360,892	373,514	424,728	550,115

9.—Commodities hauled as Freight on Steam Railways, 1915-1919—concluded.

Products.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Products of animals—con.					
Wool	41,156	105,912	62,456	90,455	73,557
Hides and leather	211,411	277,580	249,794	250,713	281,055
Other products of animals	430,705	486,395	499,120	559,821	596,445
Products of mines—					
Anthracite coal	6,477,642	7,057,628	7,623,874	9,033,037	7,361,435
Bituminous coal	16,114,480	18,122,835	21,782,484	25,076,008	23,440,474
Coke	1,171,427	1,772,854	1,641,448	1,735,596	1,354,697
Ores	3,524,211	5,610,548	5,570,215	5,491,452	4,084,964
Stone, sand, etc.	4,841,415	3,801,874	3,910,562	3,850,855	3,402,681
Other products of mines	998,360	1,484,345	2,006,054	2,002,543	1,765,570
Products of forests—					
Lumber	7,985,885	8,551,087	10,100,749	10,478,969	9,955,898
Other products of forests	5,990,670	8,007,442	8,989,933	10,372,485	11,298,507
Manufactures—					
Petroleum and other oils	868,214	1,117,315	1,414,800	1,636,594	2,035,899
Sugar	707,714	744,866	797,763	912,113	899,984
Naval stores	28,961	81,768	108,958	133,168	66,129
Iron, pig and bloom	488,216	1,259,343	1,723,249	1,745,583	1,460,466
Iron and steel rails	450,764	749,993	1,100,245	1,104,996	1,475,576
Castings and machinery	891,063	1,316,372	1,920,301	1,997,184	1,638,116
Bar and sheet metal	635,150	1,213,797	1,562,313	1,784,228	1,544,779
Cement, brick and lime	2,419,240	2,216,868	2,698,166	2,192,898	1,883,550
Agricultural implements	285,491	366,461	469,142	529,677	469,230
Wagons, carriages, tools etc.	339,749	516,368	672,939	566,720	567,194
Wines, liquors and beers	247,944	269,271	218,977	223,350	198,091
Household goods and furniture	295,496	366,399	438,483	499,751	443,875
Other manufactures	4,928,391	6,648,762	8,795,971	9,036,745	8,164,138
Merchandise	5,272,163	4,622,224	6,070,858	5,047,616	4,421,320
Miscellaneous	2,393,123	2,748,398	3,151,203	3,952,872	3,362,320

SUMMARY.

Products of agriculture	16,385,909	27,105,711	25,127,454	23,877,670	20,135,463
Products of animals	3,356,657	3,906,359	3,980,887	4,249,332	5,274,216
Products of mines	33,127,535	37,850,084	42,534,637	47,189,491	41,409,821
Products of forests	13,976,555	16,558,529	19,090,782	20,851,454	21,254,405
Manufactures	12,586,593	16,867,783	21,921,307	22,362,807	20,842,027
Merchandise	5,272,163	4,622,224	6,070,858	5,047,616	4,421,320
Miscellaneous	2,393,123	2,748,398	3,151,203	3,952,372	3,362,320
Totals	**87,204,838**[1]	**109,659,088**	**121,916,372**[1]	**127,543,687**[1]	**116,699,572**[1]

[1] Includes as not distributed, 106,503 tons in 1915, 39,244 tons in 1917 and 12,945 tons in 1918.

10.—Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, 1910-1919.

PASSENGERS.

Year.	Number of Passengers carried.	Number of Passengers carried one mile.	Number of Passengers carried one mile per mile of line.	Average Receipts per passenger per mile.
	No.	No.	No.	c.
1910	35,894,575	2,466,729,664	99,742	1·866
1911	37,097,718	2,605,968,924	102,597	1·944
1912	41,124,181	2,910,251,636	108,888	1·943
1913	46,185,968	3,265,656,080	111,353	1·973
1914	46,702,280	3,089,031,194	100,309	2·007
1915	46,322,035	2,483,708,745	69,802	2·021
1916	43,503,459	2,727,122,648	72,611	1·954
1917	48,106,530	3,150,127,428	79,829	1·946
1918	44,948,638	3,190,025,682	82,050	2·122
1919	43,754,194	3,074,664,369	79,048	2·557

Year.	Average Receipts per passenger.	Average passenger journey in miles.	Average passengers per train.	Passenger revenue per passenger train mile.
	$	Miles.	No.	$
1910	1·282	69	59	1·313
1911	1·360	70	60	1·348
1912	1·375	71	62	1·390
1913	1·394	71	62	1·223
1914	1·328	66	59	1·185
1915	1·083	54	50	1·016
1916	1·083	55	53	1·042
1917	1·140	59	59	1·160
1918	1·322	63	64	1·352
1919	1·797	70	63	1·614

FREIGHT.

Year.	Tons of Freight carried.	Tons of Freight carried one mile.	Tons carried one mile per mile of line.	Freight receipts per ton per mile.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	c.
1910	74,482,866	15,712,127,701	635,321	0·739
1911	79,884,282	16,048,478,295	631,829	0·777
1912	89,444,331	19,558,190,527	731,776	0·757
1913	106,992,710	23,032,951,596	785,820	0·758
1914	101,393,989	22,063,294,685	716,359	0·742
1915	87,204,833	17,661,309,723	496,355	0·751
1916	109,659,088	28,195,364,264	753,202	0·653
1917	121,916,272	31,186,707,851	807,948	0·690
1918	127,543,687	31,029,072,279	798,093	0·736
1919	116,699,572	27,724,397,202	712,783	0·962

Year.	Receipts per ton hauled.	Average length of freight haul in miles.	Average train load in tons.	Average number freight tons per loaded car.	Revenue per freight train mile.
	$	Miles.	Tons.	Tons.	$
1910	1·560	–	311	17·13	2·316
1911	1·561	–	305	16·91	2·376
1912	1·655	–	325	17·87	2·494
1913	1·636	216	342	19·01	2·595
1914	1·614	217	353	19·18	2·619
1915	1·520	202	344	18·43	2·279
1916	1·679	257	411	20·91	2·686
1917	1·766	256	436	22·24	3·006
1918	1·789	243	457	23·09	3·359
1919	2·286	238	442	23·46	4·256

11.—Number of Steam Railway Employees, Amount of Salaries and Wages, and Ratios of the latter to Gross Earnings and Operating Expenses, 1907-1919.

Year.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Ratio to gross earnings.	Ratio to operating expenses.
	No.	$	p.c.	p.c.
1907	124,012	58,719,493	40·01	56·60
1908	106,404	60,376,607	41·09	56·26
1909	125,105	63,216,662	43·58	60·43
1910	123,768	67,167,793	38·61	55·78
1911	141,224	74,613,738	39·53	56·94
1912	155,901	94,237,623	39·79	57·92
1913	178,652	115,749,825	45·09	63·59
1914	159,142	111,762,972	45·97	62·43
1915	124,142	90,215,727	45·15	61·09
1916	144,770	104,300,647	39·82	57·95
1917	146,175	129,626,187	41·85	58·34
1918	143,493	152,274,953	46·14	55·59
1919	158,777	208,939,995	54·56	61·12

12.—Areas of Land Subsidies granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to June 30, 1919.

By the Dominion Government to	Acres.
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.	1,114,368
Alberta Great Waterways Railway Co.	274
Canadian Pacific, main line	18,207,224
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.	2,108,738
Great North West Central Railway Co.	320,000
Manitoba North Western Railway Co.	1,501,529
Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway Co.	1,396,800
Saskatchewan and Western Railway Co.	98,880
C.P.R. Pipestone Extension Souris Branch	200,320
C.P.R. Souris Branch	1,408,704
Canadian National—	
Formerly Lake Manitoba and Canal Co.	798,400
Canadian North Western Railway Co.	338
Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co.	537
Canadian Northern Manitoba Railway Co.	73
Formerly Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Co.	680,320
Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.	1,879,987
Canadian Northern Railway Co.	2,643,934
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co.	2761
Grand Trunk Pacific	21
Total by Dominion Government	**32,361,208**
By Provincial Governments:	
Quebec	13,324,950
British Columbia	8,119,221
New Brunswick	1,647,772
Nova Scotia	160,000
Ontario	624,232
Total by Provincial Governments	**23,876,175**
Total area of Dominion and Provincial land grants to steam railways	**56,237,383**

13.—Aid to Railways in the form of Guarantees of Bonds, Interest, etc., by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to June 30, 1919.

Government.	Authorized.	Bonds executed.	Guarantees earned.
	$	$	$
Dominion	189,666,539	183,532,523	183,532,523
Manitoba	25,663,553	25,663,553	25,663,553
Alberta	59,495,900	46,685,969	46,685,969
Saskatchewan	47,725,000	28,582,012	23,170,661
Ontario	7,860,000	7,860,000	7,860,000
British Columbia	68,135,000	60,317,524	51,048,665
New Brunswick	7,763,000	7,763,000	6,431,562
Quebec	280,000	280,000	280,000
Total	**406,588,992**	**360,684,581**	**344,672,933**

14.—Analysis of the total Financial Aid given to Steam Railways up to June 30, 1919.

By the Dominion Government.		By Provincial Governments.	
	$		$
Cash subsidies	111,791,543	Cash subsidies	30,674,199
Loans	58,076,533	Loans	7,197,030
Paid to Quebec Government	5,160,053	Subscriptions to shares	300,000
Cost of lines handed over to C.P.R.	37,785,319	**Total**	**38,171,229**
Implement Clause of Grand Trunk Pacific	6,263,715	By Municipalities.	
		Cash subsidies	12,670,838
		Loans	2,404,498
		Subscriptions to shares	2,839,500
		Total	**17,914,836**
Total	**219,077,163**	**Grand Total**	**275,163,228**

15. Total Amount of Dominion Government Aid paid to Steam Railways up to June 30 of each Year, 1901 1919.

Year.	Capital of Government Railways.	Aid to Other Railways.	Paid by Dominion Government to Quebec Government.	Total aid paid to Railways other than Government Railways.	Grand Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1901	68,097,799	108,205,453	1,975,050	110,225,503	178,323,302
1902	72,910,445	110,220,341	2,094,750	112,324,091	185,234,536
1903	76,290,546	111,576,663	2,214,450	113,791,113	190,081,659
1904	78,870,281	113,541,518	2,334,150	115,875,668	194,745,949
1905	84,193,801	114,701,648	2,442,864	117,145,512	201,339,313
1906	88,454,383	115,923,722	2,550,594	118,474,316	206,928,699
1907	90,387,853	126,169,324	2,658,324	128,827,648	219,215,501
1908	95,273,779	130,283,322	2,766,054	133,049,376	228,323,155
1909	95,714,248	130,389,934	5,160,053	135,549,988	231,264,236
1910	100,738,439	146,932,180	–	146,932,180	247,670,619
1911	101,595,694	148,217,072	–	148,217,072	249,812,766
1912	103,434,184	154,075,235	–	154,075,235	257,509,419
1913	105,929,173	163,251,469	–	163,251,469	269,180,642
1914	111,956,203	178,834,529	–	178,834,529	290,790,732
1915	118,717,647	183,479,193	–	183,479,193	302,196,840
1916	127,077,098	184,719,628	–	184,719,628	311,796,726
1917	132,577,693	185,493,914	–	185,493,914	318,071,607
1918	153,537,992	218,714,318	–	218,714,318	372,252,310
1919	164,933,977	219,077,163	–	219,077,163	384,011,140

NOTE.—For the years 1876 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916–17, page 436.

16.—Cost of Construction, Working Expenses and Revenue of Government Railways, 1868-1900 and 1901-1919, and before Confederation.

Year.	Cost of construction.	Working Expenses.[2]	Revenue.[2]	Surplus (+) and deficit (−).
	$	$	$	$
Before Confederation	13,881,461	–	–	–
1868-1900	110,781,980	81,391,472	73,226,382	−8,165,090
1901	3,922,989	5,739,052	5,213,381	−525,671
1902	5,386,611	5,861,099	5,918,990	+57,891
1903	3,083,681	6,474,134	6,584,599	+110,465
1904	2,619,060	7,599,959	6,627,256	−972,703
1905	6,125,482	8,906,154	7,050,892	−1,855,262
1906	6,102,566	7,893,653	7,950,553	+56,900
1907 (9 mos.)	7,174,370	6,328,746	6,509,186	+180,440
1908	23,684,005	9,595,295	9,534,569	−60,726
1909	29,414,227	9,764,587	8,894,420	−870,167
1910	21,505,976	9,095,904	9,647,964	+552,060
1911	24,532,466	10,037,879	10,249,394	+211,515
1912	23,108,806	11,074,853	11,034,166	−40,687
1913	17,375,968	12,499,926	12,442,203	−57,723
1914	21,628,095	13,559,225	13,394,317	−164,908
1915	21,865,664	12,474,454	12,149,357	−325,097
1916	21,155,255	19,407,380	18,427,909	−979,471
1917	12,003,650	25,795,907	23,539,759	−2,256,148
1918	34,699,417	33,400,460	27,240,957	−6,159,503
1919	40,193,181	43,889,626	38,013,726	−5,875,900
Total	**453,554,040**[1]	**340,789,765**	**313,649,980**	**−27,139,785**

[1]Less $40,000 received from St. John City for the Carleton Branch railway = $453,514,040. Cost of Quebec Bridge not included. [2]Includes Windsor Branch.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 437.

17.—Capital Expenditure by Dominion Government for construction of Government Steam Railways to March 31, 1919.

Railways.	$
Intercolonial	126,903,469
Now forming parts of the Intercolonial:	
Cape Breton	3,860,679
Oxford and New Glasgow	1,949,063
Eastern Extension	1,324,043
Drummond County	1,464,000
Montreal and European Short Line	333,943
Canada Eastern	819,000
Canadian Government Railways[1]	37,160,468
Prince Edward Island	12,562,310
National Transcontinental	165,128,742
Canadian Pacific	62,789,776
Annapolis and Digby	660,683
Yukon Territory Works (Stikine-Teslin Ry.)	283,321
Carleton Branch	48,410
Hudson Bay Railway	20,796,445
International Railway of New Brunswick	90,882
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway	517,655
Quebec and Saguenay Ry.	6,549,896
Governor-General's Cars	71,539
European and North American Ry.	88,363
Nova Scotia Ry.	208,510
Elgin and Havelock Ry.	47,210
Moncton and Buctouche Ry.	37,830
Salisbury and Albert Ry.	42,305
St. Martins Ry.	34,566
York and Carleton Ry.	7,250
Canadian Northern Ry.	9,733,333
Miscellaneous Expenditure	18,345
Quebec Bridge	14,832,624
Grand Total	**468,364,663**

[1]Rolling stock purchased 1917-18-19.

18.—Number of Passengers, Employees and Others Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, 1888-1919.

Year.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1888-1900	176	966	1,104	8,459	1,661	1,785	2,941	11,210
1901	16	135	118	970	183	212	317	1,317
1902	14	176	152	932	164	220	330	1,328
1903	53	258	186	945	181	250	420	1,453
1904	25	234	192	912	178	259	395	1,407
1905	35	244	208	919	225	194	468	1,355
1906	16	233	139	890	206	242	361	1,365
1907	70	355	259	1,569	269	228	598	2,152
1908	28	345	224	1,793	184	222	436	2,360
1909	36	281	209	1,679	260	226	505	2,186
1910	62	279	295	1,605	258	255	615	2,139
1911	28	297	227	2,715	236	317	493	3,329
1912	48	493	234	2,924	288	363	568	3,780
1913	41	667	324	3,407	377	498	742	4,572
1914	27	415	224	3,161	349	463	600	4,039
1915	17	336	115	2,573	247	362	379	3,271
1916	20	309	174	4,332	274	337	468	4,978
1917	24	438	209	4,596	219	401	452	5,435
1918	32	344	178	5,352	200	393	410	6,089
1919	36	307	174	5,432	176	412	386	6,151
Total	**804**	**7,112**	**4,945**	**55,165**	**6,135**	**7,639**	**11,884**	**69,916**

NOTE.—For the years 1888 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 443.

19.—Number of Persons Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, 1917-1919.

(A) IN ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT OF TRAINS, LOCOMOTIVES OR CARS.

Descriptions of Persons.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	24	410	32	322	34	296
Employees	177	1,909	154	1,868	151	1,860
Trespassers	150	124	129	140	112	133
Non-trespassers	64	193	64	173	60	177
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc	4	46	4	46	2	80
Total	**419**	**2,682**	**383**	**2,549**	**359**	**2,546**
Description of Accident—						
Coupling and uncoupling	16	187	9	182	11	172
Collisions	25	239	34	198	18	159
Derailments	14	203	12	162	19	275
Parting of trains	–	50	2	32	–	35
Locomotives or cars breaking down	1	31	–	27	3	47
Falling from trains or cars	41	358	22	336	30	306
Jumping on or off	31	310	34	310	22	317
Struck by trains, etc	256	356	233	385	206	385
Overhead obstruction	4	32	3	35	5	31
Other causes	31	916	34	882	45	819
Total	**419**	**2,682**	**383**	**2,549**	**359**	**2,546**

19.—Number of Persons Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, 1917-1919—concluded.

(B) In Accidents other than those Resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars.

Description of Persons.	1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Stationmen	–	371	3	434	3	428
Shopmen	7	952	4	1,188	8	1,449
Trainmen and Trackmen	8	653	6	798	6	970
Other employees	17	711	11	1,064	6	725
Passengers	–	28	–	22	2	11
Others	1	38	3	34	2	22
Total	**33**	**2,753**	**27**	**3,540**	**27**	**3,605**
Description of Accident—						
Handling traffic	1	434	2	516	1	450
Handling tools, machinery, etc.	13	918	3	1,197	2	1,558
Handling supplies	2	393	–	450	3	612
Getting on or off engines or cars	–	130	1	154	–	172
Other causes	17	878	21	1,223	21	813
Total	**33**	**2,753**	**27**	**3,540**	**27**	**3,605**

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

During 1919 the total capital liability of electric railways, which for the most part consist of urban street tramways, was increased from $167,253,093 to $171,894,556. Of this amount, $93,042,368 are in stocks, and $78,852,188 are in funded debt. The number of fare passengers carried in 1919 was 686,124,263. Comparison cannot be made with the previous year, owing to the omission of facts relating to the Montreal Tramways and several other units, so that 1917 figures will be used for comparison. The freight hauled in 1919 was 2,474,892 tons, as compared with 2,335,539 tons in 1917. Gross earnings were $35,696,532 as against $30,237,664 in 1917, and operating expenses were $26,839,071, against $20,098,634 in 1917. These and other particulars, with comparative figures, are set out in Tables **20-24**. The number of employees in the service of electric railways on June 30, 1919, was 17,242, as compared with 11,696 in 1917. The total salaries and wages for the year 1919 were $17,210,852, as against $9,451,685 in 1917. The total mileage of electric railways computed as single track in 1919 was 2,400, as compared with 2,278 in 1917.

20.—Electric Railway Statistics, 1901-1919.

Year.	Miles in Operation.	Total Car Mileage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.	$	$	p.c.
1901...	674·58	31,750,754	120,934,656	287,926	5,768,283	3,435,162	59·55
1902...	557·59	35,833,841	135,681,402	266,182	6,486,438	3,802,855	58·63
1903...	759·36	38,028,529	155,662,812	371,286	7,233,677	4,472,858	61·83
1904...	766·50	42,066,124	181,689,998	400,161	8,453,609	5,326,516	63·01
1905...	793·12	45,959,101	203,467,217	510,350	9,357,125	5,918,194	63·25
1906...	813·74	50,618,836	237,655,074	506,024	10,966,871	6,675,037	60·87
1907...	814·52	53,361,227	273,999,404	479,731	12,630,430	7,373,251	58·38
1908...	992·03	56,964,881	299,099,309	732,475	14,007,049	8,695,880	62·08
1909...	988·97	60,152,846	314,026,671	–	14,611,484	8,885,235	60·81
1910...	1,047·07	65,249,166	360,964,876	852,294	17,100,789	10,121,781	59·19
1911...	1,223·73	72,618,806	426,296,792	1,228,362	20,356,952	12,096,134	59·42
1912...	1,308·17	82,070,064	488,865,682	1,435,525	23,499,250	14,266,675	60·71
1913...	1,356·63	89,005,216	597,863,801	1,957,930	28,216,111	17,765,372	62·96
1914...	1,560·82	98,917,808	614,709,819	1,845,923	29,691,007	19,107,818	64·36
1915...	1,590·29	96,964,829	562,302,373	1,433,602	26,922,900	18,131,842	67·35
1916...	1,673·77	82,516,612	580,094,167	1,936,674	27,416,285	18,099,906	66·02
1917...	1,743·54	84,073,046	629,441,997	2,333,539	30,237,664	20,098,634	66·47
1918...	1,616·36[1]	84,435,323[1]	487,365,456[1]	2,497,530[1]	24,299,890[1]	17,535,975[1]	72·16[1]
1919...	1,696·52	106,961,607	686,124,263	2,474,892	35,696,532	26,839,071	75·18

21.—Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways, 1917-1919.

Mileage.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Cars.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
Length of first main track	1,743·54	1,616·36	1,696·52	Passenger cars, closed	2,041	2,061	3,077
Length of second main track	345·72	453·11	482·36	Passenger cars, open	447	387	538
Total length of main track	2,089·26	2,069·47	2,178·88	Passenger cars, combination	628	618	725
Length of sidings and turnouts	188·70	206·57	220·92	Freight cars	621	703	726
Total, computed as single track	2,277·96	2,276·04	2,399·80	Mail, express & baggage cars	49	39	41
				Combination, freight	16	15	16
				Work cars	198	186	208
				Snow ploughs	48	52	60
				Sweepers	99	91	135
				Miscellaneous	148	162	193

22.—Capital Liability of Electric Railways, 1908-1919.

Year	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.[2]	Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.[2]
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1908.	50,295,266	37,114,619	87,409,885	1914..	66,311,098	81,284,244	147,595,342
1909.	51,946,433	39,658,556	91,604,989	1915..	66,696,675	83,647,327	150,344,002
1910.	58,653,826	43,391,153	102,044,979	1916..	67,738,275	87,157,309	154,895,584
1911.	62,251,203	49,281,144	111,532,347	1917..	70,606,520	90,628,219	161,234,739
1912.	70,829,118	52,012,828	122,841,946	1918..	73,864,820	93,388,273	167,253,093
1913.	62,079,767	79,155,864	141,235,631	1919..	93,042,368	78,852,188	171,894,556

[1]Not including Montreal Tramways and several other units.
[2]Not including $493,346 aid paid by Governments and Municipalities.

23.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Electric Railways, 1919.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$
Brandon Municipal	10·31	450,000	–	–
Brantford Municipal	14·61	396,500	131,799	94,883
Brantford and Hamilton	23·19	960,000	255,233	144,107
British Columbia	245·25	17,213,202	3,936,351	3,265,394
Calais Street	7·00	200,000	45,521	36,560
Calgary Municipal	58·50	2,365,173	653,644	469,691
Canadian Resources Development Co.	1·75	486,666	67	894
Cape Breton and leased lines	30·59	2,455,000	311,278	261,822
Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie	38·05	1,455,100	184,471	152,072
Cornwall Street	4·00	200,000	45,937	37,627
Edmonton Radial	31·31	3,059,171	551,511	421,516
Edmonton Interurban (not operated)	–	600,000	–	–
Fort William	19·88	1,112,000	–	–
Fort William Terminal Ry. and Bridge Co.	–	125,000	–	–
Grand River	18·55	551,000	270,274	190,954
Guelph Radial	8·03	193,000	–	–
Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co., Ltd	12·02	6,838,800	454,992	320,785
Hamilton and Dundas	6·98	200,000	89,471	72,172
Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville	22·00	385,000	176,111	168,475
Hamilton Radial	22·86	271,150	162,782	150,443
Hamilton Street	17·40	1,585,000	835,715	657,701
Hull	16·23	292,000	231,622	175,887
International Transit Co.	4·30	290,000	95,393	67,484
Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui	7·00	183,100	56,530	51,456
Kitchener and Waterloo Street	3·28	137,978	67,489	45,730
Lethbridge Municipal	7·00	465,459	51,888	55,735
Lake Erie and Northern	51·00	3,817,500	253,938	182,380
Levis County	11·75	922,900	129,224	128,410
London Street	27·48	1,197,480	474,500	393,298
London and Lake Erie Ry.	29·75	2,840,000	–	–
London and Port Stanley	24·50	1,131,000	499,656	350,741
Moncton Tramway Co.	2·72	1,399,400	20,031	18,006
Montreal Tramways	137·87	40,608,996	8,645,548	6,460,880
Montreal and Southern Counties	52·20	1,000,000	364,151	339,952
Moosejaw	9·00	795,372	103,329	99,330
New Brunswick Power Co.	14·00	5,100,000	345,674	326,242
Nelson Street, B.C.	2·13	81,000	15,180	14,767
Nipissing Central	15·37	530,000	104,394	100,165
Niagara Falls, Park and River	11·91	600,000	131,436	101,037
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto	61·70	2,023,000	892,732	748,000
Niagara, Welland and Lake Erie	1·87	283,000	31,353	20,189
Oshawa	9·00	58,452	172,316	101,745
Ottawa	26·81	2,271,900	1,489,526	931,648
Peterborough Radial	6·91	460,123	76,398	75,231
Port Arthur	12·43	837,282	169,740	122,621
Pictou County	–	600,000	–	–
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. (Citadel division)	16·75			
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. (Montmorency division)	28·60	5,775,670[2]	643,958	429,559
Regina Municipal	25·34	1,586,288	235,416	204,732
Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg	35·13	807,000	272,941	234,492
Sarnia	8·25	180,000	351,083	236,133
Saskatoon Municipal	12·63	793,036	78,831	64,658
Shawinigan Falls Terminal	3·75	493,800	209,557	171,021
Sherbrooke Street	9·00	2,222,200	69,003	78,348
St. Thomas Street	6·00	85,028	65,275	75,268
Suburban Rapid Transit (Winnipeg)	17·25	600,000	30,924	38,526
Sudbury, Copper Cliff Suburban	7·90	265,700	99,163	109,706
Sydney and Glace Bay	–	880,000	53,592	42,932
Toronto Street	61·78	15,526,253	–	–
Toronto Suburban	64·62	4,128,000	6,647,553	4,412,518
			330,909	296,428

[1] Formerly Kitchener, Waterloo, Wellesley and Lake Huron.
[2] Including capital for lighting, power and gas plants.

23.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Electric Railways, 1919—concluded.

Name of Railway.	Miles operated.	Capital.	Earnings.	Operating expenses.
	No.	$	$	$
Toronto and York Radial	72·17	3,640,000	796,168	577,422
Waterloo, Wellington Ry. Co.	3·45	21,600	10,042	8,153
Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid	36·17	1,500,000	199,001	154,231
Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg	38·48	1,153,200	152,359	105,407
Winnipeg Street	64·80	18,380,000[1]	2,364,030	1,782,051
Woodstock, Thomas Valley and Ingersoll	10·00	340,000	23,421	18,479
Yarmouth Street	3·00	501,060[1]	50,221	15,349
Windsor and Tecumseh	–	289,000	–	–
Schomberg and Aurora	14·40	550,000	22,368	23,356
Three Rivers Traction Co.	7·10	700 700	108,276	66,572
Toronto Civic Railway	10·26	2,360,237	375,235	341,800
Totals	**1,696·52**	**171,894,556**	**35,696,532**	**26,839,071**

[1]Capitalization covers outside operations.

24.—Number of Passengers, Employees and others Killed and Injured on Electric Railways, 1894-1919.

Year.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1894–1899	1	23	2	9	9	12	12	44
1900	–	6	–	–	2	7	2	13
1901	3	158	1	58	11	98	15	314
1902	9	410	1	33	22	120	32	563
1903	10	504	7	62	22	212	39	778
1904	10	508	3	64	40	272	53	844
1905	30	862	3	87	23	347	56	1,296
1906	11	1,085	2	127	34	441	47	1,653
1907	27	988	7	216	37	532	71	1,736
1908	18	1,156	6	188	43	539	67	1,883
1909	11	1,303	7	218	50	618	68	2,139
1910	14	1,595	13	227	68	716	95	2,538
1911	11	1,784	8	300	83	586	102	2,670
1912	16	1,950	8	442	86	736	110	3,128
1913	17	1,662	12	392	44	490	73	2,544
1914	9	1,757	13	469	42	581	64	2,807
1915	14	1,554	6	413	44	638	64	2,605
1916	18	1,905	4	305	28	819	50	3,029
1917	11	1,541	10	395	42	792	63	2,728
1918	9	1,451	12	383	56	762	77	2,596
1919	10	1,600	37	621	47	1,290	94	3,511
Totals	**259**	**23,802**	**162**	**5,009**	**833**	**10,608**	**1,254**	**39,419**

MOTOR VEHICLES.

The use of motor vehicles has increased so rapidly during recent years that this means of transportation has now become one of the most important in Canada. In 1904 the number of motor vehicles registered in Ontario was only 535; in 1920 the number was 177,561. In Quebec province the number has grown from 254 in 1907 to 41,562 in 1920. For Saskatchewan the number of registered cars has increased from 8,020 in 1914 to 60,325 in 1920. For Alberta the number of registered cars in 1906 was 41; in 1920 the number was 38,015. As will be seen from Table **25** there has been in the past few years

a great increase in the number of motor vehicles registered in each of the provinces, whilst the total number of motor vehicles registered for all Canada in 1920 is 407,064 as compared with 69,598 in 1914, an increase of 484·8 p.c. in 6 years. The following is a brief synopsis of the laws and regulations in force in each province, and Table **26** summarizes the legal speed limits by provinces under the varying conditions specified.

Prince Edward Island.—Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1913, with amendments and regulations, all cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Secretary. In addition to the registration fee an annual tax is payable on the 1st of May, but this is not required of non-residents unless the car is used in the province during more than four weeks in one year. All drivers of cars, owners included, must be eighteen years old and must be licensed. Every car must have a lock, or other device, to prevent it from being operated when left unattended The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages 7½ miles an hour, in places which are closely built up 10 miles, where there is not a clear view of the road for at least 200 yards 12 miles, and in all other places 15 miles an hour. The number of cars registered in 1920 (up to December 31), not including dealers' registration, was 1,419.

Nova Scotia.—The Motor Vehicle Act, 1918, requires cars to be registered by the Provincial Secretary, who issues permits renewable annually on January 1. Cars belonging to persons residing out of Nova Scotia need not be registered if cars are registered in the place where owners reside, and are used as passenger cars. This privilege is given for a period of not more than three months in each year. If owners come into the province to reside permanently or to carry on business they must register. No person under 16 may operate a motor vehicle, and paid chauffeurs must be at least 18 and must take out licenses. Cars must have devices which will prevent their operation when left unattended and must also have mufflers. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages and in places where there is no clear view of the road for at least 50 yards 15 miles an hour, at cross-roads and bridges 15 miles, and in other places 25 miles an hour. During 1920 the number of permits issued for cars was 12,450.

New Brunswick.—Under the Motor Vehicle Law, 1915, as amended May, 1917, the registering and licensing authority is the Department of Public Works. Cars must be reregistered every-third year, and besides the registration fee, an annual fee is payable on January 1. Non-residents may operate cars registered in another province or state during not more than 21 days in any year without registration in New Brunswick. The driver of a car must be 18 years old, and must be the owner or a member of his household, a licensed chauffeur or a person accompanied by a chauffeur; all chauffeurs must take out licenses and must pass a qualifying examination before issue of the license. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages 12 miles an hour, in places which are closely built up 15 miles an hour, and in other places where the road cannot be seen clearly for 200 yards 20 miles an hour.

Quebec.—The law as to motor vehicle is contained in the Revised Statutes, 1909, chapter 4, s. xxi and amending Acts. Cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Treasurer and re-registered annually on March 1. Save in the cases of taxi-cabs and auto-busses or similar vehicles which run daily or periodically between the province and neighbouring provinces or states, no registration in the province is required of cars registered outside the province, provided that similar exemption is granted by law of the state or province in which the tourist resides. All drivers of cars must be licensed and must be not less than 18 years old. Cars, when left unattended, must be locked in such a way as to prevent their use, and all cars must have mufflers. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages 16 miles an hour, on highways where the land is closely built up 16 miles an hour, at bridges and cross-roads 8 miles an hour, and in open country 25 miles an hour. Motors must stop for street cars which are standing to take on or discharge passengers.

Ontario.—The Acts concerning motor vehicles are the Motor Vehicles Act, R.S.O., 1914, ch. 207, the Highway Travel Act, R.S.O., 1914, ch. 206, the Load of Vehicles Act, 6 Geo. V. ch. 49, and the Public Vehicles Act, 10 Geo. V. ch. 76 and amending Acts. The registering authority is the Department of Public Highways, which issues permits that remain in force for the calendar year. Cars may be used without registration for not more than three months in one year, if registered in some other province, or for 30 days in one year if registered in certain of the United States which have entered into agreement with the province of Ontario. No person less than 16 years old may drive a car, and those between the ages of 16 and 18, as well as all paid chauffeurs, must be licensed. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. The speed limit in cities, towns and villages is 20 miles an hour, in other places 25 miles an hour. A motor may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off. At street intersections a vehicle approaching from the right has the right-of-way. All cars are required to be equipped with non-glaring headlights.

Manitoba.—Under the Motor Vehicle Act, cars must be registered in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, and the registration is renewable annually on January 1. A person not resident in the province may operate an unregistered car for not more than thirty days. Chauffeurs must be not less than 18 years old, and must have licenses; other drivers must be not less than 16, if male, or 18 if female. Cars must have mufflers and devices to prevent their use when left unattended. The speed limits in cities, towns or villages are 10 miles an hour at street intersections and 15 miles an hour elsewhere. There is also a limit of 20 miles an hour in certain rural municipalities. Motors must stop when behind standing street cars.

Saskatchewan.—The licensing authority under the Vehicles Act is the Provincial Secretary. Licenses expire annually on December 31. Every motor vehicle, except motor cycles, must expose two number plates: one on the front and one on the rear. Motor

cycles must carry lights at night, and the front lights must be dimmed to prevent glare. Motor liverymen must be licensed. Non-residents may use cars for 30 days under permit from the Provincial Secretary without registration in the province. No person under the age of 16 may drive a car, and paid chauffeurs must take out licenses. A chauffeur's license may be granted to applicants over 16 and under 18 on passing special examination test. Cars must have mufflers. There are no speed limits, but special precautions are prescribed against accidents. Motor vehicles must stop for street cars which are taking on or discharging passengers.

Alberta.—The law relating to motor vehicles is contained in the Motor Vehicle Act, 1911, and amending Acts, and the Highways Act, 1911. Cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Secretary, who issues certificates which are renewable annually on January 1. Paid chauffeurs must be licenses, and all drivers must be not less than 16 years old, if male, or 18 years, if female. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. The speed limits are, 20 miles an hour in cities, towns and villages and 10 miles an hour at street crossings and bridges, A motor car may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off. Regulations may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council providing for permits to a resident of the United States or of any province in Canada who has complied with provisions of the law regarding registration of his motor vehicle in the state or province in which he resides, to operate an unregistered car in Alberta, such exemption or privilege shall apply to such persons only to the extent to which under the laws of the said state or province similar exemptions or privileges are granted with respect to motor vehicles registered under the laws of and owned by residents of Alberta. The same applies to drivers' licenses. The Provincial Secretary may revoke or suspend the license of any chauffeur convicted under the provisions of the Liquor Act of selling or having for sale intoxicating liquor.

British Columbia.—Under the Motor Traffic Regulation Act, and amending Acts, cars are required to be registered with the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Licenses expire on December 31. Foreign registered cars may be used for touring in the province under a touring license issued by the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Cars registered outside the province may be used for 90 days free. No person under the age of 17 may drive a car, and paid chauffeurs must take out licenses. Every car must have a lock or device to prevent its use when left unattended. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages 15 miles an hour, in wooded country 15 miles and in open country 30 miles an hour. A motor may not pass a standing street car at more than 5 miles an hour and must stop if it overtakes the car while taking on or discharging passengers.

Yukon Territory.—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, No. 14, 1914, requires all cars to be registered in the office of the Territorial Secretary, who issues certificates, renewable annually on July 15. A non-

resident may operate an unregistered motor for not more than 90 days. No male under 16 and no female under 18 years of age may drive a motor. In cities, towns and villages the speed limit is 15 miles an hour, or 10 miles an hour at street intersections.

25.—Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Canada by Provinces, 1914-1920.

Province.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
P.E. Island	31	34	50	303	639	967	1,419
Nova Scotia	1,324	1,841	3,012	5,350	8,100	10,210	12,450
New Brunswick	1,328	1,900	2,965	2,251	6,434	8,306	11,196
Quebec	7,413	10,112	15,335	21,213	26,897	33,547	41,562
Ontario	31,724	42,346	54,375	83,308	114,376	144,804	177,561
Manitoba	7,359	9,225	12,765	17,507	24,012	30,118	36,455
Saskatchewan	8,020	10,225	15,900	32,505	50,531	56,855	60,325
Alberta	4,728	5,832	9,516	20,624	29,300	34,000	38,015
British Columbia	7,628	8,360	9,457	11,645	15,370	22,420	28,000
Yukon Territory	43	69	89	93	87	89	81
Total	**69,598**	**89,944**	**123,464**	**197,799**	**275,746**	**341,316**	**407,064**

26.—Speed Limits in miles per hour for Motor Vehicles by Provinces.

Province.	In cities, towns or villages.	At street intersections, bridges, etc.	Where closely built up.	Open country.	Wooded country or obstructed view.
	miles per hour.	miles per hour.	miles per hour.	miles per hour.	miles per hour.
Prince Edward Island	7½	—	10	15	12
Nova Scotia	15	15	—	25	15
New Brunswick	12	—	15	—	20
Quebec	16	8	16	25	—
Ontario	20	—	—	25	—
Manitoba	15	10	20[1]	—	—
Alberta	20	10	—	—	—
British Columbia	15	—	—	30	15
Yukon Territory	15	10	—	—	—

[1]Limit in certain specified rural municipalities.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

There are five distinctly Canadian express companies, viz., the Canadian Express Co., the Canadian National Express Co., the Central Canada Express Co., the Dominion Express Co. and the British America Express Co. They are organized under powers conferred by Acts of the Dominion Parliament, and their business consists in the forwarding of parcels through the railway companies, in the transfer of luggage and in the issue of money orders, travellers' cheques, letters of credit and other forms of financial paper. Three other express companies situated in the United States, but consolidated

during the war period, like the United States railways, under the operation of a single management appointed by the United States Government, and referred to here as "American Railway," also do business in Canada. The total capital liability of the five Canadian companies on December 31, 1919, stood at $4,892,200. The total operating mileage of all eight express companies in Canada for the year ended June 30, 1919, was 60,379, as compared with 62,546 in 1918. The gross operating receipts were $21,543,071, compared with $18,680,088 in 1918, an increase of $2,862,983. A deduction of $11,347,767 for express privileges, that is, the amount paid to railways, steamboat and stage lines for the carrying of express matter, leaves $10,195,304 as the operating revenue for the year. Operating expenses amounted to $11,792,499, as compared with $9,354,666 in 1918.

27.—Operating Mileage of Express Companies in Canada, for the years ended June 30, 1917-1919, and for the Calendar year 1919.

Routes and Provinces.	June 30.			Dec. 31.
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1919.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
By routes over—				
Steam roads	39,568·20	39,900·88	40,259·54	40,449·93
Electric lines	369·70	365·70	336·70	398·50
Steamboat lines	3,091·00	2,945·30	2,912·30	2,912·30
Stage lines	17·00	36·00	57·00	57·00
Miscellaneous	16,833·75	19,298·00	16,813·00	16·813·00
Totals	**59,879·65**	**62,545·88**	**60,378·54**	**60,630·73**
By Provinces—				
Prince Edward Island	569·20	495·90	500·05	499·95
Nova Scotia	1,509·55	1,512·27	1,538·27	1,569·07
New Brunswick	2,015·26	2,264·27	1,291·28	2,518·79
Quebec	6,007·91	6,108·40	6·281·78	5,423·99
Ontario	11,170·37	11,107·88	11,178·20	11,907·98
Manitoba	4,329·06	4,323·56	4,359·06	4,402·35
Saskatchewan	6,006·50	6,155·10	6,124·70	6,148·20
Alberta	4,561·10	4,458·50	4,341·60	4,600·90
British Columbia	5,841·18	5,846·48	5,859·80	5,755·70
Yukon	647·00	647·00	728·00	669·00
Foreign	411·52	19,626·52	17,145·80	17,134·80
Totals	**43,068·65**	**62,545.88**	**60,378·54**	**60,630·73**
By companies—				
American Railway Express Co.	1,228·64	1,189·34	2,821·94[1]	2,821·94[1]
British America Express Co.	414·04	414·04	414·04	414·04
Canadian Express Co.	12,049·93	15,077·14	14,855·12	14,963·00
Canadian Northern Express Co.	8,435·67	8,371·49	8,657·29[2]	8,809·79[2]
Central Canada	728·80	728·80	728·80	728·80
Dominion Express Co.	18,541·07	35,112·19	32,901·35	32,893·16
Great Northern Express Co.	675·24	675·24	[3]	[3]
Wells Fargo & Co.	995·26	977·64	[3]	[3]
Totals	**43,068·65**	**62,545·88**	**60,378·54**	**60,630·73**

NOTE.—In 1918 and 1919 ocean going mileage is included.

[1] American Railway. [2] Canadian National. [3] Included under American Railway Express Co.

28.—Operating Expenses of Express Companies for the years ended June 30, 1915-1919 and for the Calendar year 1919.

Companies.	Maintenance.	Traffic expenses.	Transportation expenses.	General expenses.	Total operating expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$
American Railway Express	94,482	2,324	1,495,815	61,723	1,654,344
British America Express	–	1,602	5,326	3,164	10,092
Canadian Express	168,347	23,611	3,300,676	168,028	3,660,662
Canadian National Express	27,429	15,992	1,213,366	105,978	1,362,765
Central Canada	–	373	20,365	20,245	40,983
Dominion Express	212,194	108,101	5,722,655	455,856	6,498,806
Total 1919, Dec. 31	**502,452**	**152,003**	**11,758,203**	**814,994**	**13,227,652**
Total, 1919, June 30	**393,871**	**92,972**	**10,566,603**	**739,053**	**11,792,499**
Total, 1918, June 30	**341,845**	**94,008**	**8,267,730**	**642,083**	**9,354,666**
Total, 1917, June 30	**269,576**	**78,219**	**6,510,790**	**829,071**	**7,687,656**
Total, 1916, June 30	**194,726**	**73,962**	**5,041,155**	**484,674**	**5,794,517**
Total, 1915, June 30	**107,618**	**90,693**	**4,981,846**	**452,747**	**5,632,904**

Companies.	Total privileges.	Taxes.	Total expenses.
	$	$	$
American Railway Express	1,365,565	13,477	3,033,386
British America Express	12,704	1,317	24,113
Canadian Express	2,896,768	61,407	6,618,837
Canadian National Express	1,035,813	10,144	2,408,722
Central Canada	33,930	958	75,871
Dominion Express	7,591,835	79,232	14,169,873
Total, 1919, Dec. 31	**12,936,615**	**166,535**	**26,330,802**
Total, 1919, June 30	**11,347,767**	**155,251**	**23,295,517**
Total, 1918, June 30	**8,875,181**	**146,505**	**18,376,352**
Total, 1917, June 30	**8,052,606**	**270,387**	**16,010,649**
Total, 1916, June 30	**6,146,399**	**146,294**	**12,087,210**
Total, 1915, June 30	**5,610,224**	**123,029**	**11,366,157**

29.—Business transacted by Express Companies in financial paper for the years ended June 30, 1917-1919, and for the Calendar year 1919.

Description.	June 30.			Dec. 31.
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1919.
	$	$	$	$
Money Orders, domestic	51,169,206	59,635,453	49,371,467	52,460,478
Money Orders, foreign	1,971,436	2,291,157	2,291,459	2,222,908
Travellers' cheques, domestic	2,085,502	2,196,588	552,570	837,093
Travellers' cheques, foreign	283,220	174,057	334,153	267,320
"C.O.D." cheques	11,180,773	14,563,936	15,844,486	18,062,985
Telegraphic transfers	211,099	341,209	269,704	208,333
Letters of credit issued	22,400	37,820	–	–
Other forms	1,645,649	1,236,706	1,609,359	2,639,576
Total	**68,569,285**	**80,476,926**	**70,273,198**	**76,698,693**

30.—Earnings of Express Companies for the years ended June 30, 1915-1919, and for the Calendar year 1919.

Companies.	Revenue from transportation.	Money Orders, foreign.	Money Orders, domestic.	Travellers' Cheques, domestic.	Travellers' Cheques, foreign.
	$	$	$	$	$
American Railway Express	2,717,036	–	–	–	–
British America Express	25,408	–	–	–	–
Canadian Express	6,456,806	91,438	–	2,527	–
Canadian National Express	2,587,495	21,575	–	–	–
Central Canada Express	77,527	–	–	–	–
Dominion Express	12,497,409	120,489	1,089	2,635	1,076
Total, 1919, Dec. 31	**24,361,681**	**233,502**	**1,089**	**5,162**	**1,076**
Total, 1919, June 30	**20,651,772**	**215,427**	**1,237**	**1,617**	**3,023**
Total, 1918, June 30	**18,116,383**	**267,154**	**19,790**	**1,698**	**4,311**
Total, 1917, June 30	**16,353,461**	**239,754**	**20,727**	**4,171**	**2,269**
Total, 1916, June 30	**12,428,645**	**202,458**	**23,670**	**4,515**	**429**
Total, 1915, June 30	**10,917,619**	**186,580**	**15,239**	**3,429**	**1,704**

Companies.	"C.O.D." Cheques.	Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Total expenses.	Net earnings.
	$	$	$	$	$
American Railway Express	–	–	2,717,036	3,033,386	– 316,350
British America Express	–	–	25,408	24,113	1,295
Canadian Express	53,541	185,828	6,790,140	6,618,837	171,303
Canadian National Express	29,005	51,053	2,689,128	2,408,722	280,406
Central Canada Express	–	5,461	82,988	75,871	7,117
Dominion Express	99,927	329,196	13,051,821	14,169,873	–1,118,052
Total, 1919, Dec. 31	**182,473**	**571,538**	**25,356,521**	**26,330,802**	**–974,281**
Total, 1919, June 30	**163,837**	**506,158**	**21,543,071**	**23,295,517**	**–1,752,446**
Total, 1918, June 30	**157,933**	**112,819**	**18,680,088**	**18,376,352**	**303,736**
Total, 1917, June 30	**133,813**	**82,179**	**16,836,374**	**16,010,649**	**825,725**
Total, 1916, June 30	**116,780**	**84,132**	**12,874,902**[1]	**12,087,210**	**787,692**
Total, 1915, June 30	**110,829**	**76,398**	**11,338,752**[2]	**11,366,157**	**–27,405**

[1] Includes $14,273 revenue from outside operations.

[2] Includes $26,954 revenue from outside operations.

NOTE.—"American Railway Express" includes the American Express Co., Great Northern Express Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., consolidated during the war under the operation of the United States Government.

CANALS.

Canal Systems.—There are six canal systems under the control of the Dominion Government in connection with navigable lakes and rivers. They consist of the canals (1) between Port Arthur or Fort William and Montreal; (2) from Montreal to the international boundary near Lake Champlain; (3) from Montreal to Ottawa; (4) from Ottawa to Kingston and Perth; (5) Trenton, Lake Ontario, to Lake Huron (not completed); and (6) the St. Peter's canal from the Atlantic ocean to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton. The total length of the waterways comprised within these systems is about 1,594 statute miles, the actual mileage of canals constructed being 117·2.

Canal Traffic.—For the calendar year 1919 the total volume of traffic through the canals of the Dominion amounted to 9,995,266 tons, as compared with 18,883,619 in 1918, 22,238,935 tons in 1917, 23,583,491 tons in 1916, 15,198,803 tons in 1915, 37,023,237 tons in 1914 and 52,053,913 tons in 1913, the record year. The total tonnage in 1919 was made up of 5,129,435 tons of American traffic, as compared with 15,514,142 tons in 1918, and of 4,865,831 tons of Canadian traffic, as compared with 3,369,477 tons in 1918. In 1919 the American traffic represented 51·3 p.c. of the total, as compared with 82·2 p.c. in 1918, and the Canadian traffic represented 48·7 p.c. of the total, as against 17·8 p.c. in 1918. The large decrease of 8,888,353 tons from 1918 was all in American freight, which was 10,384,707 tons less than the previous year, while Canadian freight increased 1,496,354 tons. This decline in American freight was practically all in the Sault Ste. Marie canal returns and in coal and iron ore. These decreases were due to the shortage of coal and to strikes which took place between September and November in the United States steel plants. The effect of these labour troubles may be noted in Table **32**, while Table **34** shows that the decrease in traffic was altogether due to the falling off in mine products.

Of Canadian wheat the total quantity moved in 1919 through the canals of Canada and the United States at Sault Ste. Marie was 91,574,836 bushels, of which 21,060,989 bushels passed through the Canadian canal and 70,513,847 bushels passed through the American canal. In addition, 2,870,480 barrels of wheat flour representing, at 4½ bushels per barrel, 12,917,160 bushels of wheat passed through the canals; so that the total movement of Canadian wheat by canal in 1919 was 104,491,996 bushels. Of oats, 16,300,853 bushels, of barley, 12,873,877 bushels, of flaxseed, 838,042 bushels, and of rye, 760,005 bushels, passed through the Canadian and American canals at Sault Ste. Marie in 1919.

Expenditure and Revenue for Canals.—In Table **38** are given the annual expenditure and revenue for canals from the beginning up to the year 1919. The column for expenditure chargeable to capital ($2,211,935 in 1919) includes all the items for canals specified. For 1919 the expenditure chargeable to income, amounting to $164,046, includes $26,442 chargeable to canals in general. The expenditure chargeable to revenue, $156,558 in 1919, is for canals in general only. The items for 1919, $733,091 for staff and $698,878 for repairs, are for canals specified. The sum of these totals, viz., $3,964,508, represents the aggregate expenditure on canals for the year ended March 31, 1919. The total expenditure on canals up to March 31, 1919, is $171,432,799.

Panama Canal.—In the Year Book of 1914, page 680, particulars were given of the Panama Canal in connection with its formal opening to commercial traffic on August 15 of that year. In Tables **40** and **41** of this section are given statistics of the traffic through the canal by months from January, 1919, to June, 1920, with yearly totals since 1914. Table **40** shows that for the calendar year 1919

there passed through the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, a total of 7,456,511 long tons (the long ton is 2240 lbs.) of cargo, as compared with 7,253,419 long tons in 1918.

31.—Canal Traffic during the Navigation Season of 1919.

Canals.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	261,443	1,308,516	1,054	50,820	83,855	2,168,683
Welland	175,593	923,020	–	–	12,870	5,766
St. Lawrence	213,297	1,013,698	289,668	23,738	200	–
Chambly	4,698	10,579	123,158	–	–	–
St. Peter's	16,661	48,218	–	–	–	–
Murray	104,948	2,634	–	–	–	–
Ottawa	15,145	176,335	–	23,298	–	–
Rideau	66,914	32,560	30	–	–	–
Trent	22,261	30,692	–	–	–	–
St. Andrew's	3,427	336	–	–	–	–
Total	**884,387**	**3,546,988**	**413,910**	**97,856**	**96,925**	**2,174,449**

Canals.	From United States to Canadian Ports.		Total Freight.		Total.	Origin of Cargo.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		Canadian.	United States.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	234,328	29,386	580,680	3,557,405	4,138,085	1,606,311	2,531,774
Welland	–	1,053,530	188,463	1,982,316	2,170,779	1,079,087	1,091,692
St. Lawrence	5,428	1,345,590	508,593	2,383,026	2,891,619	1,498,322	1,393,297
Chambly	–	104,526	127,856	115,105	242,961	138,420	104,541
St. Peter's	–	–	16,661	48,218	64,879	64,879	–
Murray	668	–	105,616	2,634	108,250	107,547	703
Ottawa	3,260	–	18,405	200,033	218,438	215,178	3,260
Rideau	–	4,035	66,944	36,595	103,539	99,371	4,168
Trent	–	–	22,261	30,692	52,953	52,953	–
St. Andrew's	–	–	3,427	336	3,763	3,763	–
Total	**243,684**	**2,537,067**	**1,638,906**	**8,356,360**	**9,995,266**	**4,865,831**	**5,129,435**

32.—Distribution of Total Canal Traffic by Months, 1914-1919.

Months.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January	494	–	–	533	–	759
April	554,111	398,350	474,710	63,651	88,446	404,928
May	5,307,123	1,426,805	2,967,906	3,026,990	3,351,440	2,278,145
June	6,136,657	1,472,670	4,232,338	3,575,885	2,749,323	1,530,317
July	6,339,831	1,587,611	3,655,110	4,013,982	2,580,177	1,483,124
August	6,261,380	1,829,021	3,643,436	3,520,647	2,332,796	1,224,110
September	6,069,946	2,424,717	3,318,774	2,708,184	2,687,581	1,162,970
October	4,660,484	3,354,829	2,754,812	2,544,732	2,940,663	1,100,455
November	1,470,471	2,278,245	1,967,168	2,500,096	1,933,627	702,457
December	222,740	426,555	569,237	284,235	219,566	108,001
Total	**37,023,237**	**15,198,803**	**23,583,491**	**22,238,935**	**18,883,619**	**9,995,266**

33.—Distribution of Canal Traffic in Canada, 1919.

Canal System.	Tons.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).	Canal System.	Tons.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
Sault Ste. Marie	4,138,085	−8,775,626	Murray	108,250	+63,515
Welland	2,170,779	−3,519	Ottawa	218,438	+51,268
St. Lawrence	2,891,619	−139,515	Rideau	103,539	+49,403
Chambly	242,961	−126,225	Trent	52,953	−11,940
St. Peter's	64,879	+5,163	St. Andrew's	3,763	−877

34.—Tonnage of Traffic by Canals and Classes of Products, 1918-19.

Canals.	Farm Products.	Manufactures.	Forest Products.	Mine Products.	Total.
1918.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	1,513,446	259,983	41,808	11,098,474	12,913,711
Welland	287,986	229,829	123,979	1,532,504	2,174,298
St. Lawrence	337,862	235,014	397,678	2,060,580	3,031,134
Chambly	21,124	30,271	219,387	98,404	369,186
St. Peter's	9,790	6,793	1,940	41,193	59,716
Murray	–	7,796	–	36,939	44,735
Ottawa	6,450	19,048	84,540	57,132	167,170
Rideau	3,311	9,408	7,378	34,039	54,136
Trent	2,155	2,274	59,367	1,097	64,893
St. Andrew's	7	54	4,579	–	4,640
Total	**2,182,131**	**800,470**	**940,656**	**14,960,362**	**18,883,619**
1919.					
Sault Ste. Marie	1,583,388	303,617	29,038	2,222,042	4,138,085
Welland	779,344	238,807	91,682	1,060,946	2,170,779
St. Lawrence	797,807	231,903	449,697	1,412,212	2,891,619
Chambly	12,982	5,960	123,042	100,977	242,961
St. Peter's	11,679	7,268	1,556	44,376	64,879
Murray	–	8,147	–	100,103	108,250
Ottawa	5,644	18,555	114,355	79,884	218,438
Rideau	3,574	12,184	13,234	74,547	103,539
Trent	2,516	2,497	47,079	861	52,953
St. Andrew's	91	268	3,404	–	3,763
Total	**3,197,025**	**829,206**	**873,087**	**5,095,948**	**9,995,266**

35.—Principal Articles carried through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons of 1918 and 1919.

Articles.	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Barley	145,620	467,397	321,777	–
Buckwheat	4	7	3	–
Corn	3,626	52,060	48,434	–
Oats	231,240	291,032	59,792	–
Rye	27,805	84,849	57,044	–
Flax	54,788	23,002	–	31,786
Peas	67	39	–	28
Wheat	1,330,740	1,861,299	530,559	–
Flour	319,733	363,198	43,465	–
Hay	32,682	18,624	–	14,058
Other mill products	5,525	10,896	5,371	–
Fruit and vegetables	3,578	4,497	919	–

35.—Principal Articles carried through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons of 1918 and 1919.—concluded.

Articles.	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	4,209	4,602	393	–
Live stock	1,167	1,295	128	–
Poultry, game and fish	3,224	1,437	–	1,787
Dressed meats	8,854	1,971	–	6,883
Other packing house products	327	1,974	1,647	–
Hides and leather	41	248	207	–
Wool	1,293	703	–	590
All other animal products	7,608	7,895	287	–
Agricultural implements	1,296	9,298	8,002	–
Cement, bricks and lime	4,869	9,936	5,067	–
Household goods and furniture	1,807	3,098	1,291	–
Iron, pig and bloom	7,991	30,598	22,607	–
Iron and steel, all other	61,606	70,473	8,867	–
Petroleum and other oils	251,105	256,980	5,875	–
Sugar	16,904	22,780	5,876	–
Salt	26,315	17,421	–	8,894
Wines, liquors and beer	1,884	5,880	3,996	–
Merchandise not enumerated	426,693	402,742	–	23,951
Pulpwood	510,868	466,061	–	44,807
Sawed lumber	376,315	353,896	–	22,419
Squared timber	1,731	9,890	8,159	–
Shingles	3,408	1,808	–	1,600
Other woods	48,334	41,432	–	6,902
Hard coal	593,411	401,383	–	192,028
Soft coal	3,870,350	2,327,615	–	1,542,735
Coke	4,500	4,201	–	299
Copper Ore	22,107	10,801	–	11,306
Iron ore	10,102,495	1,890,619	–	8,211,876
Other ore	14,473	18,859	4,386	–
Sand, etc	353,026	442,470	89,444	–
Total	**18,883,619**	**9,995,266**	–	**8,888,353**

36.—Traffic through the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the Navigation Seasons 1899-1919.

Year	Canadian		U.S.		Total No.	Total Vessel Tonnage.	Tonnage of Freight.		
	No.	Vessel Tonnage.	No.	Vessel Tonnage.			Canadian.	United States.	Total.
1899	2,000	558,552	1,769	2,389,457	3,769	2,948,009	299,975	2,706,689	3,006,664
1900	1,790	577,310	1,291	1,617,438	3,081	2,194,748	255,264	1,780,413	2,035,677
1901	2,796	775,151	1,408	1,674,597	4,204	2,449,748	494,613	2,325,781	2,820,394
1902	3,080	1,366,930	1,964	3,237,372	5,044	4,604,302	1,140,623	3,588,645	4,729,268
1903	2,711	1,615,939	1,640	3,146,807	4,351	4,762,746	1,362,820	4,149,048	5,511,868
1904	2,637	1,555,042	1,325	2,675,663	3,962	4,230,705	1,212,145	3,818,560	5,030,705
1905	3,970	1,803,288	1,692	3,734,349	5,662	5,537,637	1,304,355	4,169,051	5,473,406
1906	3,922	1,959,252	1,758	4,399,872	5,680	6,359,124	1,632,683	4,941,363	6,574,046
1907	3,217	2,154,688	3,132	9,961,281	6,349	12,115,969	1,957,334	13,630,831	15,588,165
1908	3,289	2,603,232	2,004	7,035,655	5,293	9,638,887	2,092,231	10,666,985	12,759,216
1909	2,597	2,988,936	3,734	14,850,738	6,331	17,839,674	3,366,495	24,494,750	27,861,245
1910	2,744	3,173,494	5,228	20,187,704	7,972	23,361,198	3,345,619	33,050,068	36,395,687
1911	2,713	3,108,880	4,068	16,252,340	6,781	19,361,220	3,177,581	27,774,128	30,951,709
1912	2,643	3,296,229	5,213	22,536,015	7,856	25,832,244	4,090,362	35,579,293	39,669,655
1913	3,279	3,793,434	5,006	22,181,007	8,285	25,974,441	4,954,734	37,744,590	42,699,324
1914	3,011	3,473,292	2,966	13,827,570	5,977	17,301,162	3,609,747	23,989,437	27,599,184
1915	3,000	3,041,003	1,331	5,443,812	4,331	8,484,815	2,561,734	5,189,223	7,750,957
1916	4,595	4,089,937	2,094	8,703,187	6,689	12,793,124	4,155,911	12,657,738	16,813,649
1917	3,199	3,182,960	2 138	8 712 604	5 337	11 895 564	2 875 590	12 571 502	15 447 092
1918	3,067	2,436,500	1,992	7,594,042	5,059	10,030,542	1,336,861	11,576,850	12,913,711
1919	3,140	2,817,096	929	3,671,634	4,069	6,488,730	1,606,311	2,531,774	4,138,085

37.—Traffic through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1912-1919.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

Year.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passengers.	Freight carried.
	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1912	2,492	151	2,643	3,296,229	5,190	23	5,213	22,536,015	37,549	39,669,655
1913	3,003	276	3,279	3,793,434	4,996	10	5,006	22,181,007	36,872	42,699,324
1914	2,674	337	3,011	3,473,292	2,955	11	2,966	13,827,870	30,446	27,599,184
1915	2,742	258	3,000	3,041,003	1,327	4	1,331	5,443,812	25,047	7,750,957
1916	3,908	687	4,595	4,089,937	2,072	22	2,094	8,703,187	31,734	16,813,649
1917	2,923	276	3,199	3,182,960	2,107	31	2,138	8,712,604	26,555	15,447,092
1918	2,786	281	3,067	2,436,500	1,976	16	1,992	7,594,042	26,986	12,913,711
1919	2,807	333	3,140	2,817,096	890	39	929	3,671,634	41,099	4,138,085

WELLAND CANAL.

1912	1,613	333	1,946	1,814,965	867	92	959	864,535	1,317	2,851,915
1913	2,111	300	2,441	2,376,778	756	62	818	787,752	1,620	3,570,714
1914	2,592	310	2,902	2,878,483	735	55	790	757,212	25	3,860,969
1915	1,760	366	2,126	2,032,348	758	38	796	822,847	7	3,061,012
1916	1,658	434	2,092	1,794,722	786	61	847	718,897	–	2,544,964
1917	2,096	458	2,554	2,284,873	631	66	697	491,388	–	2,490,542
1918	1,726	362	2,088	1,760,301	970	134	1,104	835,088	–	2,174,298
1919	2,038	306	2,344	1,924,419	853	16	869	691,595	–	2,170,779

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

1912	4,382	4,819	9,201	3,496,502	1,164	641	1,805	846,333	106,492	3,477,188
1913	4,997	4,848	9,845	4,240,399	1,208	603	1,811	961,371	127,638	4,302,427
1914	5,304	3,678	8,982	4,505,235	854	409	1,263	776,490	106,618	4,391,493
1915	4,474	2,625	7,099	3,422,991	981	561	1,542	841,792	78,303	3,409,467
1916	4,258	2,389	6,647	3,129,072	1.194	484	1,678	1,016,367	81,623	3,368,064
1917	4,068	3,259	7,327	3,511,986	1,026	348	1,374	819,102	81,249	3,391,144
1918	3,430	2,257	5,687	2,839,918	1,122	488	1,610	970,107	45,943	3,031,134
1919	3,910	1,972	5,882	3,107,773	878	188	1,066	769,172	72,006	2,891,619

CHAMBLY CANAL.

1912	279	207	486	45,550	1	3,318	3,319	344,435	2,422	618,415
1913	290	182	472	62,140	–	2,725	2,725	273,671	2,507	555,602
1914	167	179	346	52,736	–	2,348	2,348	241,672	2,677	436,905
1915	308	180	488	58,998	1	2,300	2,301	235,193	2,640	478,707
1916	247	261	508	64,064	1	1,810	1,811	186,298	1,669	398,977
1917	142	258	400	65,806	–	2,060	2,060	202,970	707	434,818
1918	146	425	571	86,402	–	1,726	1,726	177,320	1,783	369,186
1919	138	245	383	65,604	1	1,039	1,040	107,605	1,403	242,961

ST. PETER'S CANAL.

1912	353	852	1,205	88,519	2	6	8	626	1,240	74,809
1913	382	942	1,324	94,890	6	7	13	1,048	1,582	71,514
1914	451	741	1,192	80,252	1	7	8	413	351	54,180
1915	37	34	71	5,650	–	–	–	–	8	2,895
1916	30	103	133	9,201	–	–	–	–	6	9,629
1917	316	828	1,144	82,405	1	1	2	89	585	62,254
1918	232	835	1,067	68,741	–	4	4	546	479	59,716
1919	291	864	1,155	78,412	16	1	17	1,522	322	64,879

37.—Traffic Through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1912-1919—con.

MURRAY CANAL.

Year.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passengers.	Freight carried.
	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No)	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1912	834	176	1,010	386,302	65	10	75	2,761	20,679	170,081
1913	887	337	1,224	395,494	51	2	53	2,133	20,210	180,576
1914	656	258	914	210,747	47	10	57	2,889	15,893	83,907
1915	478	74	552	124,506	48	–	48	1,407	12,223	30,728
1916	514	135	649	108,260	30	–	30	1,025	4,868	46,680
1917	669	197	866	134,929	25	–	25	2,570	1,996	57,603
1918	342	96	438	114,573	15	–	15	1,146	4	44,735
1919	436	150	586	152,610	16	5	21	2,434	1,099	108,250

OTTAWA CANAL.

1912	1,007	1,655	2,662	480,751	–	397	397	40,598	27,271	392,350
1913	1,007	1,640	2,647	497,649	–	291	291	29,718	24,759	365,438
1914	930	1,267	2,197	392,516	–	275	275	27,257	23,835	335,132
1915	788	861	1,649	297,434	–	391	391	39,464	27,258	272,370
1916	782	877	1,659	302,012	–	328	328	33,851	22,812	237,651
1917	693	821	1,514	293,997	–	282	282	29,085	22,774	214,835
1918	572	593	1,165	218,992	–	323	323	34,498	14,939	167,170
1919	510	1,132	1,642	286,089	1	147	148	15,019	21,380	218,438

RIDEAU CANAL.

1912	2,257	703	2,960	208,689	–	9	9	887	20,534	160,133
1913	2,185	613	2,798	200,898	–	22	22	2,088	19,653	171,223
1914	2,208	392	2,600	176,904	22	13	35	2,611	19,730	151,739
1915	1,817	253	2,070	144,787	–	6	6	586	18,664	120,781
1916	1,512	160	1,672	117,341	–	12	12	1,214	12,544	105,430
1917	1,350	154	1,504	105,666	–	16	16	1,964	11,552	84,549
1918	1,031	125	1,156	75,487	–	8	8	3,316	16,926	54,136
1919	1,502	331	1,833	122,576	–	2	2	192	17,026	103,539

TRENT CANAL.

1912	3,227	771	3,998	208,855	–	–	–	–	73,861	77,150
1913	3,021	645	3,666	217,081	–	–	–	–	99,162	55,800
1914	2,915	732	3,647	174,647	–	–	–	–	85,218	67,715
1915	2,855	578	3,433	172,780	–	–	–	–	82,391	49,904
1916	3,011	484	3,495	165,486	–	–	–	–	104,736	45,009
1917	2,548	419	2,967	142,979	–	–	–	–	93,599	48,924
1918	2,711	829	3,540	171,996	9	–	9	137	98,437	64,893
1919	3,011	583	3,594	155,895	–	–	–	–	101,561	52,953

ST. ANDREW'S CANAL.

1912	743	517	1,260	210,973	–	–	–	–	902	95,549
1913	616	372	988	199,278	–	–	–	–	1,796	81,295
1914	197	137	334	106,044	–	–	–	–	2,533	42,013
1915	664	423	1,087	97,710	–	–	–	–	4,295	21,982
1916	302	250	552	58,934	–	–	–	–	3,656	13,438
1917	85	28	113	26,093	–	–	–	–	5,902	7,174
1918	99	31	130	28,062	–	–	–	–	6,654	4,640
1919	92	31	123	25,499	–	–	–	–	6,160	3,763

37.—Traffic through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1912-1919—concluded.

SUMMARY.

Year.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passengers.	Freight carried.
	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.	Steamers.	Sail.	Total.	Vessel Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1912	17,187	10,184	27,371	10,237,335	7,289	4,496	11,785	24,636,190	292,267	47,587,245
1913	18,499	10,155	28,654	12,078,041	7,017	3,722	10,739	24,238,788	335,799	52,053,913
1914	18,094	8,031	26,125	12,050,856	4,614	3,128	7,742	15,636,414	287,326	37,023,237
1915	15,923	5,652	21,575	9,398,207	3,115	3,300	6,415	7,385,101	250,836	15,198,803
1916	16,222	5,780	22,002	9,839,029	4,083	2,717	6,800	10,660,839	263,648	23,583,491
1917	14,890	6,698	21,588	9,831,694	3,790	2,804	6,594	10,259,772	244,919	22,238,935
1918	13,075	5,834	18,909	7,800,972	4,092	2,699	6,791	9,616,200	212,151	18,883,619
1919	14,735	5,947	20,682	8,735,973	2,655	1,437	4,092	5,259,173	266,066	9,995,266

38.—Total Expenditure and Revenue of Canals 1868-1919 and before Confederation.

Fiscal Year.	Expenditure Chargeable—					Revenue of Canals.
	To Capital.	To Income.	To Revenue.[1]	For Staff.	For Repairs.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Before Confederation	20,593,866	98,378	–	–	–	–
1868–1900	58,449,977	2,857,040	820,973	7,618,245	5,915,591	12,401,918
1901	2,360,570	147,768	61,939	314,095	262,876	315,426
1902	2,114,690	216,703	65,771	317,839	263,768	300,414
1903	1,823,274	277,596	63,175	390,282	294,114	230,213
1904	1,880,787	302,409	66,067	381,017	350,279	79,537
1905	2,071,594	354,353	64,515	431,500	401,743	78,009
1906	1,552,121	319,877	62,172	447,963	375,889	108,068
1907 (9 months)	887,839	264,111	66,251	329,630	287,231	105,003
1908	1,723,156	508,010	150,519	473,639	411,661	144,882
1909	1,873,869	728,125	106,066	475,515	433,958	199,501
1910	1,650,707	489,256	111,756	515,585	491,793	193,384
1911	2,349,474	440,270	103,398	511,306	471,530	221,138
1912	2,560,939	442,012	110,049	585,900	555,710	264,114
1913	2,259,257	331,987	121,371	605,248	535,136	307,568
1914	2,829,661	389,285	147,729	642,845	574,039	380,188
1915	5,490,796	444,730	140,236	675,771	562,599	427,763
1916	6,142,149	397,665	139,952	697,532	529,565	446,722
1917	4,304,589	399,414	137,907	700,022	486,168	461,423
1918	1,781,957	111,553	149,859	743,857	540,331	414,868
1919	2,211,935	164,046	156,558	733,091	698,878	387,655
Totals	**126,913,207**	**9,684,588**	**2,801,263**	**17,590,882**	**14,442,859**	**17,467,794**

[1]Expenditure for Staff and Repairs, Canals in General.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book 1916–17, page 462.

39.—Capital Expenditure for Construction and Enlargement of Canals 1868-1919 and before Confederation.

Canals.		Expenditure, Previous Years.	Expenditure, 1918–19.	Total Cost.
		$	$	$
Beauharnois		1,636,690	–	1,636,690
Carillon and Grenville[1]		4,182,093	–	4,182,093
Chambly		780,996	–	780,996
Cornwall		7,246,304	–	7,246,304
Culbute Lock and Dam		382,391	–	382,391
Lachine		14,132,685	–	14,132,685
Lake St. Francis		75,907	–	75,907
Lake St. Louis		298,176	–	298,176
Murray		1,248,947	–	1,248,947
Rideau		4,202,274	8,000	4,210,274
Sault Ste. Marie		4,935,809	–	4,935,809
Soulanges		7,904,045	–	7,904,045
St. Anne's Lock and Canal		1,170,216	–	1,170,216
St. Lawrence River and Canals— North Channel		1,995,143	–	1,995,143
River Reaches		483,830	–	483,830
Galops Channel		1,039,896	–	1,039,896
St. Peter's		648,547	–	648,547
St. Ours Lock		127,229	–	127,229
Tay		489,599	–	489,599
Trent		16,842,161	380,059	17,222,220
Welland		29,399,406	–	29,399,406
Welland Ship Canal		14,928,970	1,823,876	16,752,846
Williamsburg	Farrans Point	877,091	–	877,091
	Galops	6,143,468	–	6,143,468
	Rapide Plat	2,159,881	–	2,159,881
	Williamsburg	1,334,551	–	1,334,551
Canals in general		34,967	–	34,967
Totals		**124,701,272**	**2,211,935**	**126,913,207**

[1]The records relating to cost of construction by Imperial Government were destroyed by fire in 1852, and the statistics are not included in this table.

40.—Traffic through the Panama Canal, August, 1914, to June, 1920.

From the Panama Canal Record. (Ton=2,240 lb.)

Month and Year.	Atlantic to Pacific.				Pacific to Atlantic.				Total.			
	Vessels.	Canal Tonnage.		Cargo, Tons.	Vessels.	Canal Tonnage.		Cargo, Tons.	Vessels.	Canal Tonnage.		Cargo, Tons.
		Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.	
1919.												
January	77	314,464	240,636	219,276	94	341,757	263,358	317,539	171	656,221	503,994	536,815
February	80	367,670	286,462	317,499	76	288,258	218,503	241,705	156	655,928	504,965	559,204
March	78	333,514	253,175	256,708	75	962,092	222,134	243,282	153	625,606	475,309	499,990
April	65	299,307	236,740	272,668	96	327,677	244,127	234,261	161	626,984	480,867	506,929
May	75	338,850	269,249	354,372	101	388,410	297,643	287,799	176	727,260	566,892	642,171
June	63	274,543	202,793	228,596	99	411,633	317,213	354,800	162	686,176	520,006	583,396
July	67	291,708	223,490	235,874	91	380,380	287,333	332,298	158	672,088	510,823	568,172
August	88	402,170	314,512	362,313	100	355,673	271,599	353,411	188	757,843	586,111	715,724
September	72	346,348	265,725	317,358	98	418,702	320,461	320,912	170	765,050	586,186	638,270
October	73	363,369	281,903	268,131	123	509,637	388,197	437,750	196	873,006	670,100	705,881
November	88	363,523	274,251	215,554	92	408,998	322,897	359,926	180	772,521	597,148	575,480
December	140	632,917	487,114	405,697	120	570,399	440,612	518,782	260	1,203,316	927,726	924,479
Total	**966**	**4,328,383**	**3,336,050**	**3,454,046**	**1,165**	**4,693,616**	**3,594,077**	**4,002,465**	**2,131**	**9,021,999**	**6,930,127**	**7,456,511**
1920.												
January	113	459,631	350,973	314,510	125	532,393	414,560	580,118	238	992,024	765,533	894,628
February	99	469,757	360,502	302,610	109	443,647	342,960	477,878	208	913,404	703,462	780,488
March	123	583,485	455,058	428,473	112	472,134	364,304	466,043	235	1,055,619	819,362	894,516
April	110	521,017	407,968	398,568	110	529,464	414,503	468,953	220	1,050,481	822,471	867,521
May	105	490,765	388,990	418,678	119	590,697	463,029	556,241	224	1,081,462	852,019	974,919
June	102	464,877	358,387	424,750	99	456,128	346,325	409,671	201	921,005	704,712	834,421
Total	**652**	**2,989,532**	**2,321,878**	**2,287,589**	**674**	**3,024,463**	**2,345,681**	**12,958,904**	**1,326**	**6,013,995**	**4,667,559**	**5,246,493**
Total, 1918	**850**	**3,380,341**	**2,477,146**	**2,171,258**	**1,248**	**5,264,388**	**3,961,426**	**5,082,161**	**2,098**	**8,644,729**	**6,438,572**	**7,253,419**
Total, 1917	**948**	**4,205,809**	**2,940,006**	**3,162,398**	**1,100**	**4,876,831**	**3,474,474**	**4,380,098**	**2,048**	**9,082,640**	**6,414,480**	**7,542,496**
Total, 1916	**627**	**2,846,406**	**2,000,260**	**2,124,918**	**626**	**2,728,255**	**1,933,609**	**2,806,993**	**1,253**	**5,574,661**	**3,933,869**	**4,931,911**
Total, 1915	**582**	**2,873,708**	**1,995,265**	**2,128,996**	**588**	**2,815,112**	**1,975,091**	**2,837,564**	**1,170**	**5,688,820**	**3,970,356**	**4,966,560**
Aug. to Dec., 1914	**181**	**903,291**	**647,588**	**744,682**	**176**	**919,763**	**657,690**	**1,009,252**	**357**	**1,823,054**	**1,305,278**	**1,753,934**

41.—Traffic through the Panama Canal by Nationality of Vessels for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1917-1920.

Nationality.	1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Atlantic to Pacific.	Pacific to Atlantic.	Atlantic to Pacific.	Pacific to Atlantic.	Atlantic to Pacific.	Pacific to Atlantic.	Atlantic to Pacific.	Pacific to Atlantic.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Argentinian	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Belgian	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Brazilian	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
British	371	409	303	396	306	296	393	360
Canadian	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Chilean	50	49	50	46	48	45	38	41
Chinese	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Costa Rican	11	12	10	10	6	6	–	1
Cuban	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Danish	26	17	44	56	37	42	4	5
Dutch	36	38	31	18	6	13	17	12
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
French	4	5	19	33	29	75	9	51
German	4	2	–	–	–	–	5	12
Greek	–	–	1	1	1	2	–	–
Italian	1	1	2	2	–	–	13	13
Japanese	54	18	33	20	47	40	84	34
Mexican	6	7	–	1	–	1	–	–
Nicaraguan	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norwegian	74	76	145	151	56	72	46	60
Panaman	5	2	1	3	–	–	3	1
Peruvian	43	43	41	42	34	31	37	38
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Russian	1	1	–	2	3	–	2	–
Spanish	10	10	5	7	2	3	20	21
Swedish	7	11	12	14	12	17	10	9
United States	198	266	224	404	268	518	493	636
Uruguayan	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total	**905**	**971**	**921**	**1,209**	**860**	**1,165**	**1,180**	**1,298**

SHIPPING.

Administration of the general shipping interests of Canada is divided between the Marine Department and the Department of the Naval Service.[1] The Marine Department includes the control, regulation, management and supervision of various services, chief amongst which are (1) administration of the Canada Shipping Act and other Acts of the Dominion Government relating to marine transportation; (2) pilotage; (3) the construction and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, fog alarms, buoys and beacons; (4) ports, harbours, piers, wharves and breakwaters; (5) the Meteorological Service of Canada; (6) sick and distressed seamen, and the establishment, regulation and management of marine and seamen's hospitals; (7) river and harbour police; (8) inquiries into the causes of shipwrecks and casualties and the collection of wreck statistics; (9) the inspection of steamboats; (10) the construction and maintenance of the St. Lawrence River Ship Canal and (11) the maintenance of winter communication

[1]For information relating to the Department of the Naval Service refer to heading "Naval Service of Canada," in the index.

between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. The net revenue of the Marine Department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, was $396,779, and the expenditure for the same period was $4,459,165.

Canadian Government Merchant Marine.—Early in 1918 the Dominion Government, realizing the need for a mercantile fleet to develope Canadian export trade, placed orders with Canadian shipbuilding firms for 45 ships of a total deadweight tonnage of approximately 263,950 tons. These steamers are being operated by a company under the charter name of the "Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited," the directors of which company are members of the board of directors of the Canadian Northern railway. With the boats so far delivered the following services have been established: Between Montreal and St. John's, Newfoundland, Cuba, the West Indies, South America and various United Kingdom ports, which services will continue from Halifax or St. John during the winter months. Cargoes have been carried to French ports and from Vancouver to United Kingdom ports via the Panama canal, and a service from Vancouver to Australia has been established. Additional services have been arranged for as soon as further vessels are delivered by the builders.

Of the following statements, Tables **42-49** are compiled from the Reports of the Department of Customs, and Tables **50-57** are from the Reports of the Department of Marine.

42.—Sea-going Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal years 1919 and 1920.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1919 ENTERED.					
British	2,902	6,384,582	1,747,892	134,587	172,741
Canadian	5,406	1,819,687	706,750	80,189	85,310
Foreign	7,495	3,490,344	1,642,340	118,236	119,316
Total	**15,803**	**11,694,613**	**4,096,982**	**333,012**	**377,367**
CLEARED.					
British	3,197	7,669,584	6,608,808	330,096	188,547
Canadian	5,709	1,938,841	825,979	135,439	85,373
Foreign	7,637	3,958,355	1,641,367	155,653	132,751
Total	**16,543**	**13,566,780**	**9,076,154**	**621,188**	**406,671**
TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED					
British	6,099	14,054,166	8,356,700	464,683	361,288
Canadian	11,115	3,758,528	1,532,729	215,628	170,683
Foreign	15,132	7,448,699	3,283,707	273,889	252,067
Total	**32,346**	**25,261,393**	**13,173,136**	**954,200**	**784,038**
1920 ENTERED.					
British	2,733	6,035,787	1,124,085	141,593	197,085
Canadian	5,783	2,041,096	436,489	135,246	98,866
Foreign	8,565	3,933,491	1,317,152	33,199	140,064
Total	**17,081**	**12,010,374**	**2,877,726**	**310,038**	**436,015**

42.—Sea-going Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal years 1919 and 1920—concluded.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Men.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1920 CLEARED.					
British	2,778	6,285,207	4,610,350	833,178	178,998
Canadian	6,211	2,393,538	1,111,411	238,091	107,635
Foreign	8,788	4,555,635	2,360,627	323,067	154,546
Total	**17,777**	**13,234,380**	**8,082,388**	**1,394,336**	**441,179**
TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British	5,511	12,320,994	5,734,435	974,771	376,083
Canadian	11,994	4,434,634	1,547,900	373,337	206,501
Foreign	17,353	8,489,126	3,677,779	356,266	294,610
Total	**34,858**	**25,244,754**	**10,960,114**	**1,704,374**	**877,194**

43.—Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, 1919.

Ports.	British		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Anyox, B.C.	53	21,967	38	27,842	91	49,809
Arichat, N.S.	171	3,404	18	1,051	189	4,455
Baddeck, N.S.	47	1,686	27	1,658	74	3,344
Bathurst, N.B.	38	462	2	700	40	1,172
Bridgewater, N.S.	26	5,735	14	6,444	40	12,179
Britannia Beach, B.C.	287	94,466	98	25,869	385	120,335
Campo Bello, N.B.	320	50,239	355	7,826	675	58,065
Canso, N.S.	159	19,149	328	23,212	487	42,361
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	26	8,184	5	2,116	31	10,300
Chemainus B.C.	64	16,697	134	7,076	198	23,773
Clark's Harbour, N.S.	20	1,058	48	707	68	1,765
Digby, N.S.	39	2,838	14	153	53	2,991
Gaspé, Que.	7	2,414	22	15,232	29	17,646
Halifax, N.S.	1,661	3,808,279	774	1,320,213	2,435	5,128,492
Hillsboro, N.B.	2	1,650	5	1,435	7	3,085
Ladysmith, B.C.	318	45,434	141	73,755	459	119,189
La Have, N.S.	175	17,979	26	2,392	201	20,371
Liverpool, N.S.	129	11,767	284	18,121	413	39,888
Lockport, N.S.	90	3,093	67	3,432	157	6,525
Lord's Cove, N.B.	473	3,997	240	2,879	713	6,876
Louisburg, N.S.	335	250,035	231	45,909	566	295,944
Lower East Pubnico, N.S.	61	2,512	70	3,206	131	5,718
Lunenburg, N.S.	602	52,793	71	5,028	673	57,821
Moncton, N.B.	6	717	10	1,190	16	1,907
Montreal, Que.	864	3,338,729	93	150,639	957	3,489,368
Nanaimo, B.C.	308	72,929	1,628	430,832	1,936	503,761
New Westminster, B.C.	8	539	27	8,339	35	8,878
North Head, N.B.	327	53,299	74	876	401	54,175
North Sydney, N.S.	1,354	557,456	196	175,352	1,550	732,808
Ocean Falls, B.C.	44	68,727	199	231,623	243	300,350
Parrsboro, N.S.	53	8,306	82	16,652	135	23,958
Pictou, N.S.	6	10,647	–	–	6	10,647
Powell River, B.C.	60	50,208	117	58,590	177	108,798
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	49	4,830	38	3,544	87	8,374
Port Simpson, B.C.	1	827	22	337	23	1,164
Prince Rupert, B.C.	1,367	237,361	1,846	109,066	3,213	346,427
Quebec, Que.	171	922,126	23	26,600	194	948,726
Rimouski, Que.	9	6,854	–	–	9	6,854
St. Andrews, N.B.	434	40,291	1,138	18,749	1,572	59,040
St. George, N.B.	16	48	136	8,692	152	8,740
St. John, N.B.	644	1,628,385	419	78,756	1,063	1,707,141
St. Martin's, N.B.	31	16,830	101	19,753	132	36,583

43.—Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, 1919 —concluded.

Ports.	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
St. Stephens, N.B.	24	752	80	1,770	104	2,522
Sandy Point, N.S.	20	2,422	213	17,044	233	19,466
Shelburne, N.S.	24	1,883	77	6,175	101	8,058
Sidney, B.C.	112	10,968	203	20,864	315	31,832
Steveston, B.C.	87	1,776	115	3,009	202	4,785
Sydney, N.S.	1,251	2,568,181	389	721,562	1,640	3,289,743
Three Rivers, Que.	2	2,592	–	–	2	2,592
Union Bay, B.C.	90	114,827	602	235,065	692	349,892
Vancouver, B.C.	1,694	1,941,039	1,220	1,287,288	2,914	3,228,327
Victoria, B.C.	1,528	1,595,018	2,010	2,091,192	3,538	3,686,210
White Rock, B.C.	56	1,353	32	322	88	1,675
Windsor, N.S.	48	28,052	35	10,038	83	38,090
Yarmouth, N.S.	243	32,479	303	55,154	546	87,633

44.—Sea-going Vessels Entered Inwards and Outwards by Countries, 1919.

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS.

Countries whence arrived.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.
Great Britain	709	3,033,097	69,956	44	36,641	1,226	14	33,170	656
Australia	34	147,951	4,921	3	3,978	57	8	19,905	233
Gibraltar	163	490,982	7,368	1	2,601	46	11	31,854	465
British W. Indies	44	79,373	2,710	130	22,779	885	12	7,433	226
Newfoundland	791	273,170	15,574	379	257,969	7,032	123	171,644	2,795
Other British possessions	4	16,884	297	–	–	–	13	36,353	595
Chile	2	7,585	189	–	–	–	2	4,446	55
China	7	39,197	847	27	115,391	6,231	31	136,273	3,522
France	32	90,761	1,478	–	–	–	6	19,685	495
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	13,363	306
Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	23,006	392
Italy	20	61,929	928	–	–	–	5	16,358	260
Japan	2	8,474	354	13	54,749	3,715	61	282,697	6,439
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	114,712	2,312
Peru	4	11,792	136	–	–	–	12	39,768	416
St. Pierre	32	2,194	156	11	1,202	65	39	8,352	864
Russia	5	19,804	625	1	1,999	80	–	–	–
Spain	7	18,304	282	1	99	6	–	–	–
United States	942	2,017,904	63,951	2,897	1,198,961	50,644	5,578	2,235,654	81,874
Sea Fisheries	74	6,214	1,335	1,814	70,986	14,086	1,402	50,019	13,617
Mexico	2	12,742	82	15	30,058	435	9	57,749	463
Other countries	9	18,377	391	7	6,488	139	86	164,299	2,705
Sea Cable and Admiralty	19	27,848	1,161	63	15,786	668	14	23,604	626
Total	**2,902**	**6,384,582**	**172,741**	**5,406**	**1,819,687**	**85,315**	**7,495**	**3,490,344**	**119,316**

44.—Sea-going Vessels Entered Inwards and Outwards by Countries, 1919—concluded.

VESSELS ENTERED OUTWARDS.

Countries to which departed.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.
Great Britain	738	3,144,540	66,551	68	104,995	2,681	25	83,248	1,429
Australia	41	154,030	4,716	7	20,107	693	11	23,326	293
British Oceania	10	25,368	694	–	–	–	1	2,345	24
British S. Africa	14	29,820	531	15	6,947	103	10	11,916	144
British W. Indies	10	12,889	455	63	10,119	400	12	7,212	212
Newfoundland	771	297,661	14,362	436	274,198	7,444	131	162,141	2,769
British Guiana	15	37,281	1,469	4	901	27	–	–	–
Gibraltar	18	53,438	779	3	3,922	89	8	22,390	315
Other British possessions	2	8,343	116	13	2,098	82	4	6,670	94
Belgium	2	5,880	86	–	–	–	3	8,004	97
China	6	38,816	636	27	104,886	5,926	18	85,193	2,153
Cuba	4	3,430	70	23	4,251	165	20	10,875	184
Brazil	4	864	27	9	2,628	62	13	24,602	399
France	62	191,025	2,942	6	8,540	191	64	127,348	2,471
Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	31,609	607
Italy	6	19,754	265	1	3,007	36	7	13,453	280
Japan	2	5,204	149	3	7,603	306	56	245,714	6,057
Mexico	–	–	–	11	24,357	626	6	37,029	282
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	40,813	610
Peru	3	7,095	85	–	–	–	4	10,799	26
St. Pierre	37	3,220	187	19	2,875	154	39	8,053	716
United States	649	1,112,200	45,600	2,887	1,209,346	47,041	4,792	2,534,744	81,555
Sea fisheries	69	6,256	1,406	2,041	76,780	17,342	2,160	72,532	21,620
Russia	7	34,927	919	5	18,318	909	–	–	–
Other countries	9	12,203	236	42	17,629	377	45	94,238	1,896
Sea, Cable and Admiralty	718	2,465,340	46,266	26	35,344	719	177	294,099	8,518
Total	**3,197**	**7,669,584**	**188,547**	**5,709**	**1,938,841**	**85,373**	**7,637**	**3,958,355**	**132,751**

45.—Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports with Cargo and in Ballast, 1902-1920.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1902	4,363	6,865,924	11,413	1,937,227	14,530	5,928,337	14,731,488
1903	4,647	7,753,788	11,282	2,085,568	12,403	6,001,819	15,841,175
1904	4,997	8,045,817	11,045	1,979,803	14,002	5,801,085	15,826,705
1905	4,614	8,034,652	11,279	2,269,834	11,904	5,283,969	15,588,455
1906	5,104	9,059,453	12,201	2,304,942	12,511	5,479,034	16,843,429
1907 (9 mos.)	4,488	7,576,721	7,880	1,899,141	8,107	4,429,012	13,904,874
1908	6,356	10,329,515	10,562	2,606,660	12,886	6,555,096	19,491,271
1909	5,795	10,405,370	10,946	2,806,278	13,441	6,554,228	19,765,876
1910	5,780	11,038,709	10,875	3,498,361	13,147	6,267,243	20,804,313
1911	6,870	12,712,337	10,607	3,341,998	12,467	6,242,851	22,297,186
1912	6,766	13,342,929	10,966	4,618,163	15,134	6,628,513	24,589,605
1913	7,307	13,896,353	11,810	4,530,835	16,549	7,803,910	26,231,098
1914	7,418	15,711,849	12,786	5,160,799	15,811	8,695,838	29,568,486
1915	6,949	13,931,091	11,903	4,005,011	15,060	7,466,484	25,402,586
1916	6,817	12,417,944	12,386	3,894,731	18,559	8,514,975	24,827,650
1917	7,387	16,144,873	12,241	4,343,448	18,500	8,778,753	29,267,074
1918	7,337	16,959,790	10,998	4,343,853	16,597	11,483,484	32,787,127
1919	6,099	14,054,166	11,115	3,758,528	15,132	7,448,699	25,261,393
1920	5,511	12,320,994	11,994	4,434,634	17,353	8,489,126	25,244,754

46.—Sea-going and Inland Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) arrived at and departed from Canadian Ports, 1906-1920.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1906	5,104	9,059,453	32,239	11,241,915	37,644	14,430,804	34,732,172
1907 (9 mos.)	4,408	7,756,721	30,654	11,582,409	25,263	11,436,761	30,595,891
1908	6,356	10,329,515	28,795	11,717,846	40,461	17,527,670	39,575,031
1909	5,795	10,405,370	29,247	13,805,790	38,677	16,490,443	40,701,603
1910	5,780	11,038,709	28,635	15,680,534	41,650	17,848,748	44,567,991
1911	6,870	12,712,337	29,670	16,380,146	40,892	18,337,062	47,429,545
1912	6,766	13,342,929	27,949	18,069,983	45,399	21,560,215	52,973,127
1913	7,307	13,896,353	42,624	20,677,938	47,303	23,275,492	57,849,783
1914	7,418	15,711,849	30,234	17,026,121	55,835	29,181,513	61,919,483
1915	6,949	13,931,091	29,359	17,504,751	48,635	22,168,311	53,604,153
1916	6,817	12,417,944	37,900	17,372,836	75,411	27,930,318	57,721,098
1917	7,387	16,144,873	39,978	20,290,252	74,850	29,277,419	65,712,544
1918	7,337	16,959,790	34,786	19,890,461	70,781	29,952,237	66,802,488
1919	6,099	14,054,166	37,023	17,567,061	52,273	21,607,821	53,229,048
1920	5,511	12,320,994	37,388	16,869,619	52,827	20,302,920	49,493,533

47.—British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, 1916-1920.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
VESSELS ARRIVED—					
British—					
Steam.....No.	66,415	65,846	63,586	59,076	61,859
Tons register.....	32,051,456	29,433,729	28,208,601	24,666,439	27,711,784
Number of crew..	1,378,957	1,304,873	1,210,763	1,129,514	1,209,243
Sail.....No.	18,239	17,161	14,945	13,552	13,143
Tons register.....	2,915,808	3,260,636	3,082,450	2,868,481	2,785,198
Number of crew...	72,313	65,247	54,663	49,230	48,798
Foreign—					
Steam.....No.	452	391	479	701	594
Tons register.....	562,311	299,883	681,724	756,161	521,771
Number of crew	11,198	7,142	11,515	16,310	12,381
Sail.....No.	457	418	296	343	204
Tons register.....	94,499	79,144	43,914	116,790	50,099
Number of crew...	3,627	3,257	1,871	2,027	1,227
Description of vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	59,659	59,680	58,745	54,465	56,922
Steam, paddle.... "	5,821	5,057	4,088	3,841	3,737
Steam, sternwheel "	1,387	1,500	1,232	1,471	1,794
Sail, ships..... "	28	38	–	1	3
Sail, barks..... "	16	932	1	2	3
Sail, barkentines.. "	12	10	1	1	2
Sail, brigantines... "	1	1	–	2	–
Sail, schooners.... "	14,990	13,347	11,733	10,031	9,625
Sail, sloops, barges canal boats, etc. "	3,649	3,251	3,506	3,858	3,714
VESSELS DEPARTED—					
British—					
Steam.....No.	60,950	62,500	60,750	56,407	59,004
Tons register....	29,606,475	28,411,647	26,033,657	22,652,010	26,414,821
Number of crew...	1,255,655	1,242,047	1,160,981	1,083,012	1,153,433
Sail.....No.	18,311	17,507	15,217	15,221	12,859
Tons register.....	2,801,400	3,204,652	2,910,028	2,781,176	2,660,725
Number of crew...	71,473	64,303	56,502	47,844	46,155
Foreign—					
Steam.....No.	429	260	354	558	454
Tons register.....	585,053	118,383	457,605	543,600	350,310
Number of crew...	10,657	3,742	7,846	10,813	8,624
Sail.....No.	418	376	311	266	262
Tons register.....	92,422	87,548	44,621	118,668	57,950
Number of crew...	3,782	3,184	1,613	2,442	1,400
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	54,975	56,569	55,928	51,994	54,334
Steam, paddle.... "	5,051	4,703	3,948	3,486	3,323
Steam, sternwheel "	1,353	1,488	1,228	1,485	1,801
Sail, ships..... "	7	26	–	1	1
Sail, barks..... "	24	934	1	2	6
Sail, barkentines.. "	5	11	–	1	2
Sail, brigantines.. "	–	2	2	1	–
Sail, schooners.... "	15,216	13,665	12,050	11,787	9,465
Sail, sloops, barges, canal, boats, etc. "	3,477	3,245	3,475	3,695	3,647

48.—Canadian and American Vessels, trading on Rivers and Lakes between Canada and United States, exclusive of ferriage, 1916-1920.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
VESSELS ARRIVED—					
Canadian—					
Steam.....No.	12,191	13,026	10,292	11,774	11,587
Tons register.....	6,590,696	7,697,451	7,326,058	6,664,144	5,883,911
Number of crew...	242,201	239,914	275,804	207,523	235,405
Sail.....No.	804	875	1,518	1,087	967
Tons register.....	228,199	341,931	418,482	416,124	269,908
Number of crew...	3,675	4,387	5,475	5,132	3,653
American—					
Steam.....No.	25,821	25,788	24,594	16,325	16,499
Tons register.....	9,104,989	9,617,072	8,643,144	6,708,059	5,611,030
Number of crew..	276,539	275,494	264,221	180,420	191,569
Sail.....No.	2,187	2,139	2,196	2,034	1,147
Tons register.....	562,894	622,010	661,297	521,317	319,415
Number of crew...	7,113	7,693	7,348	6,589	3,912
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, crew.....No.	34,828	36,200	32,923	26,992	26,664
Steam paddle.... "	3,124	2,562	1,911	1,031	1,384
Steam, sternwheel "	60	52	52	76	38
Sail, schooners.... "	801	781	1,063	729	642
Sail, sloops..... "	19	18	21	17	11
Sail, barges..... "	2,171	2,215	1,970	2,375	1,461
Sail, barks..... "	–	–	660	–	–
VESSELS DEPARTED—					
Canadian—					
Steam.....No.	11,754	12,941	10,454	11,896	11,847
Tons register.....	6,446,516	7,565,126	7,351,692	6,320,430	5,976,120
Number of crew...	231,211	250,397	223,094	217,673	236,263
Sail.....No.	765	895	1,524	1,151	993
Tons register.....	212,694	342,296	450,376	407,835	305,046
Number of crew...	3,541	4,555	5,574	5,009	3,963
American—					
Steam.....No.	25,410	25,455	24,419	16,160	16,249
Tons register.....	9,076,845	9,550,386	8,417,326	6,385,048	5,532,881
Number of crew...	279,449	272,675	270,472	178,345	184,109
Sail.....No.	3,434	2,968	2,975	2,622	1,579
Tons register.....	670,615	709,198	746,986	544,698	350,468
Number of crew...	9,320	9,077	8,426	7,610	5,150
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	34,156	35,764	32,901	26,983	26,672
Steam, paddle.... "	2,945	2,560	1,697	1,027	1,386
Steam, sternwheel "	63	72	275	46	38
Sail, schooners.... "	778	938	869	716	677
Sail, sloops..... "	22	4	22	22	10
Sail, barges..... "	3,399	2,921	3,608	3,035	1,885

49.—Vessels built and registered in Canada and Vessels sold to other Countries, 1901-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Built.		Registered.		Sold to other Countries.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.
							$
1901	240	21,956	327	35,156	5	4,490	66,468
1902	260	28,288	316	34,236	27	11,360	235,865
1903	295	30,856	312	41,405	21	11,172	220,602
1904	214	28,397	243	33,192	11	7,208	87,115
1905	248	21,865	335	27,583	21	3,696	100,363
1906	323	18,724	420	37,639	45	9,487	187,725
1907 (9 months)	229	33,205	257	31,635	17	3,855	68,190
1908	361	49,928	357	78,144	28	4,515	132,900
1909	303	29,023	277	32,899	16	3,644	98,643
1910	264	24,059	220	33,383	14	5,047	133,800
1911	247	22,812	234	50,006	17	5,885	201,526
1912	326	31,065	302	30,021	18	4,265	140,350
1913	324	24,325	328	30,225	20	7,976	610,650
1914	289	46,887	230	46,909	27	8,258	169,618
1915	224	45,721	237	55,384	21	17,044	1,150,950
1916	167	13,497	325	102,239	21	4,529	192,575
1917	184	28,638	334	105,826	47	24,954	4,398,570
1918	216	53,912	336	70,350	63	25,252	5,330,850
1919	277	104,444	327	102,883	85	48,965	14,612,338
1920	352	164,074	459	237,022	68	53,407	17,819,477

50.—Number and Net Tonnage of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping, Canada, 1915-1918.

Description.	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers[1]	4,132	459,182	4,202	491,181	4,264	523,200	4,366	555,983
Ships	3	2,791	3	2,791	2	1,364	1	11
Barks	16	20,236	12	14,442	12	14,128	12	14,128
Barkentines	11	6,006	9	5,329	7	4,269	6	4,093
Brigantines	7	914	7	1,013	5	818	4	599
Schooners	2,614	159,142	2,566	155,167	2,471	158,438	2,307	157,940
Sloops	744	23,895	589	18,417	558	16,213	536	17,861
Barges	610	109,397	528	98,741	493	95,650	493	96,364
Scows	478	68,869	495	73,529	499	75,277	594	87,612
Yachts	1	3	1	3	–	–	–	–
Yawls	14	359	14	360	14	360	13	352
Cutters	10	100	9	99	9	99	9	99
Drill boats	4	1,379	4	1,379	4	1,379	4	1,379
Drill scow	–	–	1	15	1	15	1	15
Dredges	178	56,336	189	59,440	189	59,536	192	59,664
House-boats	11	1,035	11	1,035	11	1,035	11	1,035
Horse-ferries	4	49	3	42	3	42	2	30
Floating lights	6	331	6	331	6	331	6	329
Pile drivers	1	17	1	17	1	17	1	17
Light ships	4	472	4	472	4	472	4	472
Cat boats and luggers	4	10	1[2]	6	1[2]	6	1[2]	6
Lighters	2	238	2	238	2	238	2	238
Floating Dry Dock	1	17,964	1	17,964	1	17,964	1	17,964
Rock Breaker	2	587	2	587	2	587	2	587
Totals	**8,757**	**929,312**	**8,660**	**942,598**	**8,559**	**971,438**	**8,568**	**1,016,778**

[1]Including 304 paddle-wheel steamers with a registered tonnage of 58,535 tons and 4,062 screw steamers with a registered tonnage of 497,448 tons for the year 1918. [2]Lugger only.

51.—Steamboat Inspection during the Fiscal Year 1918-1919.

Division.	Number of Vessels Inspected.				Number of Vessels not Inspected.	
	Vessels registered or owned in the Dominion.		Vessels registered or owned elsewhere.			
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Halifax	141	44,469	9	14,037	33	5,225
St. John, N.B	115	40,068	2	4,843	88	43,169
Quebec	95	30,117	2	504	40	8,421
Sorel	87	35,363	–	–	32	16,533
Montreal	167	53,288	3	5,238	122	19,418
Kingston	60	33,430	6	2,155	44	4,413
Toronto	327	244,643	35	28,011	124	17,058
Collingwood	54	5,646	2	3,921	2	61
Port Arthur	85	28,826	1	681	74	6,046
Edmonton	39	6,476	–	–	20	1,823
Vancouver	209	90,289	3	10,017	33	31,641
Victoria	122	117,313	12	22,742	32	9,839
Prince Rupert	42	10,741	6	2,414	8	1,287
Total	**1,543**	**740,669**	**81**	**94,563**	**652**	**164,934**
	Number of Vessels subject to Inspection when in Commission.		Number of Vessels added to the Dominion register.		Number of Vessels lost, broken up or destroyed.	
Halifax	183	63,731	4	3,873	13	6,601
St. John, N.B	205	88,080	5	6,155	6	11,351
Quebec	137	39,042	6	5,748	2	156
Sorel	119	51,896	7	2,151	3	323
Montreal	292	77,944	–	–	5	5,257
Kingston	110	39,998	2	34	1	20
Toronto	486	289,712	22	23,158	15	540
Collingwood	58	9,628	–	–	–	–
Port Arthur	160	35,553	11	16,408	7	2,969
Edmonton	59	8,299	–	–	1	20
Vancouver	245	131,947	10	87,138	8	2,707
Victoria	166	149,894	3	2,038	8	3,584
Prince Rupert	56	14,442	1	16	–	–
Total	**2,276**	**1,000,166**	**71**	**146,719**	**69**	**33,528**

Seamen Shipped and Discharged.—Table 52 shows, for each year from 1908 to 1918, the number of seamen shipped and discharged at Canadian ports under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act (R.S. 1906, c. 113, ss. 141-143).

52.—Number of Seamen Shipped and Discharged at Canadian Ports, 1908-1918.

Year.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Year.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged
1908	18,013	11,542	1913	16,975	13,749
1909	20,502	11,573	1914	18,987	14,989
1910	16,735	11,069	1915	22,797	14,319
1911	13,748	11,301	1916	20,902	16,689
1912	13,708	11,290	1917	16,998	14,145
			1918	16,516	12,930

Wrecks and Casualties.—The statement in Table 53, supplied by the Department of Marine, applies to vessels of every nationality in respect of wrecks and casualties in Canadian waters and to Canadian vessels in respect of wrecks and casualties in other waters. The returns in some years cover wrecks and casualties of previous years.

53.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties for the years ended June 30, 1870-1900 and for 1901-1919.

Year.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives lost.	Damages.	Year.	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives lost.	Damages.
	No.	Tons	No.	$		No.	Tons	No.	$
1870-1900	9,670	3,577,367	5,096	61,525,760	1911	271	122,619	48	942,093
1901	136	47,181	126	285,782	1912	293	269,569	59	1,053,768
1902	222	105,814	132	835,916	1913	275	270,905	160	1,963,870
1903	237	162,297	32	409,991	1914	255	210,368	1,083[1]	4,983,775
1904	192	81,143	9	489,699	1915	280	214,036	70	1,459,012
1905	178	79,588	15	621,267	1916	308	242,996	67	1,377,442
1906	220	139,586	149	573,420	1917	239	715,384	152	4,850,145[2]
1907	317	131,441	55	672,466	1918[4]	226	312,928	402[3]	1,818,895
1908	307	120,269	34	1,390,891	1919[4]	240	205,720	100	1,808,690
1909	343	189,906	24	1,131,966					
1910	321	211,565	101	1,569,580	**Totals**	**14,530**	**7,410,682**	**7,911**	**89,764,428**

[1]Includes 1,042 lives lost in the "Empress of Ireland" disaster. [2]Excluding damage to cargo estimated at $4,310,350. [3]Includes 328 lives lost in the "Princess Sophia" disaster. [4]Calendar year.

54.—Comparative Statement of Marine Danger Signals, 1909-1919.

Description.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Light stations	946	969	952	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lights	1,193	1,227	1,291	1,452	1,393	1,461	1,521	1,555	1,560	1,575	1,577
Light ships	11	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	9	9
Light boats	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Light keepers	923	961	976	975	1,020	1,040	1,066	1,099	1,126	1,128	1,122
Fog whistles	15	14	14	13	14	13	11	11	11	11	10
Sirens	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diaphones	65	72	82	83	89	98	105	110	113	124	128
Fog bells	20	20	23	29	26	26	29	31	32	30	29
Hand fog horns	108	121	129	137	145	150	148	151	156	154	156
Hand fog bells	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	5	5
Gas and whistling buoys	234	254	260	281	299	319	336	327	330	334	339
Whistling buoys	23	24	28	27	29	30	31	31	32	32	31
Bell buoys	58	50	55	65	71	82	86	89	87	87	86
Submarine bells	9	9	10	10	10	13	21	22	22	18	15
Fog guns or bombs	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	6
Fog horns	20	17	12	14	11	12	10	7	5	3	3
Fog alarm stations	9	9	9	9	12	11	12	13	13	13	12
Gas beacons	27	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

NOTE.—Besides the foregoing, in 1919 there were 102 lighted spar-buoys, floats and dolphins, 4,924 unlighted buoys and 408 unlighted dolphins, spindles and beacons.

55.—Revenue of the Department of Marine, 1915-1919.

Heads of Revenue.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Harbours, piers and wharves	34,013	57,829	86,110	95,259	76,760
Earnings of Dominion steamers	35,579	35,071	22,802	9,581	13,621
Decayed pilot's fund	5,949	5,669	5,230	5,316	5,605
Steamboat inspection fund	4,065	3,677	2,618	1,589	1,486
Steamboat engineers' fees	1,642	1,415	1,419	1,204	1,288
Sick mariners' fund	72,525	72,546	76,994	63,636	69,244
Examination, masters and mates	4,546	4,828	4,600	4,486	3,274
Casual revenue, sundries	143,588	279,678	373,314	46,225	224,547
Sale of steamer "Earl Grey"	493,000	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous	643	744	1,411	1,516	954
Total revenue	**795,550**	**461,457**	**574,498**	**288,812**	**396,779**

56.—Expenditure of the Department of Marine, 1915-1919.

Heads of Expenditure.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Ocean and River Service—	$	$	$	$	$
Dominion steamers and ice breakers	995,546	1,124,708	1,035,251	1,108,539	1,193,371
Two steamers for maritime	–	–	–	–	102,656
Wrecking plants (subsidy)	45,000	45,000	37,500	42,500	35,000
Other items of expenditure	70,403	44,210	33,042	41,635	33,822
Total	**1,110,949**	**1,213,918**	**1,105,793**	**1,192,674**	**1,364,849**
Lighthouse and Coast Service—					
Agencies, rent and contingencies	141,075	143,881	150,437	165,967	171,270
Administration of pilotage	42,905	41,580	44,436	52,068	91,077
Salaries and allowance to light keepers	449,999	449,961	462,407	464,091	519,103
Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses, etc	712,448	604,625	652,591	700,707	668,050
Construction of lighthouses, etc	996,638	564,665	331,222	357,543	349,291
Breaking of ice	38,062	30,600	34,150	25,141	39,515
New steamer for St. Lawrence	130,957	14,377	–	–	–
Signal service	52,316	57,848	51,859	53,254	54,236
Other items of expenditure	18,760	30,222	42,187	41,538	18,705
Total	**2,583,160**	**1,937,759**	**1,769,289**	**1,860,309**	**1,911,247**
Public Works, chargeable to Capital—					
Ship Channel, River St. Lawrence	999,762	981,761	1,084,770	656,422	425,333
Dredging plant, River St. Lawrence, Montreal to Father Point	578,621	767,078	261,221	94,537	70,913
New ice-breaking steamer for River St. Lawrence	251,082	101,690	–	–	–
New sweeping testing steamer St. Lawrence	62,577	86,561	–	–	–
Allowance to Mrs. I. Pinard	–	–	1,000	–	–
Six salt water tugs	–	–	–	–	46,528
Total	**1,892,042**	**1,937,090**	**1,346,991**	**750,959**	**542,774**
Scientific Institutions—					
Meteorological Service—					
Total	**201,805**	**172,390**	**193,886**	**193,237**	**188,188**
Compassionate allowance to dependants of SS. Simcoe	–	–	–	–	61,500
Honorarium to J. T. Rowan	–	–	–	–	350
Marine hospitals, etc	65,801	66,741	66,818	53,169	74,291
Steamboat inspection	65,063	64,884	67,560	70,381	72,874
Departmental salaries	239,932[1]	205,496	194,778	211,148	212,390
Contingencies	44,156	23,333	23,669	29,621	30,702
Total expenditure	**6,202,908**	**5,621,611**	**4,768,784**	**4,361,498**	**4,459,165**

[1]Including salaries of Fisheries Branch.

57.—Total Revenue and Expenditure of the Department of Marine, 1868-1919.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$		$	$		$	$
1868	71,811	371,071	1885	101,268	1,129,901	1902	148,607	1,501,619
1869	75,351	360,900	1886	91,885	980,121	1903	139,876	1,671,495
1870	71,490	367,189	1887	102,238	917,557	1904	128,507	2,150,940
1871	70,254	389,537	1888	99,920	883,251	1905	121,815	4,747,723
1872	79,324	518,958	1889	99,940	1,023,801	1906	139,475	5,066,253
1873	114,756	706,818	1890	115,507	807,417	1907[1]	106,260	3,637,600
1874	108,350	845,151	1891	104,248	885,410	1908	177,591	5,374,774
1875	91,235	844,586	1892	106,582	861,427	1909	169,502	5,498,531
1876	107,984	970,146	1893	107,390	898,720	1910	156,957	4,692,771
1877	105,907	820,054	1894	165,870	905,654	1911	154,492	4,197,420
1878	100,850	786,156	1895	99,557	805,828	1912	185,579	4,911,141
1879	84,144	755,359	1896	103,012	793,634	1913	185,725	5,213,223
1880	91,942	723,391	1897	111,009	867,773	1914	217,034	5,828,027
1881	108,304	761,731	1898	120,602	856,192	1915	795,550[2]	6,202,908
1882	109,125	774,832	1899	126,528	1,102,602	1916	461,457	5,621,611
1883	104,383	825,011	1900	130,229	982,562	1917	574,498	4,768,784
1884	118,080	927,242	1901	144,919	1,029,925	1918	288,812	4,361,498
						1919	396,779	4,459,165

[1]Nine months. [2]Includes $493,000 sale of steamer "Earl Grey," sold to Russian Government.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Canadian telegraph systems include lines owned and operated by the Dominion Government and lines, owned and operated by railway and telegraph chartered companies. The Government telegraph service for the year ended March 31, 1920, had a total length of 12,157¼ miles of lines, of which 336 knots, calculated as statute miles, were submarine cables. During the year 1919-20, 63 miles of new lines were constructed. The number of offices was 1,179 and the messages sent numbered 584,346 as compared with 507,027 in 1918-19. Details as to the location of the lines and points connected are given in the Report for the year ended March 31, 1920, of the Minister of Public Works (No. 19, 1921). The total expenditure on the Government telegraph lines for the year was $806,245, and the receipts were $277,749, signal service messages, meteorological service messages and fisheries bulletins being handled free.

Telegraph Statistics.—Table 58 gives the telegraph statistics for the years ended June 30, 1910-19, and for the calendar year 1919, of the chartered companies, as compiled from information supplied to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As reported by the Transportation Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the number of land messages handled by telegraph organizations in the year ended Dec. 31, 1919, was 14,200,346, as compared with 12,377,754 in 1918 and 11,817,517 in 1917. Cablegrams numbered 934,875, as compared with 1,021,853 in 1918 and 1,084,956 in 1917. Employees in the service of telegraph organizations numbered 7,606 (7,212 in 1918), of whom 4,049 (3,894 in 1918) were male and 458 (503 in 1918) were female operators; other officers and employees numbered 3,099 (2,815 in 1918). Salaries and wages amounted to $5,680,409, as compared with $3,937,651 in 1918. The aggregate of salaries and wages in 1919 was equal to 72·70 p.c. of operating expenses ($7,813,259) as compared with 67·6 p.c. in 1918.

58.—Telegraph Statistics of Chartered Companies, June 30, 1910-1919, and for the Calendar Year 1919.

Companies.	Year.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of messages.[6]	Number of offices.
Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. (Now Canadian National).	1910	11,134	50,092	2,907,494	1,183
	1911	10,726	50,568	3,812,159	1,194
	1912[1]	9,582	46,311	4,400,443	1,175
	1913	9,582	30,134	4,559,972	993
	1914	9,563	30,134	4,756,322	993
	1915[2]	16,337	50,342	4,627,530	1,335
	1916[2]	17,696	53,881	5,580,956	1,393
	1917	No information available			
	1918	16,521	49,893	5,655,830	1,416
	1919	16,521	49,893	5,768,216	1,518
	1919	18,420	56,481	6,400,476	1,522
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	1910	12,257	75,758	3,431,493[3]	1,372
	1911	12,866	87,703	3,921,477[3]	1,424
	1912	13,182	96,296[4]	4,642,820[3]	1,524
	1913	13,824	102,857	4,831,119[3]	1,532
	1914	14,561	105,780	4,225,000[3]	1,520
	1915	14,633	106,066	3,965,142[3]	1,564
	1916	14,617	106,143	4,914,519[3]	1,663
	1917	14,649	111,867	5,283,764[3]	1,640
	1918	14,559	112,242	5,351,022[3]	1,600
	1919	14,395	109,153	5,369,074[3]	1,523
	1919	15,061	114,796	5,764,834[3]	1,582
Western Union	1910	2,639	11,244	551,764	217
	1911	2,598	11,599	572,081	219
	1912	2,576	11,674	618,214	216
	1913	2,278	12,504	621,423	235
	1914	2,832	17,463	694,447	235
	1915	2,819	17,130	677,976	235
	1916	3,082	18,106	647,445	241
	1917	3,087	17,666	722,633	238
	1918	2,866	15,712	689,281	225
	1919	3,660	15,000	758,682	225
	1919	3,631	15,103	801,709	225
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway	1910	265	1,865	131,106	22
	1911	294	2,299	211,920	25
	1912	300	2,670	167,326	26
	1913	343	1,407	147,634	27
	1914	343	1,407	136,258	27
	1915	332	1,413	120,170	28
	1916	332	1,670	111,225	28
	1917	339	1,684	123,787	28
	1918	339	1,684	114,907	29
	1919	330	1,675	119,086	29
	1919	330	1,675	130,585	30
Algoma Central Railway[5]	1910	130	174	3,639	4
	1911	214	517	4,497	6
	1912	378	700	–	7
	1913	314	413	–	8
	1914	424	799	–	8
	1915	424	799	–	8
	1916	424	799	–	8
	1917	424	799	–	8
	1918	424	799	–	8
	1919	424	801	–	8
	1919	424	801	–	8

[1]This Company leased its property and plant in New York State to the Western Union Co., which accounts for the reduction in the figures of 1912.
[2]Including the Canadian Northern Railway Co.
[3]Not including press messages.
[4]Including 962 miles of cables.
[5]These are telephone lines, and are used for both despatching and commercial business.
[6]Cablegrams not included.

58.– Telegraph Statistics of Chartered Companies, June 30, 1910-1919, and for the Calendar Year 1919—concluded.

Companies.	Year.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of messages.[5]	Number of offices.
Algoma Eastern Railway[1]	1913	85	89	–	3
	1914	85	89	–	4
	1915	85	171	–	4
	1916	85	171	–	4
	1917	85	171	–	4
	1918	85	171	–	4
	1919	85	171	–	4
	1919	85	171	–	4
Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co	1910	1,699	5,081	71,154	73
	1911	1,963	6,004	101,048	92
	1912	2,310	8,780	133,677	112
	1913	2,948	10,728	155,027	120
	1914	3,185	14,894	146,689	134
	1915	4,630	13,229	182,003	213
	1916	5,190	20,052	218,606	233
	1917	5,179	20,050	252,577	279
	1918	5,273	22,005	251,532	279
	1919[2]	2,820	14,296	307,537	187
	1919[2]	2,817	14,306	307,537	187
The North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.	1910	44	783	38,015	63
	1911	44	783	40,508	62
	1912	44	783	46,999	61
	1913	44	783	49,308	61
	1914	44	783	43,180	59
	1915	44	664	45,451	54
	1916	44	664	53,340	50
	1917	44	664	58,802	46
	1918	44	664	57,439	46
	1919	44	664	112,322	38
	1919	44	547	113,046	24
Canadian Northern Railway Co.	1910	3,685	7,841	–	191
	1911	4,367	13,073	–	227
	1912	5,232	15,195	–	–
	1913	5,457	17,209	1,120,676	352
	1914	5,924	18,233	1,040,846	373
	Included in G.N.W. (now Canadian National).				
National Transcontinental Railway[3] (Now Canadian National).	1911	313	–	–	–
	1912	1,171	–	–	–
	1913	1,429	–	–	–
	1914	1,798	–	–	–
	1915	1,990	4,834	–	–
	1916	2,003	5,089	–	–
	1917	2,009	4,581[4]	–	–
	1918	2,009	6,483	–	–

[1]These are telephone lines and are used for both despatching and commercial business.
[2]Statistics of lines in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick not included.
[3]Number of messages and offices included in returns from the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company.
[4]The decrease in wire mileage is due to the elimination of over 500 miles of metallic train despatching telephone circuits which are not used for the transmission of commercial messages.
[5]Cablegrams not included.

Wireless Telegraph Coast Stations.—Table **59** shows the name, situation and range in nautical miles of the radiotelegraph or wireless telegraph coast stations, as operated by the Department of the Naval Service, and Table **61** the number of messages and words handled and the cost of maintenance for the stations of the east and west coasts and of the Great Lakes. For the year 1919-20 the total number of messages was 341,333, as compared with 279,981 in 1918-19 and of words handled 6,128,990, as compared with 5,805,771 in 1918-19. Table **60** gives the names of the Canadian Government steamers that are equipped with radiotelegraphic apparatus, with the range of miles for each steamer. A transatlantic wireless service is carried on by the Glace Bay, N.S., and Newcastle, N.B., Stations, which work with Clifden and Ballybunion, Ireland, respectively. A commercial wireless service is maintained via the Glace Bay Station, the charge being 16 cents per word as against 25 cents by cable. A commercial wireless service is maintained with Bermuda, via the Canadian Government wireless station at Barrington Passage, N.S., the rate charged per word being 28 cents as against 42 cents by cable.

59.—Coast Stations for Communication by Wireless Telegraphy with Ships at Sea, fiscal year 1919-20.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
EAST COAST.		
Barrington Passage	Nova Scotia	1,500
Belle Isle, Nfld	Belle Isle Straits	250
Point Armour, Nfld	Belle Isle Straits	150
Point Riche, Nfld	Gulf of St. Lawrence	250
Harrington, Que	Gulf of St. Lawrence	150
Heath Point, Que	Gulf of St. Lawrence (Anticosti Island)	250
Cape Ray, Nfld	Cabot Straits	350
Cape Race, Nfld	North Atlantic	400
Grindstone Island, Que	Gulf of St. Lawrence, (Magdalen Island)	200
Fame Point, Que	Gulf of St. Lawrence	250
Clark City, Que	Gulf of St. Lawrence	250
Father Point, Que	St. Lawrence River	250
Grosse Isle, Que	St. Lawrence River	100
Quebec, Que	St. Lawrence River	150
Three Rivers, Que	St. Lawrence River	150
Montreal, Que	St. Lawrence River	200
Cape Cable, N.S	North Atlantic	250
Patridge Island, St. John, N.B	Entrance St. John N.B., Harbour	250
Cape Bear, P.E.I	Northumberland Strait	150
Pictou, N.S	Northumberland Strait	100
North Sydney, C.B	North Sydney, C.B	100
Camperdown, N.S	Entrance to Halifax Harbour	250
Sable Island, N.S	North Atlantic	300
Halifax, N.S	Halifax Dockyard	100
Direction Finding Stations.		
Canso D/F	Nova Scotia	150
Cape Race D/F	Newfoundland	250
Chebucto D/F	Nova Scotia	150

59.—Coast Stations for Communication by Wireless Telegraphy with Ships at Sea, fiscal year 1919-20—concluded.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
GREAT LAKES.		
Port Arthur, Ont.	Port Arthur, Ont.	350
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	350
Tobermory, Ont.	Entrance Georgian Bay, Ont.	350
Midland, Ont.	Georgian Bay, Ont.	350
Point Edward, Ont.	Lake Huron.	350
Port Burwell, Ont.	Lake Erie.	350
Toronto, Ont.	Toronto Island, Ont.	350
Kingston, Ont.	Barriefield Common.	350
WEST COAST.		
Gonzales Hill, B.C. (Victoria)	Victoria, B.C.	250
Point Grey, Vancouver, B.C.	Entrance Vancouver Harbour.	150
Cape Lazo, B.C.	Strait of Georgia, near Comox, B.C.	350
Pachena Point, B.C.	West Coast Vancouver Island, B.C.	500
Estevan Point, B.C.	West Coast Vancouver Island, B.C.	500
Triangle Island, B.C.	South of Hecate Strait.	450
Ikeda Head, B.C.	South of Moresby Island, Q.C.I.	250
Dead Tree Point, B.C.	South of Graham Island, Q.C.I.	200
Digby Island, B.C., Prince Rupert	Digby Island, Entrance Prince Rupert Harbour.	250
Alert Bay, B.C.	Cormorant Island, B.C.	350
HUDSON BAY.		
Port Nelson	Hudson Bay.	750
Pas, Man.	For Communication with Port Nelson only.	750
LICENSED COMMERCIAL STATIONS.		
Public Commercial.		
Glace Bay, C.B.	Near Glace Bay, C.B.	3,000
Newcastle, N.B.	New Brunswick.	2,500
Louisburg, C.B.	Cape Breton.	Reception only.
Private Commercial.		
Granby Bay.	Granby Bay, B.C.	100
Kingcome Inlet, B.C.	Kingcome Inlet, B.C.	100
Thetford Mines.	Thetford Mines, Que.	200
Shawinigan Falls.	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	200
Maisonneuve.	Montreal, Que.	200
Swanson Bay.	Swanson Bay, B.C.	150
Ocean Falls.	Cousins Inlet, B.C.	150
Buckley Bay.	Massett Inlet, B.C.	100
Thurston Harbour.	Thurston Harbour, B.C.	100
Port Alice.	Quatsino Sound, B.C.	100
Margaret Bay.	Smith Inlet, B.C.	100

60.—Canadian Government Steamers Equipped with the Radiotelegraph.

Name.	Range.	Name.	Range.
	Miles.		Miles.
Aberdeen	100	Laurentian	150
Acadia	200	Loos	100
Arleux	100	Lurcher Lightship	100
Armentières	100	Malaspina	200
Arras	100	Margaret	200
Bayfield	100	Montcalm	150
Canada	150	Newington	100
Cartier	100	Niobe	400
Dollard	150	St. Eloi	100
Druid	100	P. E. Island	100
Estevan	200	Rainbow	250
Festubert	100	St. Julien	100
Givenchy	100	Sheba	200
Grilse	100	Stadacona	150
Gulnare	100	Stanley	150
Hochelaga	100	Thiepval	100
J. A. McKee	150	Thos. J. Drummond	150
Lady Grey	100	Vimy	100
Lady Evelyn	100	Ypres	100
Lady Laurier	150		

61.—Business and Cost of Maintenance of Radiotelegraph Stations for the Fiscal Years 1918-1919 and 1919-20.

Stations.	1918–19.			1919–20.		
	Messages handled.	Words handled.	Cost of maintenance.	Messages handled.	Words handled.	Cost of maintenance.
	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$
East Coast	70,179	1,565,698	74,269	147,208	2,860,821	62,908
Great Lakes	19,130	402,937	28,274	20,157	370,021	28,258
West Coast	187,668	3,625,100	60,512	173,968	2,898,148	57,340
Hudson Bay[2]	3,004	212,036	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Totals	**279,981**	**5,805,771**	**163,055**	**341,333**	**6,128,990**	**148,506**

[1]Borne by Department of Railways and Canals. [2]Hudson Bay stations not in operation in 1919-20.

TELEPHONES.

The report for 1919 of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Telephone Statistics shows that the number of telephones in Canada in the calendar year of 1919 was 778,758, as compared with 662,330 in the year ended June 30, 1918, 604,136 in 1917 and 548,421 in 1916, and the wire mileage was 2,105,240 in 1919, as against 1,848,467 in 1918, 1,708,202 in 1917 and 1,600,564 in 1916. In 1919 the gross revenue from telephones was $29,401,006 as against $22,753,280 in

1918, and the net revenue $9,319,570 as against $9,108,762. The number of telephone employees was 20,491, as compared with 17,336, and the salaries and wages amounted to $15,774,586, as compared with $10,410,807 in 1918. The general progress of telephones in Canada since 1915 is shown in Table 62.

62.—Progress of Telephones in Canada for the years ended June 30, 1915-1919, and for the Calendar Year 1919.

Items	June 30,					Dec 31,
	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Capitalization	74,284,991	76,920,314	79,121,702	85,274,691	91,004,925	100,387,883
Cost	83,792,583	88,520,020	94,469,534	104,368,628	113,296,160	125,017,222
Revenue	17,601,673	18,594,268	20,122,282	22,753,280	24,600,536	29,401,006
Operating expenses	12,886,715	11,147,201	12,095,426	13,644,518	16,167,992	20,081,436
Salaries and wages	8,357,029	7,852,719	8,882,593	10,410,807	13,048,055	15,774,586
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Telephone Companies	1,396	1,592	1,695	2,007	2,047	2,219
Wire mileage	1,452,360	1,600,564	1,708,202	1,848,467	1,954,562	2,105,240
Telephones	533,090	548,421	604,136	662,330	724,500	778,758
Employees	15,072	15,247	16,490	17,336	19,057	20,491
Persons per telephone	15·1	14·8	13·8	13·0	12·2	11·3
Persons per mile of wire	5·6	5·1	4·9	4·6	4·5	4·2

63.—Number of Telephone Companies reporting to the Department of Railways and Canals, by Provinces, December 31, 1919, with totals for the years ended June 30, 1914-19.

Provinces.	Government.	Municipal.	Stock.	Co-operative.	Partnership.	Private.	Total.
1919.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	–	–	3	35	–	–	38
Nova Scotia	–	–	24	144	–	7	175
New Brunswick	–	–	17	10	1	2	30
Quebec	–	–	71	61	2	27	161
Ontario	2	76	201	245	15	55	594
Manitoba	1	7	3	22	–	3	36
Saskatchewan	1	4	328	808	–	–	1,141
Alberta	1	1	7	21	–	1	31
British Columbia	–	1	11	–	–	–	12
Yukon	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Totals, 1919, Dec. 31	**5**	**89**	**666**	**1,346**	**18**	**95**	**2,219**
Totals, 1919, June 30	**5**	**82**	**690**	**1,163**	**11**	**96**	**2,047**
Totals, 1918, June 30	**5**	**74**	**735**	**1,085**	**12**	**96**	**2,007**
Totals, 1917, June 30	**5**	**73**	**645**	**841**	**17**	**114**	**1,695**
Totals, 1916, June 30	**4**	**67**	**622**	**765**	**23**	**111**	**1,592**
Totals, 1915, June 30	**4**	**62**	**584**	**601**	**28**	**117**	**1,396**
Totals, 1914, June 30	**4**	**58**	**611**	**297**	**48**	**118**	**1,136**

64.—Telephones in use and mileage of Wire, by Provinces, December 31, 1919, with totals for the years ended June 30, 1914-19.

Provinces.	Telephones in use.			Mileage of wire.		
	Central Energy.	Magneto.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
1919.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Prince Edward Island	1,749	1,489	3,238	1,697	2,690	4,387
Nova Scotia	19,786	10,867	30,653	36,327	20,211	56,538
New Brunswick	14,924	11,836	26,760	22,085	12,122	34,207
Quebec	90,310	36,718	127,028	296,101	67,003	363,104
Ontario	192,649	139,623	332,272	523,833	224,060	747,893
Manitoba	41,225	21,744	62,969	133,536	68,249	201,785
Saskatchewan	26,195	52,666	78,861	134,219	219,403	353,622
Alberta	29,532	19,806	49,338	114,191	62,132	176,323
British Columbia	58,171	9,278	67,449	154,590	12,032	166,622
Yukon	–	190	190	261	498	759
Totals, 1919, Dec. 31	**474,541**	**304,217**	**778,758**	**1,416,840**	**688,400**	**2,105,240**
Totals, 1919, June 30	**424,535**	**299,965**	**724,500**	**1,304,222**	**647,340**	**1,951,562**
Totals, 1918, June 30	**384,687**	**277,643**	**662,330**	**1,249,630**	**598,836**	**1,848,466**
Totals, 1917, June 30	**352,770**	**251,366**	**604,136**	**1,186,528**	**521,675**	**1,708,203**
Totals, 1916, June 30	**323,109**	**225,312**	**548,421**	**1,125,365**	**475,190**	**1,600,564**
Totals, 1915, June 30	**313,225**	**219,865**	**533,090**	**1,009,147**	**443,213**	**1,452,360**
Totals, 1914, June 30	**310,166**	**210,978**	**521,144**	**962,947**	**380,143**	**1,343,090**

65.—Wire Mileage of Telephones by Classes of Wire, June 30, 1919, and December 31, 1919.

Class of Wire.	June 30, 1919.			December 31, 1919.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Galvanized	48,285	576,132	624,417	38,955	606,414	645,369
Copper	18,713	65,941	84,654	26,506	77,211	103,717
Cable—Overhead	443,319	4,252	447,571	484,548	3,768	488,316
Underground	792,680	4	792,684	865,567	7	865,574
Submarine	1,225	1,011	2,236	1,264	1,000	2,264
Totals	**1,304,222**	**647,340**	**1,951,562**	**1,416,840**	**688,400**	**2,105,240**

66.—Capital Liability, Cost, Revenue, and Operating Expenses of Telephones, Dec. 31, 1919, with totals for the years ended June 30, 1914-19.

Provinces.	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.	Cost of Property and Equipment.	Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Net Revenue.
1919.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	163,095	50,000	355,646	85,732	45,132	40,600
Nova Scotia	2,949,758	1,500,000	4,934,619	1,260,801	1,005,948	254,853
New Brunswick	1,840,863	64,650	2,631,117	762,874	620,679	142,195
Quebec	23,580,747	11,923,383	53,835,450	14,953,793	10,320,210	4,633,583
Ontario	2,449,297	2,485,002	6,821,181	1,499,552	1,074,983	424,569
Manitoba	27,733	13,328,546	13,390,842	2,323,040	1,845,935	477,705
Saskatchewan	835,355	20,130,375	20,683,102	3,570,748	2,069,292	1,501,456
Alberta	134,724	13,399,811	13,398,043	2,106,210	1,116,822	989,388
British Columbia	3,180,661	2,478,833	8,772,662	2,816,601	1,966,548	849,053
Yukon	65,000	–	194,560	22,055	15,887	6,168
Totals, 1919, Dec. 31	**35,227,233**	**65,360,600**	**125,017,222**	**29,401,006**	**20,081,436**	**9,319,570**
Totals, 1919, June 30	**32,482,080**	**58,522,844**	**113,296,159**	**24,600,536**	**16,167,992**	**8,432,544**
Totals, 1918, June 30	**29,803,090**	**55,471,601**	**104,368,627**	**22,753,280**	**13,644,518**	**9,108,762**
Totals, 1917, June 30	**29,476,367**	**49,645,335**	**94,169,534**	**20,122,282**	**12,095,426**	**8,026,856**
Totals, 1916, June 30	**29,416,956**	**47,503,358**	**88,520,021**	**18,594,268**	**11,147,201**	**7,447,067**
Totals, 1915, June 30	**28,947,122**	**45,337,869**	**83,792,583**	**17,601,673**	**12,836,716**	**4,764,957**
Totals, 1914, June 30	**28,644,340**	**41,647,554**	**80,258,356**	**17,297,269**	**12,882,402**	**4,414,867**

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The report of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1920 shows a slight decrease from 12,290 to 12,251 in the number of post-offices in operation. This decline has been mainly due to the extension of rural mail delivery, which has rendered unnecessary many of the smaller offices. At the end of the fiscal year 1920 there were 3,737 rural mail delivery routes in operation with 189,081 boxes, as against 3,705 routes and 181,505 boxes in the previous year.

During the fiscal year there was an increase of 158 miles in the system over which the mails are carried by railway, thus bringing the total actual track mileage for the carriage of mails on March 31, 1920, to 35,542 miles. The total mileage of mail conveyance by railway was 39,355,268 miles, as against 37,292,931 in the previous year. The net revenue of the year amounted to $24,449,917 and the expenditure to $20,774,385, leaving a surplus of $3,675,532. The corresponding figures for the previous year were $21,602,713, $19,273,-854 and $2,329,129 respectively.

67.—Number of Post Offices in Operation in the several Provinces of Canada, March 31, 1920.

Provinces.	Post Offices			
	in Operation Mar. 31, 1919.	Established during Year.	Closed during Year.	in Operation Mar. 31, 1920.
Prince Edward Island	145	–	8	137
Nova Scotia	1,865	11	31	1,845
New Brunswick	1,157	8	20	1,145
Quebec	2,279	34	25	2,288
Ontario	2,588	32	48	2,572
Manitoba	790	17	13	794
Saskatchewan	1,440	23	33	1,430
Alberta	1,195	26	30	1,191
British Columbia	808	36	18	826
Yukon Territory	23	–	–	23
Total	**12,290**	**187**	**226**	**12,251**

68.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenue of Offices collecting $10,000 and upwards, 1919 and 1920.

Name of Post Office.	1919.	1920.	Name of Post Office.	1919.	1920.
P. E. Island.	$	$	**New Brunswick—con.**	$	$
Charlottetown	51,238	56,426	Sackville	12,892	12,933
Summerside	18,463	19,609	Sussex	14,989	14,339
Total for Province	**143,495**	**149,804**	Woodstock	16,966	17,526
			Total for Province	**786,748**	**854,155**
Nova Scotia.					
Amherst	40,920	39,182	**Quebec.**		
Antigonish	9,821	12,009			
Bridgewater	14,340	15,178	Chicoutimi	12,404	15,897
Dartmouth	13,728	13,807	Coaticook	9,366	10,916
Glace Bay	16,064	15,754	Granby	13,956	14,675
Halifax	313,944	343,958	Hull	20,492	21,824
Kentville	16,334	17,569	Joliette	14,878	16,785
Lunenburg	10,941	11,335	La Tuque	9,987	11,503
New Glasgow	36,029	33,217	Montreal	2,398,185	2,738,298
North Sydney	17,198	17,084	Quebec	342,063	380,528
Pictou	12,816	13,265	Richmond	9,258	10,083
Stellarton	10,523	8,866	St. Hyacinthe	25,181	28,578
Sydney	61,169	60,613	St. Johns	23,181	15,366
Sydney Mines	10,175	9,664	St. Lambert (Chambly)	20,999	22,125
Truro	42,847	45,785	Shawinigan Falls	18,621	20,446
Windsor	19,695	17,356	Sherbrooke	79,911	85,428
Wolfville	10,355	11,843	Sorel	11,443	11,173
Yarmouth	23,578	24,700	Thetford Mines	11,541	12,229
			Three Rivers	36,980	45,510
Total for Province	**1,172,323**	**1,195,204**	Valleyfield	10,954	10,119
			Victoriaville	10,923	12,714
New Brunswick.			Westmount	27,435	25,091
			Total for Province	**4,329,359**	**4,813,338**
Bathurst	10,421	11,852			
Campbellton	16,745	18,224	**Ontario.**		
Chatham	12,810	12,937			
Fredericton	55,640	58,785	Arnprior	13,646	14,199
Moncton	69,333	105,545	Aurora	10,665	11,207
Newcastle	13,052	12,893	Aylmer West	13,471	12,813
St. John	231,678	250,832	Barrie	25,306	25,093
St. Stephen	16,983	17,228			

68.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenue of Offices collecting $10,000 and upwards, 1919 and 1920—con.

Name of Post Office.	1919.	1920.	Name of Post Office.	1919.	1920.
Ontario—con.	$	$	**Ontario—con.**	$	$
Belleville	48,272	48,554	Renfrew	27,502	26,710
Bowmanville	12,349	12,690	St. Catharines	76,259	78,545
Bracebridge	12,099	12,670	St. Marys	16,645	16,244
Brampton	21,767	21,617	St. Thomas	56,430	54,803
Brantford	117,599	120,470	Sandwich	9,656	11,007
Bridgeburg	16,108	15,941	Sarnia	54,200	55,532
Brockville	47,042	44,791	Sault Ste. Marie	64,401	69,195
Campbellford	11,709	10,617	Seaforth	10,860	10,453
Carleton Place	13,822	13,424	Simcoe	19,281	19,160
Chatham	58,806	63,127	Smiths Falls	24,336	25,468
Cobalt	26,133	26,261	Stratford	49,314	50,165
Cobourg	21,662	21,518	Strathroy	12,214	11,590
Cochrane	9,596	10,927	Sudbury	40,368	47,062
Collingwood	24,684	23,904	Thorold	10,793	11,708
Cornwall	28,520	29,682	Tilsonburg	15,219	14,589
Deseronto	13,937	5,755	Timmins	13,255	17,211
Dundas	18,994	17,287	Toronto	4,458,970	4,896,480
Dunnville	15,810	16,152	Trenton	23,213	19,199
Fergus	13,643	14,657	Walkerton	10,920	11,047
Ford	8,307	12,742	Walkerville	45,530	55,989
Fort William	62,273	64,975	Wallaceburg	11,994	12,890
Fort Frances	9,370	10,674	Waterloo	22,512	24,073
Galt	55,742	53,940	Welland	43,347	44,578
Gananoque	15,580	16,141	Weston	15,129	14,351
Goderich	17,396	17,442	Whitby	14,409	11,642
Grimsby	11,115	11,150	Windsor	132,211	156,426
Guelph	84,718	93,608	Wingham	11,177	10,879
Haileybury	14,666	15,590	Woodstock	44,571	43,801
Hamilton	470,961	489,571			
Hanover	12,707	13,125	**Total for Province**	**10,501,629**	**10,993,258**
Harriston	10,008	10,148			
Hespeler	11,050	10,948	**Manitoba.**		
Huntsville	10,440	11,793			
Ingersoll	23,409	23,265			
Kenora	16,186	17,168	Brandon	90,372	97,207
Kincardine	10,250	9,885	Dauphin	19,663	22,109
Kingston	116,288	120,766	Neepawa	11,735	11,539
Kitchener	78,682	87,294	Portage la Prairie	33,936	38,143
Leamington	14,478	14,099	Virden	10,619	9,687
Lindsay	30,650	29,629	Winnipeg	2,303,206	2,585,451
Listowel	11,967	11,746			
London	346,850	369,378	**Total for Province**	**2,983,658**	**3,261,473**
Meaford	12,415	11,161			
Midland	21,367	20,322			
Mount Forest	10,145	10,137	**Saskatchewan.**		
Napanee	18,206	19,353			
New Liskeard	10,954	11,739	Estevan	16,003	18,092
Newmarket	17,017	14,923	Humboldt	10,803	11,712
Niagara Falls	79,356	75,699	Maple Creek	10,293	10,746
Niagara-on-the-Lake	10,531	5,363	Melfort	10,282	12,987
North Bay	38,446	40,450	Melville	9,407	10,208
Oakville	13,074	12,705	Moosejaw	123,741	129,957
Orangeville	10,725	10,728	North Battleford	23,501	24,099
Orillia	39,229	41,035	Prince Albert	35,923	45,763
Oshawa	38,513	49,601	Regina	544,941	599,195
Ottawa	462,489	470,141	Saskatoon	194,421	229,728
Owen Sound	44,046	44,974	Swift Current	35,790	32,986
Paris	17,190	16,658	Weyburn	29,577	30,196
Parry Sound	17,845	14,907	Yorkton	29,470	32,793
Pembroke	28,821	28,319			
Perth	22,086	22,519	**Total for Province**	**2,176,670**	**2,311,457**
Petawawa Field Camp	13,576	-			
Peterboro	89,160	93,089			
Petrolia	13,556	13,219	**Alberta.**		
Picton	15,799	15,236			
Port Arthur	47,209	50,447	Banff	8,580	11,396
Port Colborne	12,113	13,983	Calgary	452,253	493,445
Port Hope	18,802	19,968	Camrose	13,828	14,535
Prescott	10,964	11,274	Drumheller	9,997	12,541
Preston	17,012	18,481	Edmonton	317,602	367,120

68.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenue of Offices collecting $10,000 and upwards, 1919 and 1920—concluded.

Name of Post Office.	1919.	1920.
Alberta—con.	$	$
Lacombe	11,424	11,769
Lethbridge	59,870	59,462
Macleod	11,278	10,646
Medicine Hat	48,688	49,278
Red Deer	17,067	17,544
Stettler	9,583	10,425
Vermilion	10,656	12,023
Vegreville	9,400	10,053
Wetaskiwin	14,630	14,778
Total for Province	**1,678,030**	**1,817,049**
British Columbia.		
Chilliwack	12,893	13,166
Cranbrook	14,056	15,637
Duncan Station	10,169	11,726
Fernie	15,267	15,296
Kamloops	24,643	28,853
Kelowna	14,651	17,288
Nanaimo	27,641	25,629
Nelson	34,305	37,411
New Westminster	53,369	53,520
North Vancouver	14,578	14,535
Penticton	11,513	15,280
Prince Rupert	26,151	32,531
Revelstoke	11,569	11,997
Trail	10,342	11,357
Vancouver	732,363	826,142
Vernon	20,655	26,178
Victoria	235,906	252,451
Total for Province	**1,716,078**	**1,886,561**
Yukon.		
Dawson	10,565	5,158
Total for Yukon	**15,828**	**10,034**
Summary.		
P.E. Island	143,495	149,804
Nova Scotia	1,172,323	1,195,204
New Brunswick	786,748	854,155
Quebec	4,329,359	4,813,338
Ontario	10,501,629	10,993,258
Manitoba	2,983,658	3,261,473
Saskatchewan	2,176,670	2,311,457
Alberta	1,678,030	1,817,049
British Columbia	1,716,078	1,886,561
Yukon	15,828	10,034
Total	**25,503,818**	**27,292,333**

69.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the quinquennial years 1890-1910, and for the years 1911-1920.

Fiscal Years.	Net revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	$	$	$	$
1890	2,357,389	3,074,470	717,081	–
1895	2,792,790	3,593,647	800,857	–
1900	3,183,984	3,645,646	461,662	–
1905	5,125,373	4,634,528	–	490,845
1910	7,958,547	7,215,337	–	743,210
1911	9,146,952	7,954,223	–	1,192,729
1912	10,482,255	9,172,035	–	1,310,220
1913	12,060,476	10,882,805	–	1,177,671
1914	12,956,216	12,822,058	–	134,158
1915	13,046,650	15,961,191	2,914,541	–
1916	18,858,410	16,009,139	–	2,849,271
1917	20,902,384	16,300,579	–	4,601,805
1918	21,345,394	18,046,558	–	3,298,836
1919	21,602,713	19,273,584	–	2,329,129
1920	24,449,917	20,774,385	–	3,675,532

70.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, 1918-1920.

Service.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$
Canada and Great Britain	502,739	424,323	229,345
Canada and South Africa	85,167	60,833	133,833
Canada and Australia or New Zealand or both on Pacific Ocean	180,509	166,624	124,968
Canada (Atlantic) and Australia and New Zealand	35,000	23,333	70,000
Canada, China and Japan	343,750	180,992	367,187
Canada and Newfoundland	57,923	56,357	57,587
Ferry service between Campment, l'Ours Island and mainland of Georgian Bay	–	–	167
St. John and Digby	19,423	20,000	19,391
St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville	2,000	2,000	2,000
St. John, N.B., and Minas Basin and Margaretsville, N.S	4,920	2,250	6,500
St. John, Westport and Yarmouth	6,628	10,000	10,000
St. John, Halifax, West Indies or South America	334,115	222,743	340,667
St. John and Cumberland Basin	3,000	–	–
St. John and Bridgetown	2,500	2,500	2,500
Halifax and Sherbrooke	2,000	1,692	2,000
Halifax, Mahone, Tancook Isle, etc	3,301	1,927	3,000
Halifax and Newfoundland	10,000	8,000	10,000
Halifax, Canso and Guysboro	5,000	5,000	5,000
Halifax and Spry Bay and ports in C. Breton	3,755	4,000	4,000
Halifax and West Coast of C. B	4,000	4,000	4,000
Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or lake ports	5,625	4,000	6,000
Magdalen Islands and mainland	17,769	18,000	–
Grand Manan and mainland	10,000	10,000	12,500
P. E. Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland	20,000	–	–
Quebec and Gaspé Basin	7,933	8,500	–
Quebec and North Shore Isle of Orleans	4,500	–	–
Quebec and ports on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and between ports in P.E. Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Magdalen Islands	–	–	63,380
Pictou, Murray Harbour, etc., and Georgetown	6,000	3,580	6,000
Pictou and New Glasgow and Antigonish County ports and Mulgrave	1,000	–	1,500
Pt. Mulgrave and Guysboro	5,500	5,500	5,204
Pt. Mulgrave, St. Peter's, etc	6,500	8,500	5,980
Pt. Mulgrave and Canso	6,500	6,500	9,287
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp	7,500	7,500	7,500
Petit de Grat and Mulgrave I.C.R. terminus	5,513	6,208	6,900
Baddeck and Iona	5,825	5,825	6,825
Gaspé, Dalhousie and Campbellton	13,750	–	–
Sydney and around C.B. Island to Hastings	5,500	–	–
Sydney and Whycocomagh	3,000	3,000	4,000
Sydney to Bras d'Or Lake ports and ports on East and West coasts of C.B	–	–	8,421
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence ports	6,000	6,000	6,000
St. Stephen, St. Croix, etc	176	–	–
St. Catharines Bay and Tadoussac	3,500	887	–
Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway	12,500	11,263	23,229
Charlottetown, Victoria and Holiday's Wharf	2,500	–	2,031
Victoria and Vancouver Island (west coast)	5,000	4,375	4,375
Victoria and San Francisco	3,000	2,481	2,077
North Shore River St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Harrington	28,000	28,000	–
Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, Miramichi River and Bay	2,500	2,500	3,000
Pelee Island and mainland	8,000	8,000	8,000
Froude's Point and Lockport	600	600	1,000
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands	21,000	21,000	21,000
Vancouver and ports on Howe Sound	–	–	2,240

70.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, 1918-1920—concluded.

Service.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$
St. John and St. Andrews, N.B.	4,000	4,000	4,000
Vancouver and Northern ports of B.C.	16,800	16,800	16,800
Expenses in connection with the supervision of subsidized steamship services	1,599	2,257	3,512
Total subsidies and subventions	**1,853,320**	**1,391,850**	**1,632,906**

NOTE.—The figures in the above table are taken from the "Canada Public Accounts," as issued by the Finance Department: they represent the amounts paid in connection with contracts made under statutory authority by the Department of Trade and Commerce for trade services, including the conveyance of mails.

71.—Operation of the Money Order System in Canada, 1901-1920.

Fiscal Years.	Orders issued in Canada.	Value of orders issued in Canada.	Payable in		Value of orders issued in other countries payable in Canada.
			Canada.	Other countries.	
	No.	$	$	$	$
1901	1,151,024	17,956,258	14,324,289	3,631,969	2,592,845
1902	1,446,129	23,549,402	18,423,035	5,126,367	3,575,803
1903	1,668,705	26,868,202	20,761,078	6,107,124	4,604,528
1904	1,869,233	29,652,811	21,706,474	7,946,337	5,197,122
1905	1,924,130	32,349,476	23,410,485	8,938,991	5,602,257
1906	2,178,549	37,355,673	26,133,565	11,222,108	6,533,201
1907 (9 mos.)	1,485,278	32,160,098	21,958,855	10,201,243	5,393,042
1908	2,990,691	49,974,007	31,836,629	18,137,378	7,933,361
1909	3,596,299	52,627,770	36,577,552	16,050,218	7,794,751
1910	4,178,752	60,967,162	41,595,205	19,371,957	8,048,467
1911	4,840,896	70,614,862	45,451,425	25,163,437	8,664,557
1912	5,777,757	84,065,891	52,568,433	31,497,458	8,712,667
1913	6,866,563	101,153,272	61,324,030	39,829,242	9,081,627
1914	7,228,369	109,500,670	66,113,221	43,387,449	9,807,313
1915	6,990,813	89,957,906	64,723,941	25,233,965	9,707,383
1916	7,171,375	94,469,871	75,781,582	18,688,289	9,868,137
1917	8,698,502	119,695,535	97,263,961	22,431,574	9,704,610
1918	9,919,665	142,959,167	116,764,491	26,194,676	9,385,627
1919	9,100,707	142,375,809	116,646,096	25,729,713	10,351,021
1920	9,947,018	159,224,937	135,201,816	24,023,121	10,050,361

NOTE.—For 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 289.

72.—Money Orders by Provinces, 1916-1920.

Provinces.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Money order offices in—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	**4,690**	**4,810**	**4,930**	**4,953**	**5,106**
Prince Edward Island	43	45	48	50	53
Nova Scotia	327	327	331	333	342
New Brunswick	213	211	217	216	232
Quebec	1,022	1,044	1,065	1,069	1,093
Ontario	1,480	1,495	1,497	1,483	1,507
Manitoba	316	319	327	331	340
Saskatchewan	530	567	594	615	636
Alberta	367	404	440	443	476
British Columbia	386	393	406	408	422
Yukon Territory	6	5	5	5	5
Money orders issued in—					
Canada	**7,161,375**	**8,698,502**	**9,919,665**	**9,100,707**	**9,947,018**
Prince Edward Island	36,066	40,893	43,806	44,406	52,195
Nova Scotia	436,651	506,145	539,671	590,313	652,649
New Brunswick	211,126	236,791	264,547	279,021	342,868
Quebec	944,912	1,052,738	1,110,542	1,114,461	1,247,392
Ontario	2,165,167	2,695,440	3,136,558	2,757,205	3,086,535
Manitoba	646,214	722,677	867,968	744,702	779,379
Saskatchewan	1,277,599	1,657,826	1,938,431	1,692,030	1,762,494
Alberta	810,246	1,068,085	1,259,922	1,088,261	1,176,999
British Columbia	623,149	706,546	748,746	784,115	840,874
Yukon Territory	10,245	11,361	9,474	6,193	5,633
Receipts for money orders issued in—	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**94,469,871**	**119,695,535**	**142,959,168**	**142,375,809**	**159,234,937**
Prince Edward Island	515,805	597,404	684,849	711,259	837,384
Nova Scotia	5,687,850	6,780,049	7,877,907	9,376,962	10,326,440
New Brunswick	3,042,197	3,485,667	3,996,863	4,494,810	5,679,866
Quebec	12,664,737	14,352,704	15,669,298	16,750,568	19,135,849
Ontario	25,310,065	32,832,189	40,576,601	40,482,359	47,127,150
Manitoba	8,525,258	9,601,765	11,869,796	12,036,194	13,151,959
Saskatchewan	19,896,903	26,923,050	31,964,231	27,982,176	28,592,371
Alberta	10,656,188	15,295,643	18,399,046	16,338,633	18,532,956
British Columbia	7,836,706	9,512,470	11,671,635	14,045,759	15,696,988
Yukon Territory	334,162	314,594	248,942	157,089	143,974
Number of money orders paid in—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	**6,227,684**	**7,455,696**	**7,923,732**	**8,033,665**	**9,104,136**
Prince Edward Island	24,674	29,952	31,999	35,228	33,787
Nova Scotia	219,196	235,466	235,606	247,749	288,529
New Brunswick	135,922	147,600	138,946	142,906	207,579
Quebec	754,002	894,383	1,232,482	875,334	956,990
Ontario	2,674,697	2,891,703	2,595,537	3,238,259	3,775,383
Manitoba	1,501,300	1,823,670	1,936,761	1,786,195	1,992,408
Saskatchewan	317,353	779,872	1,025,124	977,016	1,062,526
Alberta	297,858	327,758	355,988	364,033	391,786
British Columbia	301,341	323,961	370,261	365,824	394,094
Yukon Territory	1,341	1,331	1,028	1,121	1,054
Amount of money orders paid in—	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**84,858,956**	**105,772,270**	**125,267,851**	**127,219,233**	**146,405,784**
Prince Edward Island	424,791	546,470	617,456	713,725	713,292
Nova Scotia	3,642,033	4,032,907	4,432,929	5,027,434	5,616,039
New Brunswick	2,249,360	2,485,838	2,576,597	2,937,008	3,955,777
Quebec	10,678,293	12,588,943	16,761,173	14,647,863	17,206,557
Ontario	30,733,388	35,747,683	40,013,727	44,029,412	53,250,399
Manitoba	19,214,676	25,160,629	31,430,519	29,017,441	32,092,104
Saskatchewan	7,029,022	12,483,206	15,399,242	15,228,040	16,668,206
Alberta	5,683,951	6,862,799	7,420,506	7,675,350	8,328,840
British Columbia	5,163,194	5,826,471	6,587,920	7,914,636	8,548,570
Yukon Territory	40,248	37,324	27,782	28,324	26,000

73.—Number and Total Values of Postal Notes, 1916-1920.

Value.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
0.20	245,240	235,354	286,587	235,579	191,362	166,078
0.25	457,129	353,452	328,095	327,138	306,642	275,214
0.30	314,789	271,804	245,720	229,152	222,590	204,429
0.40	285,225	252,862	251,056	244,294	228,783	229,954
0.50	528,091	464,551	444,677	433,142	417,145	409,967
0.60	250,343	234,171	234,783	233 977	220,299	220,006
0.70	139,791	125,914	127,929	133,578	124,850	131,031
0.75	276,224	249,645	248,858	234,081	225,925	188,561
0.80	199,226	192,601	196,446	198,667	188,117	189,654
0.90	193,437	202,720	201,414	202,228	185,790	191,881
1.00	942,931	923,004	958,563	923,891	891,539	851,118
1.50	343,322	371,291	417,791	426,230	420,503	433,896
2.00	535,497	564,010	599,418	643,685	725,992	603,156
2.50	189,991	220,709	263,419	276,419	266,918	277,871
3.00	312,147	347,682	404,652	424,815	423,243	421,983
4.00	192,501	216,076	257,961	284,362	276,919	278,762
5.00	394,012	400,618	435,429	453,310	472,832	479,251
10.00	247,986	237,401	276,709	303,245	277,764	277,306
Total notes received..No.	6,047,882	5,863,865	6,179,507	6,207,793	6,067,213	5,830,118
Total value, including postage stamps affixed.$	10,603,894	10,766,951	11,943,859	12,535,579	12,368,069	12,122,720
Commission received....$	124,360	122,908	131,757	134,516	131,913	127,964
Postal notes issued to postmasters.....No.	6,193,120	6,068,140	6,386,535	6,339,230	6,094,255	5,901,171
Value of notes issued....$	10,754,438	11,251,125	12,430,270	12,948,457	12,548,384	12,304,949

74.—Issue of Postage Stamps, etc., 1919-1920.

Denominations.	Issue 1919.		Issue 1920.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	No.	$	No.	$
1c. War Tax	5,621,300	56,213	–	–
1	242,862,700	2,428,627	264,990,800	2,649,908
2c. War Tax	42,973,200	859,464	275,349,700	5,506,994
2	197,610,100	3,952,202	–	–
3	347,349,900	10,420,497	371,778,700	11,153,361
5	21,406,750	1,070,337	23,622,850	1,181,142
7	11,624,900	813,743	14,784,800	1,034,936
10	20,275,875	2,027,587	20,869,975	2,086,997
20	4,853,975	970,795	2,883,000	576,600
50	707,615	353,807	460,405	230,203
10 Special Delivery	259,335	25,933	311,435	31,144
1 cent P. Due	532,950	5,329	643,900	6,439
2 "	884,800	17,696	1,241,950	24,839
5 "	290,400	14,520	293,150	14,658
1 cent stamp books, 25c. each	443,732	110,933	367,767	91,942
2 cent stamp books, 25c. each	258,154	64,539	260,173	65,043
1 cent rolls (sidewise)	20,611	104,292	34,938	176,786
2 " "	23,034	231,722	27,609	277,747
3 " "	33,432	503,486	41,867	630,517
1 cent rolls (endwise)	61	309	3,288	16,637
2 " "	60	604	3,063	30,814

74.—**Issue of Postage Stamps, etc., 1919-1920**—concluded.

Denominations.	Issue 1919.		Issue 1920.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	No.	$	No.	$
1 cent post bands at $1.20 per 100	609,000	7,308	758,200	9,098
1 cent post cards	6,506,400	65,064	8,025,300	80,253
2 cent post cards	13,285,100	265,702	13,417,100	268,342
1 cent advertising cards, 16 on sheet	322,000	3,220	362,000	3,620
2 " " "	358,000	7,160	724,000	14,480
1 cent advertising cards, 8 on sheet	1,221,000	12,210	831,000	8,310
2 " " "	1,999,000	39,980	2,646,000	52,920
1 cent advertising cards, single	142,500	1,425	883,000	8,830
2 " " "	86,200	1,724	64,000	1,280
2 cent post cards for Postal Union countries	–	–	4,050	8
2 cent reply post cards	127,900	2,558	209,850	4,197
1 cent special wrappers	754,300	7,543	768,900	7,689
6 cent reply coupons	15,330	920	31,165	1,870
1 cent stamped envelopes, $1.20 per 100	607,400	7,289	987,175	11,846
2 cent stamped envelopes, $2.20 per 100	2,597,025	57,135	2,621,450	57,672
Totals	**926,664,039**	**24,511,873**	**1,010,302,560**	**26,317,195**

X.—LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

In Canada, as in other new countries, the labouring population (using the term in its widest sense) bears a larger proportion to the total than is the case in older civilizations where there exists more realized wealth.

In addition to our native-born workers, great numbers of young males and smaller numbers of females, who have nothing to sell but their personal services, immigrate from older countries to Canada to find here a better market for their labour. Thus both the sex distribution and the age distribution of the Canadian people is rendered somewhat abnormal, an unusually large percentage of that population being of working age and of the male sex—that is, of the sex which is most generally gainfully employed.

These statements may be illustrated from the Canadian Census of 1911. (See Table 1). In that year out of a total population 10 years old and over of 5,514,388 in the nine Provinces, 2,723,634 were returned as gainfully employed, being 49·39 p.c. of such population, or 37·93 p.c. of 7,179,650, the total ascertained population of the nine Provinces. Thus, three out of every eight persons in the Dominion were gainfully employed, or four out of every eight persons ten years old and upwards.

Male Labour.—Considering the male population of 10 years old and upwards, it was found at the Census of 1911 that no

less than 79·53 p.c. or nearly four-fifths were gainfully employed. Further, if we take out those under 15 as being more properly at school training for the future than gainfully employed in the present and those over 65 as having earned the right to rest, we find that of the total male population between 15 and 65 no less than 92·73 p.c. was gainfully employed, a percentage which is increased to 96·28 p.c. if we consider only those in the main productive 40 year period between 25 and 64 years old inclusive. Thus Canada is shown by its statistics to be emphatically, in so far as the males are concerned, a workers' country.

Female Labour.—The growth of the employment of females in gainful occupations between 1891 and 1911 is shown in Table **2.** The figures found there may be supplemented by the information that in 1891, 11·07 p.c., in 1901, 12·01 p.c., in 1911, 14·31 p.c. of the female population 10 years old and over were gainfully employed —an increase from one-ninth to one-seventh of the female population of these ages during the 20 year period—a rate of increase which, in view of the labour conditions of the war and reconstruction period, will probably be found to have been maintained in the present decade.

It is significant that among females the age period during which there is the maximum of gainful employment is shown by the Census to be that from 15 to 24 years inclusive. Of the female population of these ages, 27·78 p.c. were in 1911 gainfully employed, a percentage which fell to 12·14 p.c. for the period 25 to 64 years inclusive. As every employer of female labour knows, the decline is due to the absorption of female labour by marriage and home duties.

1.—Persons Engaged in Gainful Occupations in Canada, by Ages, 1911.

Age periods.	Males 10 years of age and over.			Females 10 years and over.		
	Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.		Total number.	Engaged in gainful occupations.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.		Number.	Per cent of total.
10 to 14 years	353,876	17,376	4·91	344,500	7,777	2·26
15 to 24 years	735,071	620,972	84·48	647,874	179,992	27·78
25 to 64 years	1,682,522	1,619,885	96·28	1,384,228	168,034	12·14
65 years and over	194,176	100,580	51·80	172,141	9,018	5·24
Total 10 years and over	**2,965,645**	**2,358,813**	**79·54**	**2,548,743**	**364,821**	**14·31**

2.—Number of Males and Females 10 years of Age and over Engaged in Gainful Occupations by Provinces, 1881 to 1911.

Province.	1881.[1]	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	34,094	31,673	4,030	30,113	3,494	27,956	3,950
Nova Scotia	141,526	134,859	22,595	137,566	18,448	148,991	24,370
New Brunswick	105,289	94,261	13,456	98,058	13,807	103,275	16,491
Quebec	425,947	397,438	53,066	434,720	77,245	552,140	101,101
Ontario	625,591	635,765	94,460	645,322	108,625	836,135	154,878
Manitoba	23,162	50,669	4,315	77,418	8,575	155,900	22,206
Saskatchewan	3,993	20,759	994	45,145	2,993	195,247	13,275
Alberta						149,687	11,923
British Columbia	17,983	44,955	3,074	76,541	4,762	189,482	16,627
Canada	**1,377,585**	**1,410,379**	**195,990**	**1,544,883**	**237,949**	**2,358,813**	**364,821**

[1]Workers were not classified by sex in 1881.

Distribution of Labour by Industries.—The distribution of the Canadian labour force by industries at the censuses from 1881 to 1911 is given by numbers and percentages employed in Table 3. The most notable features of this table are the comparative decline of the agriculturists (in spite of the large absolute increase in their numbers) from 48·1 p.c. of the occupied population in 1881 to 34·3 p.c. in 1911, the increase of manufacturing workers from 11·7 to 18·0 p.c., of the traders from 5·7 to 10·4 p.c. and of transportation workers from 2·9 to 8·0 p.c. of the occupied population in the 30 year period. It should, however, be borne in mind that under present day conditions of specialization in industry many of those employed in trade, transportation and manufactures are doing work which formerly was performed by agriculturists and other primary producers for themselves.

3.—Numbers and Percentage Distribution by Industries of Persons Engaged in Gainful Occupations, 1881 to 1911.

NUMBERS.

Industry.	Workers Engaged.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Agriculture	662,266	735,207	716,860	933,735
Building trades	230,873	185,599	213,307	246,201
Domestic and personal service	90,085	139,929	163,670	214,012
Civil and municipal government	7,938	18,267	17,306	76,604
Fishing and hunting	28,500	30,045	27,225	34,812
Forestry	8,116	12,812	16,764	42,914
Manufactures	161,535	227,080	274,175	491,342
Mining	7,160	16,127	28,650	62,767
Miscellaneous	13,005	–	490	–
Professional	48,461	62,623	83,219	120,616
Trade and merchandising	78,905	109,632	160,410	283,087
Transportation	40,741	69,048	80,756	217,544
Total Workers	**1,377,585**	**1,606,369**	**1,782,832**	**2,723,634**

3.—Numbers and Percentage Distribution by Industries of Persons Engaged in Gainful Occupations, 1881 to 1911—concluded.

PERCENTAGES IN EACH INDUSTRY.

Industry.	Workers Engaged.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	48·1	45·8	40·2	34·3
Building trades	16·8	11·6	12·0	9·0
Domestic and personal service	6·5	8·7	9·3	7·8
Civil and municipal government	0·6	1·1	1·0	2·8
Fishing and hunting	2·1	1·9	1·5	1·3
Forestry	0·6	0·8	0·9	1·6
Manufacture	11·7	14·1	15·4	18·0
Mining	0·5	1·0	1·6	2·3
Miscellaneous	1·0	–	–	–
Professional	3·5	3·9	4·6	4·5
Trade and merchandising	5·7	6·8	9·0	10·4
Transportation	2·9	4·3	4·5	8·0
Total Workers	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

Distribution of Labour Force by Nativity.—While at the census of 1911, those born outside of Canada constituted approximately only 22 p.c. of the total population, these 22 p.c., because they contained a large proportion of young strong males, contributed no less than 31·91 p.c. of those engaged in gainful occupations. As is shown in Table 4, they constituted even a larger proportion of those engaged in domestic and personal service, in civil and municipal government, in mining and transportation, while they fell short of reaching their general proportion to the occupied population in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—that is, in all the primary industries except mining.

4.—Numbers and Percentage Distribution by Nativity, Sex and Industries of Persons Engaged in Gainful Occupations, 1911.

NUMBERS.

Class of Occupation.	Total Workers.		Workers Born in Canada.		Workers Born Outside of Canada.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	917,848	15,887	667,207	11,954	250,641	3,933
Building trades	245,990	211	157,274	176	88,716	35
Domestic and personal service	75,133	138,879	38,597	90,904	36,536	47,975
Civil and municipal government	72,531	4,073	40,356	3,522	32,175	551
Fishing and hunting	34,547	265	31,601	258	2,946	7
Forestry	42,901	13	31,403	8	11,498	5
Manufactures	392,781	98,561	253,882	81,240	138,899	17,321
Mining	62,706	61	29,890	51	32,816	10
Professional	62,781	57,835	43,811	49,862	18,970	7,973
Trade and merchandising	240,903	42,184	167,289	34,471	73,614	7,713
Transportation	210,692	6,852	115,143	5,539	95,549	1,313
All Occupations	**2,358,813**	**364,821**	**1,576,453**	**277,985**	**782,360**	**86,836**

4.—Numbers and Percentage Distribution by Nativity, Sex and Industries of Persons Engaged in Gainful Occupations, 1911—concluded.

PERCENTAGES.

Class of Occupation.	Total Workers.		Workers Born in Canada.		Workers Born Outside of Canada.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	98·30	1·70	72·69	75·24	27·31	24·76
Building trades	99·91	·09	63·94	83·41	36·06	16·59
Domestic and personal service	35·10	64·89	51·37	65·45	48·63	34·55
Civil and municipal government	94·68	5·32	55·64	86·47	44·36	13·53
Fishing and hunting	99·24	·76	91·47	97·35	8·53	2·65
Forestry	99·97	·03	73·20	61·54	26·80	38·46
Manufactures	79·94	20·06	64·64	82·43	35·36	17·57
Mining	99·90	·09	47·67	83·60	52·33	16·40
Professional	52·05	47·95	69·78	86·21	30·22	13·79
Trade and merchandising	85·09	14·91	69·44	81·72	30·56	18·28
Transportation	96·85	3·15	54·65	80·84	45·35	19·16
All Occupations	**86·61**	**13·39**	**66·83**	**76·20**	**33·17**	**23·80**

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion Government was established in 1900 under the authority of the Conciliation Act, 1900 (63-64 Vict., c. 24). Its chief duties originally comprised the administration of certain provisions of this statute designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of labour disputes, the administration of the Government's fair wage policy for the protection of workmen employed on the Dominion Government contracts and works aided by grant of public funds, the collection and classification of statistical and other information relative to conditions of labour, and the publication of a monthly periodical known as the "Labour Gazette." From 1900 to 1909 the Department was administered by the Postmaster General, who was also Minister of Labour. It was constituted a separate Department under the Labour Department Act, 1909 (8–9 Edw. VII, c. 22).

The work of the Department was greatly increased in 1907 by the passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6–7 Edw. VII, c. 20). The Department is also charged with the administration of an Act passed in 1918 known as the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8–9 Geo. V, c. 21), and of the Technical Education Act, enacted in 1919 (9–10 Geo. V, c. 73). The scope of the Department has increased in other directions, especially in the investigation of the wholesale and retail prices of Canadian commodities and of questions relating to the cost of living.

Labour Legislation.—Much attention is given to labour legislation. Information is collected in the Department with regard to the provisions of the various labour laws in force in Canada and their

administration. Notes or articles on these subjects are published in the Labour Gazette. In 1917 the Department published reports containing the text of the labour laws of the Dominion and provinces of Canada. The year 1915 was chosen as a starting point, and a compilation of the labour laws (Dominion and Provincial) existing in Canada at the end of that year was made from the most recent Revised Statutes and the subsequent annual volumes of statutes up to 1915. A brief introduction explaining the plan adopted in the selection and arrangement of material precedes the text of the laws, and an index completes the report. It is planned to print a volume of this nature every five years, and in the intervening period to issue annual reports covering the labour legislation for the year immediately preceding that of publication. The annual reports contain, in addition to the text of the laws, an introduction in which the legislation for the year is summarized under subject headings, and each report is fully indexed. Reports on the labour laws of 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 have appeared in due course.

Fair Wages Branch.—The Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour is charged with the preparation of schedules of minimum wage rates, which are inserted in Dominion Government contracts, and must be adhered to by contractors in the execution of the respective works. The number of fair wages schedules prepared since the adoption of the Fair Wages Resolution in 1900 up to the end of the year 1920 is 3,500, of which 337 were prepared during the years 1919 and 1920.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 20) has attracted considerable favourable attention from legislators and publicists throughout the world. It distinctly forbids strikes or lockouts in industrial disputes affecting public utilities, until the matters in dispute have been submitted for the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, consisting of three members, two appointed by the Minister of Labour on the recommendation of the respective parties to the dispute, the third on the recommendation of the first two, or if they fail to agree, by the Minister himself. After their report has been made, either of the parties to the dispute may reject it and declare a strike or lockout, which, however, is likely to involve the loss of the sympathy and support of the general public. The effect has been to diminish greatly the number of strikes and lockouts in such industries. On the application of the parties to the dispute, the machinery of the Act may be extended to other industries. A review of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its enactment in March, 1907, to the end of the fiscal year 1920, shows that in the thirteen years, 446 applications were received for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation, as a result of which 333 boards were established. In all but 27 cases strikes (or lockouts) were averted or ended. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, 72 applications for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation were received, and 46

boards were established. Strikes (or lockouts) were averted in all but three cases.

ORGANIZED LABOUR IN CANADA.

The labour movement in Canada is of comparatively recent growth. In all the countries where a widespread national labour movement has arisen, it has done so only when, through the increase of large scale production involving increased investment of capital, the impossibility of the average labourer ever rising into the position of an employer has been demonstrated. When this happens the instinct of class consciousness is excited, and labourers, realizing that great individual success in the future is for them improbable, band themselves together to secure higher wages and greater comfort in the present.

For these reasons, the modern labour movement took its rise in England—the first country to be affected by the so-called Industrial Revolution—the change from hand to machine production. Where this change takes place, business skill—skill displayed in bargaining for raw material, for needed capital, for labour, for the sale of finished products—becomes the predominant factor in business success, rather than technical skill, and the skilled labourers who possess technical but not business skill, find themselves labouring throughout their lives for the entrepreneur. By the organization of trade unions for collective bargaining they attempt with more or less success to change the situation to their advantage.

The first trade unions of which we have knowledge in Canada were, naturally enough, founded by immigrants from older countries—from Great Britain and the United States. The earliest Canadian trade union of which we have record was a printers' organization in Quebec city in 1827. There was a shoemakers' union in Montreal in the thirties and a stonecutters' union in the forties. In Ontario a printers' union existed at York (now Toronto) in 1834 and shoemakers', coopers' and stonemasons' unions arose soon afterwards. Later on we find such unions as the shipwrights and caulkers of Kingston, Ontario (1848–50), of Victoria, B.C. (1862) and of Halifax, N.S. (1863), the sailmakers of Quebec (1858), the longshoremen of St. John, N.B. (1865). These unions in the port towns drew their inspirations and many of their members from Great Britain.

These early unions were all purely local organizations, like the earlier unions of Great Britain and the United States. In the latter country, however, during the fifties and sixties, a considerable number of national trade unions were formed, and these unions, because the two countries constituted to a considerable extent one labour market, extended their operations to Canada. Delegates from the Toronto Typographical Union attended the annual meeting of the National Typographical Union of the United States in 1867, and the name of that organization was in 1869 changed to International Typographical Union with the object of including Canadian local unions. Other United States national unions followed the example of the

printers, changed their names and invited Canadian local unions to apply for membership, with such success that at the present time the majority of Canadian trade unionists are connected with international organizations. The basic reason for the success of internationalism has been the fact that, owing to the similarity of working conditions and of language, labourers pass easily across the boundary line. Many of the Canadian trade unionists who are not connected with the international unions are members of the French-speaking unions of the Province of Quebec.

Trade unions in Canada, as in other countries, were in their beginning treated as illegal organizations; under the English common law the earlier trade unions were regarded as "conspiracies in restraint of trade"—a fact which partly explains the meagre character of our information concerning them. In Great Britain, however, they were released from this stigma of illegality in 1871, and in Canada in the following year.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Encouraged by their success, delegates from 31 Canadian trade unions of Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, met in September, 1873, and organized the first national body, the Canadian Labour Union. This organization held its second and third annual meetings in 1874 and 1875 and thereafter disappeared with many other unions in the great trade depression of the later seventies. In 1883, however, a congress similar to that of 1873 was assembled on the call of the Toronto Trades and Labour Council, with delegates from 29 unions. In 1886 this congress met again as the "Trades and Labour Congress of Canada", which has continued its annual meetings down to the present time, the annual meeting held in Windsor in 1920 with 524 accredited delegates being the thirty-sixth. In 1920 the total membership affiliated to the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress was 173,463, as against 8,381 in 1901.

International Trade Unionism in Canada.—At the close of 1920, as shown by Table 7, 101 international trade unions were carrying on their activities in Canada. These organizations had 2,455 local branches in Canada, with 267,247 members, a gain of 7,000 members as compared with the preceding year. Of these 101 organizations 15 with 731 local branches and 70,779 members, were not affiliated to the American Federation of Labour.

Canadian Federation of Labour.—The Canadian Federation of Labour, formerly known as the National Trades and Labour Congress, was founded in 1903 as the result of the expulsion from the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress of the Knights of Labour and all other unions unconnected with the international movement. These dissentient unions accordingly formed a new central body of a distinctively national character, which in 1908 adopted its present name, and has continued to hold annual conventions at which resolutions condemning the predominant internationalism are frequently adopted. The Canadian Federation of Labour at the end of 1920 was credited with 23 branch unions and 7,000 members.

besides two central organizing bodies under charter, the Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers, with 9 branches and 700 members, and the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, with 6 branches and 876 members.

National Federation of the Catholic Workers of Canada.—Associations of workmen confining their membership to followers of the Roman Catholic faith have existed in Canada since 1912. A conference of these national and Catholic unions was held at Quebec in 1918, the second at Three Rivers in 1919, the third at Chicoutimi on July 17-20, 1920, with 225 delegates present, representing 120 branches with a reported membership of over 40,000. At this meeting it was decided to form an organization called the National Federation of the Catholic Workers of Canada with a constitution and by-laws to be drafted by the executive and submitted to the 1921 conference for adoption. The strength of these national and Catholic trade unions at the close of 1920 has been estimated at 45,000.

The "One Big Union."—The "One Big Union" was founded in March, 1919, as a result of the Western Interprovincial Labour Conference, which declared in favour of workers' organizations which should enforce their demands by their industrial strength rather than by political activity, and condemned the existing craft unions. The One Big Union carried on an active campaign, especially among the miners, to detach local unions and individual members from their international affiliations, and at the end of 1919, largely owing to the affiliation of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union with about 20,000 members, mustered about 41,150 members. During 1920, however, the strength of the One Big Union has steadily declined, the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union having withdrawn from affiliation. Allowing for absentees 5,000 would perhaps be a fair estimate of the membership at the close of 1920.

The constitution of the One Big Union was amended at the 1920 convention at Fort Arthur, and subsequently approved by a referendum vote. The preamble, which shows the aims and objects of the organization, declares that modern industrial society is divided into two classes, those who possess and do not produce, and those who produce and do not possess, hence the inevitable class struggle. It calls upon workers to organize irrespective of nationality, sex or craft, and to prepare for the day "when production for profit shall be replaced by production for use."

Strength of Organized Labour in Canada.—At the end of 1920, the strength of organized labour in Canada is stated by the Department of Labour as follows:—International unions, 2,455 branches, 267,247 members; non-international unions, 259 branches, 25,406 members; independent units, 30 branches, 31,189 members; national and Catholic unions, 124 branches, 45,000 members; "one big union," 50 branches, 5,000 members; grand total, 2,918 branches, 373,842 members. Table 5 shows the fluctuations in the strength of

organized labour since 1911. Table **6** and Table **7** give the number of branches and members of international and of non-international unions in Canada by separate unions as at the close of 1920.

5.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-1920.

Year.	Members.	Year.	Members.
1911	133,132	1916	143,343
1912	160,120	1917	204,630
1913	175,799	1918	248,887
1914	166,163	1919	378,047
1915	160,407	1920	373,842

6.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.

NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN CANADA.

International Organizations.	Number of Branches in Canada.	Reported Membership in Canada.
American Federation of Labour	40	2,354[1]
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators, and	5	122
*Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America, United	1	40
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	15	605
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	35	1,502
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	2	60
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	33	1,800
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of	53	5,845
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	12	1,750
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	19	2,961
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United	16	800
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	52	4,103
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of	26	3,720
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International	2	32
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood	1	25
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	150	16,670
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	14	1,360
*Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United	4	473
*Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated	15	9,750
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America	9	2,052
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car	1	26
Draftsmen's Unions, Technical Engineers, Architects and, International Federation of	2	50
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	59	4,625
Elevator Constructors, International Union of	1	60
Engravers' League, International Steel and Copper Plate	1	12
Federal Employees, National Federation of	1	250
Fire Fighters, International Association of	16	1,800
Fur Workers' Union, International	6	990
Garment Workers of America, United	12	1,260
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'	11	3,702
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	4	251
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint	4	267
Glove Workers' Union of America, International	2	100
Granite Cutters' International Association of America	7	259
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International	16	1,288
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	16	2,147
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	18	2,100
*Jewellery Workers' Union, International	9	964
Lathers, International Union Wood, Wire and Metal	9	232
Laundry Workers' International Union	1	21

[1]Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour had on April 30, 1920, 110 international unions affiliated representing approximately 36,741 locals, as well as five departments, forty-six state federations, 926 city central and 1,286 local trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 2,373 charters, representing a membership of 4,078,740.

6.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada—concluded.

International Organizations.	Number of Branches in Canada.	Reported Membership in Canada.
Leather Workers' International Union, United	4	345
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	7	505
Longshoremen's Association, International	24	3,672
*Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	97	6,480
*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	98	8,789
Machinists, International Association of	107	14,123
*Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of	182	11,354
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Association of	1	42
Masters, Mates and Pilots, National Association of	4	372
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated	13	1,985
Metal Polishers' International Union	13	285
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	26	946
Mine Workers of America, United	66	19,802
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of	8	420
Moulders' Union of North America, International	42	3,622
Musicians, American Federation of	44	5,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	49	3,115
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of	14	1,100
Pattern Makers' League of North America	15[1]	582
Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of	1	60
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada	5	125
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International	6	376
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, International	2	300
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative	15	1,361
Plumbers, Gas, and Steam Fitters, United Association of	52	3,300
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	1	45
Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate	1	46
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International	20	600
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of	26	5,000
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America	2	450
*Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of	132	11,900
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of	4	200
*Railroad Stationmen and Railroad Employees' Alliance, International Brotherhood of	23	1,700
*Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	92	14,221
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	12	10,200
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	114	14,542
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	67	10,000
*Railway Conductors, Order of	68	3,514
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	30	11,925
*Railway Employees of North America, United Association of	1	150
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association	11	441
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition	2	60
Seamen's Union of America, International	8	2,000
*Spinners' International Union	1	25
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of	33	2,045
*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of	6	1,400
Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical	32	475
Stationary Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of	19	1,008
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International	10	245
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen	21	750
Stove Mounters' International Union	6	200
Switchmen's Union of North America	5	81
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	14	526
Teachers, American Federation of	1	127
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	18	700
Textile Workers of America, United	14	2,534
Timberworkers, International Union of	2	75
Transferrers' Association of America, International Steel Plate	1	8
Typographical Union, International	57	5,397
Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union of America	4	149
*Workers' International Industrial Union	2	19
Totals	**2,455**	**267,247**

[1]Includes seven sub-branches of local unions.
*Indicates that union is not affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

7.—Non-international Trade Unions operating in Canada.

NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS, 1920.

Name of Organization.	Branches or affiliations.	Membership reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	47[1]	5,884[1]
Canadian Federation of Labour	23[2]	7,000[2]
Amalgamated Postal Workers	17	1,200
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees	25	2,200
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers	14	347
Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers	9	700
Canadian Brussels Carpet Weavers' Benefit Association	4	190
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers	6	876
Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association	1	41
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association	33	2,000
Dominion Railway Mail Clerk's Federation	13	912
Dominion Rural Mail Carriers' Association	6	80
Federated Association of Letter Carriers	38	2,000
National Association of Marine Engineers	18	1,510
Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour	2	362
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers	3	104
Totals	**259**	**25,406**

[1]Includes only the local branch unions under charter at the close of 1920. At the end of the fiscal year of the Congress on September 1, 1920, there were in affiliation five national organizing bodies having 223 local branches, three provincial federations of labour, 59 trades and labour councils, and 47 local labour-unions. Per capita tax was also paid by 37 local branches of international unions, as well as by 56 international organizations which had affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, numbering 150,318, and comprising 1,669 local branches. The whole affiliated membership was reported at 173,463.

[2]Includes only the local unions directly chartered. In addition to these the Canadian Federation of Labour has two central organizing bodies under charter, viz., the Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, Firemen and Helpers and the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.

TRADE DISPUTES.

As compared with other countries possessing highly developed transportation, mining and manufacturing industries, Canada has experienced comparatively small losses from trade disputes. During the first twenty years of the present century, the total loss of time through such disputes, as shown by Table **8**, has amounted to 17,647,793 working days. On the assumption that the 2,723,634 persons returned as gainfully employed at the census of 1911 is about the average of the number gainfully employed during the whole period, the loss of time due to industrial disputes would amount to about six and a half days per person in the twenty year period, or about one-third of a day per annum per person gainfully employed.

Table **8** shows the time losses incurred in the various classes of industries from 1901 to 1920, Table **9** the number of disputes, establishments and employees affected and time losses, by individual years, from 1901 to 1920, and Table **10** the number of disputes, classified by industries, from 1901 to 1920.

8.—Time Losses by Industries in Working Days, 1901-1920.

Industry.	1901-16.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Fishing	253,088	–	–	–	–	253,088
Lumbering	212,647	6,400	29,407	100,785	79,054	428,293
Mining	4,816,801	633,600	163,585	714,340	165,509	6,493,835
Railway, canal and harbour construction		–	–	69,454	3,707	73,161
Building	1,646,032	40,245	18,453	287,146	72,878	2,064,754
Metal	698,069	64,301	229,574	1,993,704	349,295	3,334,943
Printing and allied	20,089	4,880	21,589	32,642	14,116	93,316
Woodworking	106,662	–	3,432	16,312	24,137	150,543
Textile	306,624	652	16,611	210,362	4,673	538,922
Clothing	909,408	271,387	14,156	189,141	20,520	1,404,612
Food and tobacco	86,661	40,886	61,869	56,708	43,695	289,819
Leather	19,600	–	400	320	1,519	21,839
Transportation	1,224,601	44,451	114,748	185,400	48,536	1,617,736
Public utilities	–	–	28,608	30,716	38,902	98,226
Municipal employment	–	–	28,064	2,434	8,448	38,946
Unskilled labour	521,631	–	–	–	–	521,631
Miscellaneous	98,626	28,168	30,805	50,754	11,765	220,118
Chemicals and explosives	–	–	2,040	1,971	–	4,011
Total Working Days	**10,920,539**	**1,134,970**	**763,341**	**3,942,189**	**886,754**	**17,647,793**

9.—Number of Disputes, Establishments, Employees and Time Losses, 1901-1920.

Fiscal Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Concerned.	Employees Affected.	Approximate Time Losses.
	No.	No.	No.	Working Days.
1901	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905	89	437	16,233	217,244
1906	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907	149	825	36,224	621,962
1908	68	175	25,293	708,285
1909	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910	84	1,335	21,280	718,635
1911	99	475	30,094	2,046,650
1912	150	989	40,511	1,039,208
1913	113	1,015	39,536	1,287,678
1914	44	205	8,678	430,054
1915	43	96	9,140	106,149
1916	75	271	21,157	208,277
1917	148	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918	196	766	68,489	763,341
1919	298	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920	285	1,272	52,150	886,754
Total	**2,521**	**14,095**	**702,747**	**17,647,793**

10.—Trade Disputes Classified by Industries, 1901-1920.

Industries.	1901–13.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Fishing	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Lumbering	35	–	–	–	1	2	21	33	92
Mining	106	3	6	10	21	36	20	45	247
Building	378	12	4	7	19	19	40	34	513
Railway, canal and harbour construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7
Metal	246	14	13	15	38	45	75	65	511
Woodworking	52	1	–	1	–	3	6	8	71
Printing and allied	31	–	1	–	1	10	10	11	64
Textile	44	–	1	–	3	5	8	4	65
Clothing	149	5	4	11	12	9	23	9	222
Food and tobacco	71	2	3	7	12	8	21	22	146
Leather	21	2	–	–	–	1	1	3	28
Transportation	131	1	4	19	22	33	27	22	259
Public utilities	–	–	–	–	–	5	10	6	21
Municipal employment	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	7	21
Unskilled labour	93	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	96
Miscellaneous	61	4	7	2	19	12	22	13	140
Chemicals and explosives	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4
Total	**1,432**	**44**	**43**	**75**	**148**	**196**	**298**	**285**	**2,521**

EMPLOYMENT.

Employment Service of Canada.—Provincial public employment offices have existed in Quebec from 1910, and in Ontario (in consequence of a recommendation of the Ontario Commission on Unemployment) from 1916, as well as in Saskatchewan. The extension and standardization of such offices was provided for by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, 1918 (8–9 Geo. V, Chap. 21), which empowered the Minister of Labour to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of public employment offices throughout Canada, in order to establish a Dominion-wide employment service; so that in all parts of the country employers might be informed of applications for work and employees of vacancies for labourers. Under this Act, sums aggregating $50,000 in 1918–19, $100,000 in 1919–20, and $150,000 in subsequent years (amounts afterwards increased), were appropriated to be paid to Provincial Governments in proportion to their expenditures on employment offices, to assist them in organizing and extending their services. Agreements with the provinces were entered into whereby their

employment offices reported applications for work and vacancies for labourers to the clearing houses for labour established by the Dominion Government at Halifax, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. As a result of this legislation, the number of free public employment offices in Canada was increased from 26 at the beginning at 1919 to nearly 100 at the end of that year, the co-ordinated service being collectively known as the Employment Service of Canada, under the supervision of a Director. In its initial year of operation, 1919, the Employment Service of Canada was of material assistance in alleviating the congestion of the labour market arising out of demobilization and the transition from war to peace-time conditions of production.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, there were 470,250 applications for employment, 449,022 vacancies reported and 328,937 permanent and 51,663 casual placements. By means of the inter-provincial clearing houses 16,116 workers were transferred from one province to another and 23,962 from one point to another in the same province. A scheme of co-operation with the British Employment Exchanges has been inaugurated, whereby the Employment Service of Canada furnishes regularly to the Oversea Settlement Office of the British Ministry of Labour information for the use of intending immigrants as to the state of the Canadian labour market.

Employment conditions in Canada are ascertained by the Employment Service of Canada in several different ways. Its records indicate that in 1919, a year weighted with the demobilization problem, midsummer arrived before industry fairly got under way. Employment in that year, however, continued into the late autumn and there was less than usual of seasonal unemployment in the winter of 1919–20. This winter unemployment passed off quickly, and the demand for labour began to exceed the supply about April 1st, 1920, and continued very heavy until July. At the end of July an increase in unemployment became evident, and unemployment, as measured by the various tests applied, increased rapidly until the end of the year. Table **11** shows by provinces and Table **12** by industries the percentage of unemployment among trade unionists down to December, 1920, as shown by the monthly reports of some 1,500 trade unions having a combined membership of over 200,000. As defined in these tables, "unemployment" means involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness or as the direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not regarded as unemployed.

11.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Provinces, 1915-1920.

Month.	Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Dec. 1915..	·20	·7	9·54	8·1	3·2	7·0	4·3	14·79	**7·93**
June 1916..	·49	·88	1·83	1·67	1·2	2·6	3·03	5·80	**2·13**
Dec. 1916..	·29	·23	3·70	1·56	1·01	1·63	1·70	2·43	**1·96**
June 1917..	·25	·22	2·50	·94	·58	·25	·84	1·80	**1·20**
Dec. 1917..	2·64	4·14	3·19	2·45	1·07	2·41	1·55	3·18	**2·50**
June 1918..	1·17	·27	·45	·37	·29	·18	·39	·92	**·41**
Dec. 1918..	2·02	·42	2·17	2·92	1·31	2·15	2·07	4·02	**2·51**
Jan. 1919..	1·25	·84	3·93	4·58	3·62	5·73	1·97	5·05	**3·87**
Feb. 1919..	5·68	2·73	4·92	5·50	2·82	4·47	4·16	7·79	**5·23**
Mar. 1919..	2·18	2·97	3·90	6·67	1·20	5·31	3·56	8·22	**5·00**
April 1919..	2·41	2·46	4·39	4·27	1·65	3·95	2·26	10·07	**4·44**
May 1919..	4·66	3·38	5·26	2·61	1·47	2·86	1·43	4·92	**3·63**
June 1919..	2·69	2·43	4·00	1·81	1·19	2·51	1·68	3·37	**2·53**
July 1919..	4·13	1·48	2·54	1·52	·92	2·77	1·90	5·82	**2·43**
Aug. 1919..	5·44	1·53	2·72	1·26	·81	1·95	1·09	4·06	**2·19**
Sept. 1919..	1·53	1·09	2·28	1·42	·73	1·29	·94	3·98	**1·79**
Oct. 1919..	3·19	1·37	2·50	·81	1·28	·59	·93	5·02	**2·03**
Nov. 1919..	1·21	1·57	2·88	2·04	2·07	1·20	·52	17·06	**3·59**
Dec. 1919..	1·47	2·02	3·20	1·90	4·97	6·01	2·79	18·62	**4·29**
Jan. 1920..	2·72	3·97	3·41	2·66	4·50	4·92	4·01	11·78	**4·02**
Feb. 1920..	5·08	2·37	2·31	2·91	4·62	5·24	5·12	10·21	**3·96**
Mar. 1920..	1·88	3·06	3·25	2·34	3·18	4·03	2·06	7·60	**3·13**
April 1920..	·61	1·03	2·56	2·27	2·71	3·19	1·71	6·01	**2·52**
May 1920..	·38	·53	3·96	1·70	2·63	1·32	1·49	5·57	**2·40**
June 1920..	·56	·40	3·05	1·60	1·41	2·15	1·15	5·81	**2·14**
July 1920..	·10	·20	2·85	1·51	1·33	·89	1·43	9·25	**2·35**
Aug. 1920..	·26	1·02	4·50	1·73	·31	·53	·67	4·66	**2·37**
Sept. 1920..	·25	·10	7·59	1·89	·49	·14	·55	5·09	**3·26**
Oct. 1920..	·34	·42	9·54	3·01	3·34	·34	·83	15·65	**6·09**
Nov. 1920..	2·21	·45	14·73	6·39	4·32	4·13	3·62	24·70	**10·24**
Dec. 1920..	6·90	11·00	19·57	12·29	7·76	10·13	9·24	11·59	**13·05**
Jan. 1921..	5·85	8·11	13·27	14·16	8·81	10·09	9·72	21·56	**13·07**
Feb. 1921..	14·35	7·3	10·72	14·76	9·85	12·07	10·34	42·08	**16·12**

WAGES.

Statistics of the wages and hours of labour in certain occupations in September of each year have been compiled for recent years by the Department of Labour. In order to indicate the general trend of wages the method of index numbers was adopted. For each trade or occupation in each locality, index numbers were calculated both from the hourly and from the weekly rates, 1913 rates being taken as 100 in every case. Index numbers of wages were also calculated for groups of allied trades, such as the building trades, metal trades, and steam railways, by taking the simple arithmetic averages of the index numbers of each trade, also a general index number for all the above classes of skilled or semi-skilled labour. Supplementary index numbers of wages of common labour in factories, in miscellaneous factory trades and in lumbering were also computed from numerous

12. Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Groups of Industries, 1915-1920.

Month.	Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries.	Metals, Machinery and Conveyances.	Food, Tobacco and Liquors.	Textile, Carpets and Cordage	Clothing.	Pulp, Paper and Fibre.	Printing, Publishing and Paper Goods	Woodworking and Furniture	Leather, Boots, Shoes, and Rubber.	Glass Bottle Blowing.	Jewellry Workers.	Oil Refining.	Transportation.	Steam Railways.	Street and Electric Railways.	Navigation.	Teaming and Driving.	Mining, Quarrying and Refining of Ores.	Building and Construction.	Public Employment.	Fishing.	Lumbering and Logging.	Miscellaneous.	All Occupations.
December 1915	3·1	0	8	0	3·3	0	3·7	3·7	0	0	0	0	2·45	2·4	2·3	16·39	0	5·9	28·3	0·23	3	8·4	7·93
June 1916	1·3	0·71	1·21	0	0·42	0	0·6	0·5	0	0	0	0	0·50	0·3	0·3	1·40	0	1·2	3·6	0	0	3·1	2·13
December 1916	2·3	0·71	1·50	0	6·48	0	0·84	4·33	0	0	0	0	1·05	0·62	0·20	48·99	0	0·65	5·24	0·11	0	1·3	1·96
June 1917	1·59	0·11	0·20	0	4·95	0	0·79	0·62	0·28	3·56	0	0	0·32	0·35	0·15	0·87	0	0·32	3·21	0·04	0	0·99	1·39
December 1917	2·77	0·70	3·30	0	11·21	0·34	0·67	3·00	2·93	4·48	0	0	0·72	0·76	0·17	0·87	0	2·69	9·58	0·17	0	1·58	2·50
June 1918	0·42	0·14	1·78	0·05	0·16	0·04	0·72	2·20	2·20	0	0	0	0·30	0·21	0	0·41	0·05	0·18	1·57	0·02	0	1·49	0·41
December 1918	2·89	3·33	3·63	1·41	3·42	0·43	0·80	10·57	1·33	0	0	0·71	1·80	1·77	0·33	9·76	4·23	1·24	2·66	0·47	0	2·26	2·61
January 1919	3·32	3·21	3·24	11·50	3·32	2·23	0·60	10·57	1·19	0	5·84	4·61	3·52	2·74	3·42	13·61	3·69	1·42	16·20	33·50	50·50	2·84	3·87
February 1919	4·29	5·54	9·90	12·29	3·96	0·70	2·78	4·60	0·44	9·44	0·74	0	3·64	2·87	3·38	12·09	3·79	1·87	16·24	48·17·54	0	4·74	5·23
March 1919	5·18	5·51	6·79	3·99	2·27	0·29	0·76	2·71	4·22	10·03	4·45	0	3·64	2·87	3·40	12·09	2·43	1·87	16·45	1·07	0	4·30	4·44
April 1919	3·17	4·36	4·66	2·04	0	0·76	1·17	2·71	3·63	7·93	0	0	3·52	2·40	20	21·15	21·15	2·69	12·05	0·01	0	7·36	3·68
May 1919	3·16	4·69	1·960	1·64	·32	1·61	1·04	4·07	0	5·06	0	0	1·87	1·94	1·62	8·05	2·43	2·84	8·68	0	4·10	3·90	2·55
June 1919	2·95	4·84	1·833	·60	0	·34	1·80	0	·66	9·89	0	0	2·07	1·83	1·53	3·66	0·35	·58	4·71	0	0	2·79	2·43
July 1919	3·33	5·39	5·42	·87	0	·35	1·45	1·07	·39	·37	·64	·33	1·59	1·42	1·39	4·34	2·26	·45	2·86	·17	0	1·54	2·19
August 1919	2·57	4·60	1·20	·80	1·08	·30	1·71	·13	·14	·36	·18	0	·95	·99	·13	2·44	·36	·11	3·01	·06	0	2·07	1·79
September 1919	2·27	4·60	1·20	·05	·85	·21	1·13	·14	·20	1·61	0	0	1·10	·76	2·10	2·60	1·36	·91	5·42	20·75	0	2·93	2·03
October 1919	3·16	5·73	1·65	·05	·44	2·33	1·05	·50	·47	2·71	0	0	3·90	1·17	3·43	32·37	3·43	1·14	5·82	91·72·16	0	3·24	3·59
November 1919	2·79	3·72	11·32	·36	·12	2·03	1·05	·13	·44	6·22	0	5·60	3·27	1·59	·62	29·93	2·89	2·10	12·06	24·21	0	4·23	4·29
December 1919	2·96	4·11	7·90	·18	1·34	·54	1·31	·44	·30	5·82	·44	2·30	1·60	1·02	1·00	6·80	·14	·84	11·17	5·68	0	5·45	4·02
January 1920	2·44	3·38	10·20	0	·15	0	·77	·26	·36	1·93	·77	2·22	1·79	1·80	1·78	4·10	·73	4·18	12·14	4·21	0	3·67	3·06
February 1920	2·93	4·84	1·83	·60	0	·34	1·80	0	·66	9·89	0	0	2·07	1·83	1·53	3·66	0·35	·58	4·71	0	0	2·79	2·43
March 1920	2·93	5·39	5·42	·87	0	·35	1·45	1·07	·39	·37	·64	·33	1·59	1·42	1·39	4·34	2·26	·45	2·86	·17	0	1·54	2·19
April 1920	2·57	4·60	1·20	·80	1·08	·30	1·71	·13	·14	·36	·18	0	·95	·99	·13	2·44	·36	·11	3·01	·06	0	2·07	1·79
May 1920	2·27	4·60	1·20	·05	·85	·21	1·13	·14	·20	1·61	0	0	1·10	·76	2·10	2·60	1·36	·91	5·42	20·75	0	2·93	2·03
June 1920	3·16	5·73	1·65	·05	·44	2·33	1·05	·50	·47	2·71	0	5·60	3·27	1·59	·62	29·93	2·89	2·10	12·06	24·21	0	4·23	4·29
July 1920	2·79	3·72	11·32	·36	·12	2·03	1·05	·13	·44	6·22	·44	2·30	1·60	1·02	1·00	6·80	·14	·84	11·17	5·68	0	5·45	4·02
August 1920	2·96	4·11	7·90	·18	1·34	·54	1·31	·44	·30	5·82	·44	2·30	1·60	1·02	1·00	6·80	·14	·84	11·17	5·68	0	5·45	4·02
September 1920	2·44	3·38	10·20	0	·15	0	·77	·26	·36	1·93	·77	2·22	1·79	1·80	1·78	4·10	·73	4·18	12·14	4·21	0	3·67	3·06
October 1920	2·93	4·84	1·83	·60	0	·34	1·80	0	·66	9·89	0	0	2·07	1·83	1·53	3·66	0·35	·58	4·71	0	0	2·79	2·43
November 1920	3·33	5·39	5·42	·87	0	·35	1·45	1·07	·39	·37	·64	·33	1·59	1·42	1·39	4·34	2·26	·45	2·86	·17	0	1·54	2·19
December 1920	3·32	3·21	3·24	11·50	3·32	2·23	0·60	10·57	1·19	0	5·84	4·61	3·52	2·74	3·42	13·61	3·69	1·42	16·20	33·50	50·50	2·84	3·87
January 1921	4·29	5·54	9·90	12·29	3·96	0·70	2·78	4·60	0·44	9·44	0·74	0	3·64	2·87	3·38	12·09	3·79	1·87	16·24	48·17·54	0	4·74	5·23
February 1921	5·18	5·51	6·79	3·99	2·27	0·29	0·76	2·71	4·22	10·03	4·45	0	3·64	2·87	3·40	12·09	2·43	1·87	16·45	1·07	0	4·30	4·44
March 1921	3·17	4·36	4·66	2·04	0	0·76	1·17	2·71	3·63	7·93	0	0	3·52	2·40	20	21·15	21·15	2·69	12·05	0·01	0	7·36	3·68
April 1921	3·16	4·69	1·960	1·64	·32	1·61	1·04	4·07	0	5·06	0	0	1·87	1·94	1·62	8·05	2·43	2·84	8·68	0	4·10	3·90	2·55
May 1921	2·95	4·84	1·833	·60	0	·34	1·80	0	·66	9·89	0	0	2·07	1·83	1·53	3·66	0·35	·58	4·71	0	0	2·79	2·43
June 1921	3·33	5·39	5·42	·87	0	·35	1·45	1·07	·39	·37	·64	·33	1·59	1·42	1·39	4·34	2·26	·45	2·86	·17	0	1·54	2·19
July 1921	2·57	4·60	1·20	·80	1·08	·30	1·71	·13	·14	·36	·18	0	·95	·99	·13	2·44	·36	·11	3·01	·06	0	2·07	1·79
August 1921	2·27	4·60	1·20	·05	·85	·21	1·13	·14	·20	1·61	0	0	1·10	·76	2·10	2·60	1·36	·91	5·42	20·75	0	2·93	2·03
September 1921	3·16	5·73	1·65	·05	·44	2·33	1·05	·50	·47	2·71	0	5·60	3·27	1·59	·62	29·93	2·89	2·10	12·06	24·21	0	4·23	4·29
October 1921	2·79	3·72	11·32	·36	·12	2·03	1·05	·13	·44	6·22	·44	2·30	1·60	1·02	1·00	6·80	·14	·84	11·17	5·68	0	5·45	4·02
November 1921	2·96	4·11	7·90	·18	1·34	·54	1·31	·44	·30	5·82	·44	2·30	1·60	1·02	1·00	6·80	·14	·84	11·17	5·68	0	5·45	4·02
December 1921	2·44	3·38	10·20	0	·15	0	·77	·26	·36	1·93	·77	2·22	1·79	1·80	1·78	4·10	·73	4·18	12·14	4·21	0	3·67	3·06
January 1922	2·93	4·84	1·83	·60	0	·34	1·80	0	·66	9·89	0	0	2·07	1·83	1·53	3·66	0·35	·58	4·71	0	0	2·79	2·43
February 1922	3·33	5·39	5·42	·87	0	·35	1·45	1·07	·39	·37	·64	·33	1·59	1·42	1·39	4·34	2·26	·45	2·86	·17	0	1·54	2·19

samples, using 1913 as the basic year. From these statistics, reprinted in Tables **13** and **14,** it may be noted that in every case the hourly rate of wages has increased more rapidly than the weekly rate, owing to the general reduction in hours, also that the wages paid to common labour have increased proportionately more rapidly than those paid to skilled labour.

Wages paid and hours worked per week in leading trades in Canadian cities generally as in the autumn of 1920 are given in Table **15,** railway wages in Table **16,** sample wages paid and hours worked per week in miscellaneous factory trades in Table **17** for representative factories, and sample rates of wages and hours worked per week for common labour in representative factories in Table **18.**

13.—Index Numbers of Hourly and Weekly Wage Rates Paid to Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers in 13 Canadian Cities, 1901-1920.

Rates in 1913=100.

Year.	Building Trades. 7 Classes.		Metal Trades. 5 Classes.		Printing Trades. 2 Classes.		Street Railways. 1 Class.		Steam Railways. 6Classes	Average for 21 Classes.	
	Weekly Rates.	Hourly Rates.	Weekly Rates.	Hourly Rates.	Weekly Rates.	Hourly Rates.	Weekly Rates.	Hourly Rates.	Rates.[1]	Weekly Rates.	Hourly Rates.[2]
1901	69·3	60·3	72·8	68·6	66·6	60·0	65·7	64·0	70·8	69·8	64·9
1902	73·2	64·2	74·2	70·2	68·3	61·6	70·0	68·0	73·6	72·7	67·8
1903	74·6	67·4	76·2	73·3	69·0	62·6	72·1	71·1	76·7	74·2	70·7
1904	76·3	69·7	78·9	75·9	72·3	66·1	74·0	73·1	78·6	76·4	73·1
1905	78·6	73·0	81·3	78·6	74·2	68·5	74·4	73·5	78·9	78·6	75·3
1906	81·7	76·9	82·4	79·8	75·8	72·2	76·7	75·7	80·2	80·8	77·9
1907	84·8	80·2	85·0	82·4	79·3	78·4	82·2	81·4	85·5	83·9	81·9
1908	85·9	81·5	87·3	84·7	81·5	80·5	82·5	81·8	86·7	85·5	83·3
1909	87·3	83·1	88·6	86·2	83·8	83·4	81·5	81·1	86·7	86·9	84·5
1910	90·0	86·9	89·5	88·8	88·2	87·8	86·5	85·7	91·2	89·4	88·4
1911	92·6	90·2	92·2	91·0	91·8	91·6	88·1	88·1	96·4	92·1	91·2
1912	97·4	96·0	95·9	95·3	96·0	96·0	92·3	92·3	98·3	96·4	96·2
1913	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1914	100·3	100·8	100·4	100·5	102·4	102·4	100·6	101·0	101·7	100·6	101·1
1915	100·5	101·5	101·2	101·5	103·6	103·6	97·4	97·8	101·7	101·0	101·6
1916	101·5	102·4	110·4	106·9	105·8	105·8	102·5	102·2	104·9	110·3	105·2
1917	108·8	109·9	124·0	128·0	111·3	111·3	115·1	114·6	110·1	114·5	113·8
1918	123·8	125·9	146·7	155·2	123·7	123·7	130·3	142·9	133·2	131·6	135·1
1919	142·9	148·2	165·3	180·1	145·5	145·9	150·5	163·3	154·2	151·0	158·0
1920	171·9	180·9	189·3	209·4	181·7	184·0	179·1	194·2	186·6	179·3	190·3

[1]Per mile, day, etc.
[2]Includes Index numbers of mileage rates, etc., on steam railways.

14.—Index Numbers of Hourly and Weekly Wage Rates Paid to Common Labourers, Miscellaneous Factory Workers and Lumbermen, 1911-1920.

Rates in 1913=100.

Year.	Common Labour in Factories: 35 Samples.		Miscellaneous Factory Trades: 72 Samples.		Lumbering: 15 Samples.	
	Hourly Rates.	Weekly Rates.	Hourly Rates.	Weekly Rates.	Hourly Rates.	Weekly Rates.
1911	94·9	99·8	95·4	94·9	96·3	96·3
1912	98·1	98·9	97·1	99·3	98·8	98·8
1913	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1914	101·0	100·3	103·2	102·9	94·7	94·7
1915	101·0	100·0	106·2	105·8	89·1	89·0
1916	110·4	108·3	115·1	114·3	109·5	109·5
1917	129·2	126·6	128·0	126·7	130·2	130·3
1918	152·3	145·6	146·8	142·6	150·5	149·6
1919	180·2	167·9	180·2	164·5	169·8	165·3
1920	215·3	198·3	216·8	192·9	202·7	191·4

15.—Wages per Hour and Hours worked per week in leading Trades in Canadian Cities, 1920.

	Halifax.		Quebec.		Montreal.		Ottawa.		Toronto.		Hamilton.		Winnipeg.		Calgary.		Vancouver.	
	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.
1. Building Trades—	$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	
Bricklayers	0 75	44	0 75	50	1 00	44	1 00	44	1 00	44	1 02½	44	1 25	44	1 25	44	1 12½	44
Carpenters	66–0 75	44–54	50–0 60	54	0 76	48	0 85	44	0 90	44	0 85	44	1 00	44	1 00	44	0 90½	44
Electrical workers	72½–0 75	48–54	53–0 65	54	65–0 80	54	0 80	44	0 87½	44	0 85	44	85–0 95	44	85–1 00	48	1 00	44
Painters	66–0 68	44	50–0 60	54	0 65	50–54	0 75	44	0 75	44	0 67½	44	0 87½	44	75–0 80	44–49	0 87½	44
Plumbers	0 70	44	50–0 60	54	72–0 75	44	0 80	44	0 90	44	0 90	44	1 00	44	1 05	44	1 00	44
Stonecutters	75–0 80	44	65–0 70	48–54	0 75	44	87½–1 00	44	1 00	44	0 87½	44	1 00	44	1 00	44	87½–1 06¼	44
Builders' labourers	42½–0 55	48–54	0 45	54	0 45	50	0 60	44	55–0 65	44	50–0 60	44–59	0 60	50–60	0 60	44	60–0 65	44
2. Metal Trades—																		
Blacksmiths	75–0 80	44–50	60–0 70	54	70–0 80	50	52–0 70	48–50	65–0 80	48	60–0 80	48–50	70–0 80	50	85–0 88	44	78–0 90	44
Boilermakers	65–0 75	48–50	0 60	54	70–0 80	47–50	65–0 75	48–50	71–0 84	48	–	–	65–0 82	50	80–0 85	44–50	78–0 90	44
Iron moulders	70–0 75	48	60–0 65	55–60	85–0 87½	48	0 70	50	80–0 95	44–48	75–0 90	44–50	0 80	50	0 85	44	75–0 90	44
Machinists	72½–0 75	44–50	55–0 65	54	70–0 80	50	60–0 70	50	75–0 85	44–48	65–0 80	50–55	65–0 80	50	0 85	44	80–0 90	44
Sheet-metal workers	70–0 75	44–50	50–0 55	54	0 65	48	0 75	44	0 90	44	0 85	44	0 90	44	0 95	44	1 00	44
3. Printing Trades—[1]																		
Compositors, hand, newspaper offices	30 00	48	25 50	48	36 00	48	38 00	48	38 00	48	34 00	48	45 00	46	45 00	45	40 50	45
Pressmen, cylinder, job offices	30 00	48	21 00	48	36–44 00	48	35 00	48	35 00	48	34 00	48	44 00	48	45 00	45	40 50	48
4. Electric Street Railways—																		
Conductors and motormen	0 52	54–57	0 45	60	0 55	50	0 55	54	0 60	48	0 52	57	0 60	48	67½–72½	48	0 60	48

[1]For the printing trades weekly rates of wages are given.

16.—Rates of Wages Paid to Railway Labour, 1920.

	Freight Conductors. Rate per mile.	Brakemen, Freight. Rate per mile.	Locomotive Engineers, Freight. Rate per mile.	Locomotive Firemen, Freight. Rate per Mile.	Telegraphers. Rate per month.	Sectionmen. Rate per day.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
St. John	6·44	5·12	7·12—9·04	5·28—6·79	130·00	3·88
Quebec	6·44	5·12	7·12—9 04	5 28—6 79	130 00	3 88
Montreal	6 44	5 12	7 12—9 04	5 28—6 79	130 00	3 88
Ottawa	6 44	5 12	7 12—9 04	5 28—6 79	130 00	3 88
Toronto	6 44	5 12	7 12—9 04	5 28—6 79	130 00	3 88
Winnipeg	6 44	5 12	7 12—9 04	5 28—6 79	141 00	3 88
Regina	6 44	5 12	7 12—9 04	5 28—6 79	141 00	3 88
Calgary	6 44	5 12	7 12—9 04	5 28—6 79	141 00	3·88
Edmonton	6 44	5 12	7 12—9 04	5 28—6 79	141 00	3 88
Vancouver	6 44	5 18	7 25—9 17	5 35—6 86	142 00	3 88

17. Sample Wages Paid and Hours Worked in Miscellaneous Factory Trades in Representative Factories, 1920.

(M and F indicate male and female workers respectively.)

——	Province.	Wages per week.	Hours per week.
		$ cts.	
Cottons—			
Loom Fixers (m)	Que.	24 69	55
Loom fixers (m)	Ont.	31 85	50
Mule Spinners (m)	N.B.	22 77	50
Mule spinners (m)	Que.	25 35	55
Ring spinners (f)	N.B.	15 20	50
Ring spinners (f)	Que.	15 52	55
Ring spinners (f)	Ont.	16 20	50
Warpers (f)	N.B.	14 23	50
Warpers (f)	Que.	18 86	55
Warpers (f)	Ont.	25 05	50
Folders	N.B.	15 52	50
Folders	Ont.	15 65	50
Carriage Manufacturing—			
Body makers	Que.	21 00	54
Body makers	Ont.	19 50	60
Body makers	Ont.	24 75	55
Trimmers	Ont.	24 00	59½
Trimmers	Ont.	19 50	60
Trimmers	Ont.	22 00	55
Harness and Saddlery—			
Cutters	Ont.	27 20	57
Cutters	Ont.	28 20	55
Cutters	Alta.	28 58	50
Harness makers	Ont.	25 00	57
Harness makers	Ont.	27 00	55
Harness makers	Alta.	28 58	50
		Wages per hour.	
		$	
Meat Packing—			
Slaughterers	Ont.	0 65–0 67	50
Drivers	Ont.	0 47	50
Pulp and paper—			
Grinder men	Que.	0 40	72
Grinder men	Ont.	0 58	48
Machine operators	N.S.	0 50	48

——	Province.	Wages per week.	Hours per week.
		$ cts.	
Boots and Shoes—			
Cutters	Que.	24 00	50
Cutters	Ont.	35 00	48
Cutters	Ont.	30 00	49½
Lasters	Que.	30 00	50
Lasters	Ont.	28 50	48
Lasters	Ont.	35 00	49½
Finishers	Que.	25 00	58
Finishers	Que.	22 50	50
Finishers	Que.	24 75	48
Tobacco—			
Strippers	Que.	16 38	49
Strippers	Que.	15 00	55
Meat Packing—			
Slaughterers	Ont.	30 00	50
Slaughterers	Ont.	36 10	47½
Packers	Ont.	29 00	50
Packers	Ont.	27 50	50
Packers	Ont.	26 60	47½
Drivers	Ont.	23 00	50
Drivers	Ont.	25 18	47½
Pulp and Paper—			
Grinder men	N.S.	24 00	66
Grinder men	Que.	25 20	72
Machine operators	Que.	19 50	72
		Wages per hour.	
		$	
Machine operators	Que.	0 63	48
Machine operators	Ont.	0 54	48
Beater men	Que.	0 48	48
Beater men	Que.	0 56–0 57	48
Screen men	Que.	0 52	48
Screen men	Que.	0 40	72
In Sawmill—			
Pilers	Que.	0 47	53

18.—Sample Rates of Wages and Hours per Week for Common Labour in Factories, 1920.

Location of Factory.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Location of Factory.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.
	$ cts.			$ cts.	
Dartmouth, N.S.	0.40	50	Toronto, Ont.	0.40	50
Three Rivers, Que.	0·40	60	Hamilton, Ont.	0.47	55
Three Rivers, Que.	0.45	60	London, Ont.	0.45	59
Montreal, Que.	0.45	54	Regina, Sask.	0.60	50
Montreal, Que.	0.40	54	Calgary, Alta.	0.66	52½
Ottawa, Ont.	0.45	50	Edmonton, Alta.	0.45	49½
Ottawa, Ont.	0.41	50	Vancouver, B.C.	0.45	48
Ottawa, Ont.	0.35	50	Victoria, B.C.	0.45	50
Toronto, Ont.	0.39	55	Victoria, B.C.	0.40—0.45	58
	Wages per week.			Wages per week.	
Halifax, N.S.	19.00	50	Toronto, Ont.	27.75	50
St. John, N.B.	20.00	54	Toronto, Ont.	20.25	44
St. John, N.B.	18.00	49½	Hamilton, Ont.	17.00	48
Montreal, Que.	21.18	55	London, Ont.	20.60	55
Montreal, Que.	18.90	49½	Winnipeg, Man.	25.00	53
Montreal, Que.	22.50	55	Winnipeg, Man.	24.00	44
Montreal, Que.	23.00	48	Winnipeg, Man.	22.50	45

PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN CANADA.

Wholesale Prices.—Statistics as to wholesale prices in Canada have been published annually by the Department of Labour since 1910. A special report covering the twenty years, 1890 to 1909, issued in 1910, was followed until 1917 by annual reports bringing the statistics up to date, while a résumé of the movement each month appeared in the "Labour Gazette." Annual reports on the subject are not now issued, but statistics are printed monthly in the "Labour Gazette." The changes in prices are measured by index numbers which are percentages of the average prices during the decade 1890 to 1899. The list included 230 commodities from 1890 to 1909, 272 from 1910 to 1914, and 271 from 1915 to 1920. Tables **19** and **20** and the accompanying diagrams show the course of prices by the groups into which the list has been divided for each month of 1919 and 1920 and by years back to 1890.

Table **19** and its illustrative diagram are of special interest, as showing the violent fluctuations of wholesale prices during 1919 and 1920. The index number of wholesale prices in December 1920 was 290·5, nearly the same as that for January 1919. In the interval, however, after a slight decline in the early months of 1919, there took place a rapid upward movement of wholesale prices, culminating in May 1920, when the index number reached its record height of 356·6, and followed by an even more abrupt decline which at the end of 1920 showed no signs of termination. The upward movement lasting from March 1919, to May 1920, or fourteen months, was practically reversed in the seven months from May to December 1920. Nevertheless, it is to be remembered that, as shown by Table **20** and its accompanying diagram, the average wholesale prices of 1920, 333·6, were considerably higher than those of 1919, 293·2.

19.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada by Months and Groups of Commodities, 1919 and 1920.

(Average prices 1890-1899 100.)

Commodity Groups.	1919[1]											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1. Grains and fodder	272·3	263·1	272·5	297·8	317·1	325·9	330·0	333·1	318·4	318·6	328·7	344·4
2. Animals and meats	343·7	342·5	355·0	377·4	384·8	384·8	389·7	388·3	361·5	324·2	315·6	326·4
3. Dairy products	294·4	275·4	264·1	282·9	279·4	276·4	286·4	292·0	297·2	314·7	340·3	355·2
4. Fish	268·3	266·0	247·0	240·3	224·4	222·8	223·3	240·6	217·3	221·6	224·8	242·4
5. (a) Fruits and vegetables	246·1	224·4	225·6	236·1	249·9	264·7	230·7	251·6	233·4	213·3	286·5	286·6
(b) Miscellaneous foods	257·7	251·7	252·3	245·2	245·4	247·4	251·2	257·9	261·2	262·8	265·2	267·3
6. Textiles	383·6	367·4	363·1	371·6	362·7	358·9	364·3	362·0	369·6	378·8	390·0	399·7
7. Hides, leather and boots	280·7	264·6	264·6	272·2	330·7	346·2	385·3	425·7	420·4	412·8	412·8	377·8
8. (a) Metals	242·8	225·8	205·0	192·6	193·5	191·2	197·6	202·5	202·3	200·5	203·9	215·7
(b) Implements	241·4	241·4	241·4	235·6	235·6	238·4	238·4	240·7	243·7	237·9	245·0	245·3
9. Fuel and lighting	246·8	239·0	235·7	243·2	227·1	229·3	229·8	235·3	236·6	237·0	237·7	247·6
10. Building materials:—												
(a) Lumber	279·9	281·2	282·1	277·7	277·7	286·0	304·6	308·4	331·2	340·9	352·6	406·9
(b) Miscellaneous	233·8	231·5	228·4	219·9	218·4	218·7	218·5	221·7	222·9	223·1	226·8	230·2
(c) Paints, oils, etc	339·5	334·9	332·3	330·7	344·0	362·0	404·9	417·7	425·9	420·8	409·7	425·3
11. House furnishings	298·1	295·8	295·8	302·3	302·3	301·2	325·0	325·4	350·3	352·8	352·8	352·8
12. Drugs and chemicals	272·3	263·6	240·4	238·2	235·8	223·5	221·1	222·0	222·9	224·7	205·3	214·4
13. Miscellaneous:—												
(a) Raw furs	742·3	799·0	887·4	887·4	854·0	854·0	945·6	1034·2	1118·0	1190·0	1190·0	1608·3
(b) Liquors and tobacco	258·7	253·4	256·2	256·2	264·7	264·7	274·1	286·5	286·8	292·2	300·1	316·2
(c) Sundries	207·4	213·9	211·8	213·2	211·7	211·7	214·2	211·6	211·7	210·7	210·4	210·4
All commodities	**286·5**	**279·8**	**277·4**	**279·6**	**284·1**	**284·1**	**294·0**	**301·1**	**301·5**	**299·6**	**307·7**	**322·7**

[1]Preliminary figures.

19.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada by Months and Groups of Commodities, 1919 and 1920—concluded.

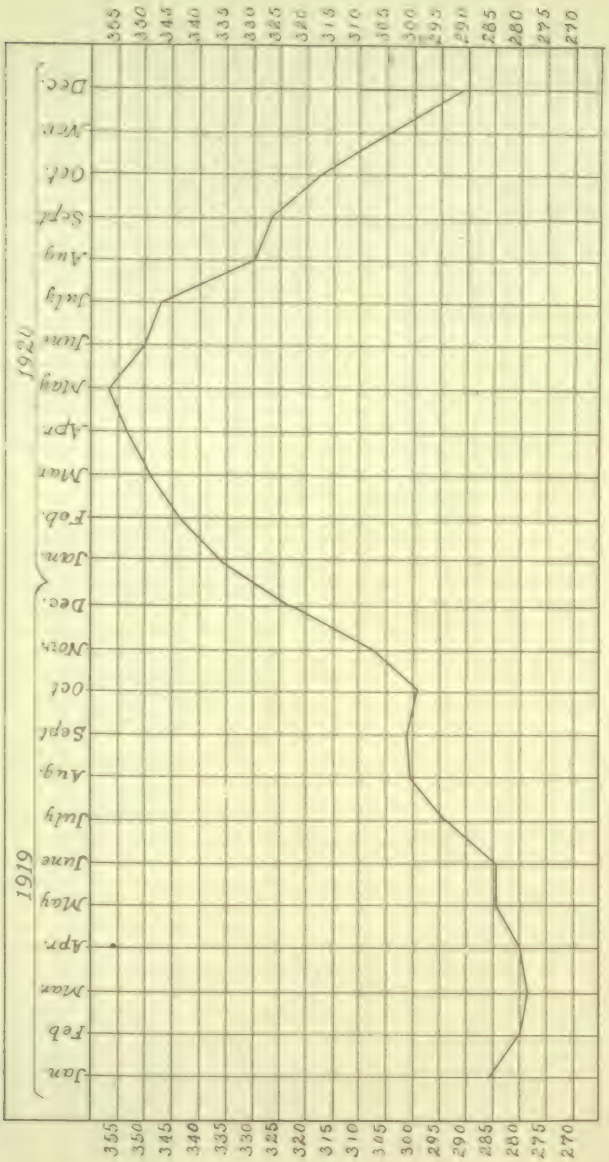
(Average prices 1890-1899=100.)

Commodity Groups.	1920[1].											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1. Grains and fodder	368·4	377·7	384·0	399·0	412·6	413·9	401·1	372·4	348·1	313·9	275·3	261·1
2. Animals and meats	350·0	350·7	356·5	359·9	371·8	378·8	378·9	366·2	363·4	348·4	331·0	320·8
3. Dairy products	352·3	333·1	317·9	302·6	292·2	282·0	299·6	305·5	311·1	318·7	322·1	340·0
4. Fish	245·1	244·7	240·6	239·2	286·6	248·2	244·4	241·3	249·5	249·5	243·2	236·5
5. (a) Fruits and vegetables	317·0	347·1	352·7	377·8	428·5	404·3	352·9	258·8	227·6	211·2	242·5	226·1
(b) Miscellaneous foods	282·3	288·6	293·1	304·6	316·6	316·2	325·9	319·3	300·8	287·3	271·3	256·5
6. Textiles	414·0	419·4	420·9	428·7	422·0	410·5	398·3	392·8	387·4	382·4	357·5	328·6
7. Hides, leather and boots	387·6	400·8	363·2	391·8	344·6	297·9	292·2	282·8	264·4	255·8	250·7	231·8
8. (a) Metals	227·4	236·7	250·2	254·2	253·2	247·0	248·7	249·0	246·1	242·2	231·9	211·8
(b) Implements	248·4	243·7	250·3	250·3	250·3	251·7	255·4	256·8	273·4	273·2	273·2	273·2
9. Fuel and lighting	251·1	254·4	254·7	289·3	304·1	330·1	348·0	352·7	349·9	349·2	319·3	317·6
10. Building materials:—												
(a) Lumber	419·9	439·0	485·0	485·0	533·9	533·9	512·0	516·2	494·5	480·5	480·5	457·0
(b) Miscellaneous	232·4	235·8	250·5	256·7	250·6	251·6	267·7	273·3	273·3	273·8	271·5	266·8
(c) Paints, oils, etc	433·3	447·9	471·1	473·5	489·8	472·9	467·4	443·3	437·3	415·3	395·4	382·7
11. House furnishings	363·5	363·4	364·5	371·8	389·2	389·2	389·2	383·2	387·6	390·2	390·2	390·2
12. Drugs and chemicals	215·3	214·2	219·5	227·2	230·2	233·0	247·1	247·1	245·4	238·6	232·5	228·1
13. Miscellaneous:—												
(a) Raw furs	185·3	1851·4	1851·4	1779·7	1072·1	900·3	915·9	868·2	868·2	868·2	459·4	364·6
(b) Liquors and tobacco	377·3	314·0	316·3	316·3	316·8	320·8	315·1	315·1	307·8	303·7	303·7	298·0
(c) Sundries	248·1	212·0	205·3	207·5	212·2	216·5	215·8	215·2	214·4	215·7	208·9	210·3
All commodities	**336·4**	**343·5**	**349·0**	**353·1**	**356·6**	**349·3**	**346·8**	**330·2**	**326·6**	**317·6**	**304·2**	**290·5**

[1]Preliminary figures.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1919-1920.

(Average prices 1890-1899=100.)

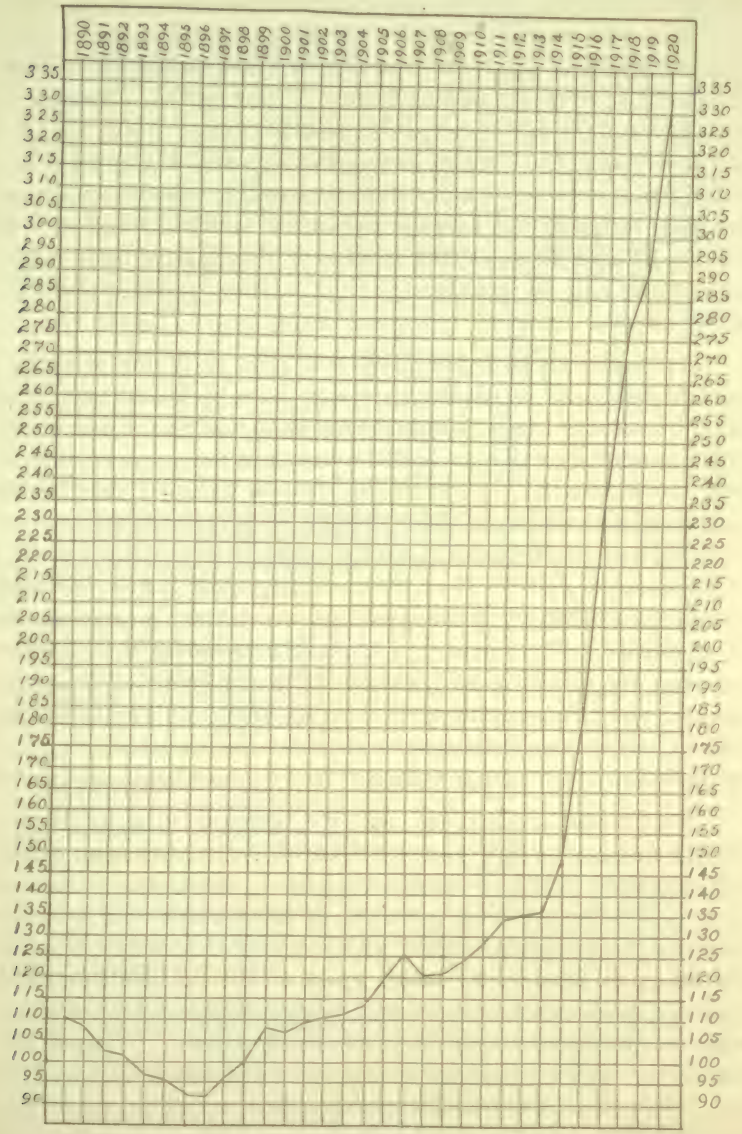


20.—Index Numbers of all Commodities by Groups, 1893-1920.

Average Prices 1890–1899=100.

Commodity Groups.	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
1. Grains and fodder	99·1	94·3	98·8	85·2	80·6	98·8	96·7	99·9	107·3	116·1	106·5	115·5	116·4	118·5	140·2	148·3	149·9	140·7	148·4	167·3	136·8	156·5	186·9	195·2	281·5	316·2	310·2	360·6
2. Animals and meats	117·7	98·7	92·2	82·4	90·4	97·9	95·1	103·4	111·3	122·2	117·9	111·3	120·7	130·1	133·8	120·6	148·6	163·6	146·6	160·8	180·8	192·3	187·2	217·7	288·1	354·5	357·8	356·4
3. Dairy produce	110·4	104·6	94·8	90·1	90·1	92·9	101·4	109·0	120·5	106·9	108·9	107·2	115·1	120·2	131·5	136·3	133·6	135·7	136·2	159·0	154·7	154·4	161·4	183·5	230·5	259·4	296·5	314·7
4. Fish	99·7	96·4	101·4	102·6	98·6	99·6	110·0	106·4	113·2	110·2	116·2	119·5	115·7	121·8	129·5	120·5	134·0	145·1	143·6	155·7	158·0	156·0	149·7	184·8	205·8	247·0	236·6	247·4
5. Other foods	102·1	95·0	95·2	87·1	86·0	94·3	93·6	96·4	98·6	98·4	98·1	101·8	100·7	103·1	112·5	110·3	107·6	111·3	118·7	126·0	117·4	118·8	125·5	136·2	220·6	250·5	251·1	304·2
6. Textiles	101·2	97·3	93·6	96·9	98·0	95·2	99·8	100·0	103·6	101·0	105·9	110·4	114·6	123·4	126·1	111·0	108·3	114·6	119·2	120·7	130·8	133·5	149·2	193·4	263·4	356·9	373·1	401·0
7. Hides, leather, boots	101·8	89·9	98·6	92·9	100·1	105·0	109·4	113·8	112·8	118·2	115·7	113·6	119·6	128·1	125·5	120·0	135·4	135·4	139·6	152·4	163·9	171·8	180·5	233·4	275·1	279·7	349·5	314·9
8. Metals and implements:—																												
(a) Metals	102·1	91·1	87·0	87·5	85·7	87·6	111·9	121·2	110·4	102·8	105·5	99·7	108·4	128·6	134·8	106·3	101·9	97·6	108·3	117·4	119·1	113·9	152·4	198·9	259·1	273·1	206·1	240·7
(b) Implements	102·6	102·2	101·0	98·5	93·1	94·3	98·0	100·1	102·2	104·7	105·7	106·2	106·1	106·0	107·1	104·2	102·4	104·5	104·5	104·7	105·6	106·8	112·1	135·2	181·6	225·0	240·4	258·3
9. Fuel and lighting	102·9	97·5	97·0	98·9	96·4	93·5	96·9	100·8	98·1	104·8	111·0	103·0	104·1	106·4	108·8	102·2	103·8	103·0	100·5	113·3	118·2	110·9	108·8	132·6	193·0	221·8	237·1	310·0
10. Building materials:—																												
(a) Lumber	103·7	104·6	102·8	97·1	93·9	90·8	95·8	114·0	114·6	122·0	128·8	131·3	134·1	152·7	165·2	162·6	154·6	158·5	165·4	166·5	181·3	182·1	175·7	182·1	214·5	267·1	310·8	486·5
(b) Miscellaneous	103·7	98·7	95·2	93·9	87·7	87·4	97·2	111·8	106·0	104·6	107·7	107·2	196·8	104·7	108·7	107·5	105·7	109·2	102·6	105·4	112·7	111·4	115·9	154·9	203·5	225·4	224·5	258·7
(c) Paints, oils, glass	98·6	95·5	96·1	96·2	95·5	100·0	107·6	125·9	121·9	128·1	126·3	122·4	125·3	135·3	141·2	136·8	135·2	145·5	154·5	148·6	144·8	140·7	157·1	200·5	257·9	310·8	379·0	444·2
11. House furnishings	101·1	101·3	97·9	97·5	99·8	99·6	100·2	110·2	107·9	109·2	109·6	112·7	107·3	113·0	112·7	112·8	110·4	110·6	110·4	114·5	126·2	129·5	136·5	157·1	203·7	256·9	321·2	381·0
12. Drugs and chemicals	104·4	103·1	100·3	99·8	96·5	96·8	93·3	101·5	99·8	102·2	105·5	109·0	106·4	106·3	108·5	107·1	103·9	109·5	112·1	115·5	113·3	121·6	181·3	252·2	267·9	283·5	232·0	231·5
13. Miscellaneous:—																												
(a) Furs, raw	123·6	113·5	80·5	80·7	88·0	111·1	111·8	147·3	140·9	145·2	168·1	171·3	217·4	229·2	239·4	231·8	227·2	234·5	252·9	297·3	307·9	205·4	161·9	299·8	411·6	602·2	1009·2	1132·1
(b) Liquors, tobaccos	99·4	98·7	99·4	98·0	103·9	103·9	102·3	103·3	103·3	103·7	107·0	107·8	108·1	108·1	125·5	118·0	117·5	132·9	151·2	155·2	134·7	136·9	135·6	142·4	167·8	259·9	275·8	312·1
(c) Sundries	100·3	93·7	91·3	92·6	91·2	103·3	109·5	113·0	110·9	116·8	115·9	119·1	121·1	120·9	123·0	117·6	121·6	118·0	110·3	104·3	113·1	108·5	116·6	143·0	186·8	219·5	211·6	215·2
All	**102·5**	**97·2**	**95·6**	**92·5**	**92·2**	**96·1**	**100·1**	**108·2**	**107·0**	**109·0**	**110·5**	**111·4**	**113·8**	**120·0**	**126·2**	**120·8**	**121·2**	**124·2**	**127·4**	**134·4**	**135·5**	**136·1**	**148·0**	**182·0**	**237·0**	**278·3**	**293·2**	**333·6**

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, 1890-1920.
(Average prices 1890-1899 = 100.)



Retail Prices.—Since January 1910, the "Labour Gazette" has published for each month the retail prices of some thirty foods, and of coal, wood, coal oil, and the prevailing rates for the rent of a six-roomed house in some 60 localities in Canada having a population of 10,000 or over, as at the middle of the month. Similar returns were secured for December, 1900, and December, 1905, for the Board of Inquiry into the Cost of Living in Canada, 1914 and 1915. From these figures calculations of typical weekly expenditures have been made in terms of the average prices for each year and each month. Tables **19** and **20** show the results of this family budget for 1920 by months and for previous periods for the Dominion and for each province.

For some time it has been felt that statistics of retail prices in Canada should be placed upon a broader basis and that quotations should be secured from a larger number of dealers for a larger number of commodities so that an index number of retail prices might eventually be calculated. In 1918 the Cost of Living Commissioner was instructed to undertake the collection of quotations for a wide range of foods and groceries—a function taken over in 1919 by the Board of Commerce and in 1920 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which also secures from representative dealers quotations for fuel commodities. For January, 1921, and subsequent months the prices reported by butchers and grocers to the Bureau of Statistics and through the "Labour Gazette" correspondents to the Department of Labour, have been averaged, and in future the retail prices of food published in the "Labour Gazette" will be calculated on this basis.

Retail prices, according to the general view of economists, inasmuch as they are more influenced by custom and tradition—by economic friction—than wholesale prices, move less rapidly than the latter whether upwards or downwards. It will be noted from the tables printed that whereas wholesale prices reached their maximum in May, 1920, retail prices of the commodities mentioned attained their maximum only in July, 1920, and have since that time receded more slowly than wholesale prices. Between May and December, 1920, wholesale prices fell from 356·6 to 290·5 or 18·5 p.c., while from July to December, 1920, retail prices of the commodities considered in the family budget declined only from $26·918 to $25·666, or 4·65 p.c.

21.—Weekly Cost of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent, in terms of the average prices in 60 Canadian Cities, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915-1920.

Commodities.	Quantity.	1900.[1]	1905.[1]	1910.	1915.	1916	1917	1918.	1919.	1920.											
										Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct	Nov.	Dec
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	2 lb.	27·2	30·4	37·6	47·6	50·3	60·2	72·8	74·7	71·4	73·2	74·0	76·4	78·6	83·0	84·0	83·0	81·2	80·2	75·6	71·2
Beef, chuck, roast	2 lb.	19·6	24·6	26·0	32·8	34·0	41·3	52·0	51·4	46·4	47·6	48·8	49·8	50·4	54·2	54·4	53·4	51·2	50·4	48·4	46·0
Veal, roast	1 lb.	10·0	11·3	12·8	17·5	18·7	23·7	27·2	27·0	25·7	25·9	26·3	26·6	26·4	27·7	28·1	28·2	28·7	29·0	28·7	28·0
Mutton, roast	1 lb.	11·8	12·2	16·8	20·9	23·3	28·1	34·7	34·8	32·5	33·1	33·0	35·8	36·2	38·4	37·3	36·9	35·6	36·3	35·2	33·4
Pork, roast, fresh	1 lb.	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·2	22·0	29·6	36·4	38·4	36·5	37·0	37·5	38·8	39·1	40·4	40·7	41·6	41·5	42·3	41·7	38·8
Pork, salt, mess	2 lb.	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·4	38·7	53·5	68·0	71·7	69·6	70·6	71·6	72·2	71·6	72·2	74·0	74·2	74·0	74·4	73·4	70·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 lb.	15·4	17·3	24·5	26·6	28·8	38·5	49·4	58·6	52·4	52·2	52·0	53·7	54·4	56·8	57·0	57·9	58·8	60·1	58·5	57·0
Lard, pure leaf	2 lb.	26·2	28·2	40·6	35·6	40·4	59·4	71·7	78·1	77·0	78·4	79·2	78·2	77·0	76·4	75·8	76·0	73·8	74·4	73·8	70·4
Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	25·7	30·0	33·4	32·7	38·0	48·9	56·5	62·2	86·6	83·9	73·9	55·8	55·0	56·0	59·2	64·5	70·6	75·0	81·7	88·8
Eggs, storage	1 doz.	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·6	32·7	42·4	48·9	54·4	69·5	63·5	63·3	48·6	48·8	50·1	52·6	56·3	64·2	68·3	70·3	73·9
Milk	6 qt.	36·6	39·6	48·0	52·8	52·6	62·2	73·0	82·6	90·6	91·2	90·6	90·6	90·0	88·8	88·2	88·2	90·6	92·4	93·0	93·6
Butter, dairy	2 lb.	44·2	49·4	52·0	61·0	68·7	86·4	97·0	112·8	135·2	131·8	132·6	131·2	131·0	119·4	118·8	121·8	124·0	125·8	123·0	118·6
Butter, creamery	1 lb.	25·5	27·7	31·9	35·4	38·5	48·0	53·8	65·0	74·8	73·0	72·9	72·3	72·5	66·8	66·3	66·8	65·4	66·1	66·5	65·3
Cheese, old	1 lb.	16·1	17·6	18·5	23·7	28·0	33·0	34·8	38·9	40·9	40·7	40·7	40·2	40·2	40·4	40·6	40·8	40·8	41·2	40·7	40·0
Cheese, new	1 lb.	14·6	15·7	17·5	21·0	24·2	30·4	31·0	36·1	38·1	38·0	38·2	37·7	37·8	38·2	38·4	38·9	38·8	38·6	38·4	37·9
Bread, plain white	15 lb.	55·5	58·5	66·0	70·3	74·8	104·4	116·6	118·5	120·5	136·5	136·5	136·5	138·0	144·0	144·0	145·5	145·5	144·0	141·0	135·5
Flour, family	10 lb.	25·0	28·0	33·0	39·6	41·7	64·2	67·5	67·2	74·0	78·0	76·0	77·0	80·0	84·0	84·0	84·0	83·0	80·0	75·0	70·0
Rolled oats	5 lb.	18·0	19·5	21·0	25·5	24·6	30·5	39·4	38·3	40·0	40·5	41·5	42·0	41·5	42·5	44·0	44·5	44·0	42·5	40·0	38·5
Rice, good, medium	2 lb.	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·1	13·1	16·2	22·7	26·0	30·4	31·6	32·0	33·4	34·2	33·0	34·2	34·0	33·4	33·2	33·0	30·8
Beans, hand picked	2 lb.	8·6	9·4	10·8	14·9	19·5	29·8	38·6	24·3	23·2	23·2	23·4	23·8	23·8	24·0	22·2	24·4	23·6	23·4	22·2	21·8
Apples, evaporated	1 lb.	9·9	7·7	11·3	11·9	13·4	15·6	22·3	24·2	26·2	27·9	28·7	27·6	29·2	29·2	29·1	29·5	29·5	29·2	28·5	28·2
Prunes, medium	1 lb.	11·5	9·6	9·9	12·5	13·1	15·4	18·6	21·6	25·7	26·0	27·0	27·5	27·6	27·5	27·2	27·9	27·2	27·4	26·6	26·1
Sugar, granulated	4 lb.	21·6	22·0	24·0	31·9	35·8	39·9	45·0	49·1	62·0	64·4	72·8	78·0	86·8	90·4	93·6	100·0	92·4	86·4	64·0	53·6
Sugar, yellow	2 lb.	10·0	9·8	10·8	14·4	16·6	18·5	20·9	23·9	28·6	30·4	33·8	36·8	40·5	42·0	43·4	46·8	43·8	40·8	30·8	25·2
Tea, black	¼ lb.	8·2	8·3	8·7	9·4	9·9	11·5	14·2	15·8	16·0	16·2	16·4	16·4	16·5	16·5	16·4	16·5	15·6	16·4	15·7	15·1
Tea, green	¼ lb.	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·7	10·2	11·3	13·7	15·6	16·7	16·9	16·0	17·0	17·0	16·9	16·8	17·0	17·1	17·0	16·5	16·1
Coffee	¼ lb.	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·7	9·9	10·4	10·9	13·1	14·7	15·0	15·2	14·8	15·1	15·2	15·4	15·6	15·6	15·1	15·4	15·2
Potatoes	2 pk	24·1	28·0	30·3	33·8	58·7	89·2	69·1	71·7	103·0	130·3	140·3	159·5	204·9	216·9	197·4	126·9	81·2	69·4	73·2	75·3
Vinegar, white wine	¼ pt.	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·6	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·3	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0
All Foods	—	$ 5·480	$ 5·956	$ 6·954	$ 7·866	$ 8·793	$ 11·120	$ 13·014	$ 13·882	$ 15·295	$ 15·769	$ 15·981	$ 15·993	$ 16·649	$ 16·915	$ 16·841	$ 16·424	$ 15·951	$ 15·843	$ 15·318	$ 14·839
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·5	c. 4·0	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·7	c. 4·7	c. 4·6	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·9	c. 5·0	c. 5·0	c. 4·9	c. 4·9	c. 4·8	c. 4·8
Coal, anthracite	1–16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	52·7	46·0	67·0	74·9	80·3	87·8	90·1	92·8	94·4	99·5	101·6	105·0	110·9	118·3	125·3	127·2	125·9
Coal, bituminous	1–16 ton	31·1	32·3	35·0	36·8	39·4	52·7	59·0	62·4	65·2	65·9	66·8	67·7	70·0	72·6	76·0	81·3	85·6	90·7	93·8	92·3
Wood, hard, best	1–16 cord	32·5	35·3	38·8	36·8	42·9	52·9	70·6	77·0	80·6	76·5	77·5	79·7	79·5	81·7	82·2	82·6	83·1	83·7	87·0	87·8
Wood, soft	1–16 cord	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·8	30·8	38·9	52·2	57·0	62·5	58·8	59·4	61·4	60·7	62·1	63·3	64·1	66·2	66·1	67·4	69·1
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·5	24·5	24·4	23·4	23·0	25·0	27·3	28·6	31·6	32·4	33·1	34·1	35·6	35·6	37·2	38·5	39·2	39·8	39·9	40·5
Fuel and lighting	—	$1·947	$1·628	$1·757	$1·824	$1·924	$2·505	$2·846	$3·055	$3·271	$3·237	$3·296	$3·373	$3·455	$3·545	$3·643	$3·757	$3·624	$4·050	$4·153	$4·156
Rent	¼ month	$2·367	$2·885	$4·050	$4·122	$4·035	$4·320	$4·720	$5·198	$5·540	$5·660	$5·690	$5·928	$6·289	$6·500	$6·384	$6·371	$6·452	$6·525	$6·615	$6·623
Grand total	—	$ 9·373	$ 10·499	$ 12·792	$ 13·844	$ 14·784	$ 18·145	$ 20·627	$ 22·182	$ 24·153	$ 24·713	$ 25·013	$ 25·342	$ 26·438	$ 26·813	$ 26·918	$ 26·602	$ 26·376	$ 26·461	$ 26·134	$ 25·666

[1]Month of December.

22.—Weekly Cost of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent, in terms of the average prices in each Province of Canada, 1914-1920.

STAPLE FOODS.

Province.	1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918		1919.		1920.											
	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	July	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	7·51	7·24	7·85	7·63	8·30	8·47	10·16	11·58	12·45	13·14	14·09	14·04	15·35	15·95	16·24	16·16	16·59	17·04	17·09	16·97	16·37	16·21	15·75	14·63
Prince Edward Isl'd	6·55	6·59	6·87	6·60	7·03	7·37	8·63	9·69	10·63	11·38	12·25	12·23	13·42	13·41	14·17	14·47	15·41	15·08	14·52	15·38	14·13	14·05	13·17	12·79
New Brunswick	7·45	7·07	7·75	7·45	8·29	8·41	9·92	11·07	12·33	12·81	13·41	13·26	14·97	15·52	15·80	15·97	15·96	16·24	16·63	16·25	15·58	15·51	15·16	14·76
Quebec	7·27	6·92	7·37	7·19	8·03	8·22	10·03	11·26	12·18	12·91	13·19	13·10	14·67	15·11	15·26	15·22	15·70	15·99	16·03	15·54	15·03	14·69	14·45	14·05
Ontario	7·43	7·29	7·71	7·50	8·23	8·55	10·35	11·90	12·51	13·05	13·70	13·67	15·35	15·86	16·03	16·07	16·90	17·12	17·05	16·44	15·91	15·75	15·24	14·91
Manitoba	8·21	7·52	8·13	8·03	8·44	8·35	9·80	10·62	11·84	12·75	13·50	13·59	16·09	16·06	15·90	16·14	16·46	16·83	16·54	17·24	16·65	16·34	15·26	14·38
Saskatchewan	8·46	7·99	8·86	8·10	8·47	8·67	10·44	10·85	12·18	12·90	14·31	13·61	15·39	15·34	15·67	15·77	16·21	16·47	16·25	16·75	16·05	16·09	15·36	14·52
Alberta	8·77	7·78	8·57	7·99	8·41	8·22	10·53	11·73	12·72	13·01	13·84	14·06	15·88	15·87	15·78	15·99	17·02	17·12	16·70	16·31	15·60	15·70	15·43	14·56
British Columbia	9·08	8·78	8·98	8·99	8·71	9·01	10·64	12·30	12·69	13·86	14·52	14·69	16·11	16·66	16·95	17·07	17·55	18·18	18·23	17·09	17·07	16·83	16·58	15·93

FUEL AND LIGHT[1].

Nova Scotia	1·55	1·66	1·56	1·56	1·58	1·60	2·00	2·16	2·33	2·45	2·64	2·72	2·65	2·83	2·82	3·07	3·18	3·19	3·25	3·28	3·56	3·60	3·93	3·63
Prince Edward Isl'd	1·50	1·50	1·49	1·49	1·55	1·74	1·82	2·41	2·43	2·97	3·09	2·99	3·15	3·15	3·15	3·25	3·28	3·34	3·41	3·58	3·61	3·68	3·76	4·05
New Brunswick	1·81	1·77	1·79	1·74	1·80	1·87	2·07	2·38	2·50	2·68	3·19	3·05	3·06	3·19	3·03	3·36	3·38	3·42	3·47	3·49	3·62	3·90	4·02	4·15
Quebec	1·89	1·77	1·89	1·77	1·76	1·77	2·15	2·56	2·89	2·95	3·16	2·99	3·18	3·20	3·25	3·31	3·51	3·65	3·88	3·98	4·78	4·10	4·12	4·15
Ontario	1·76	1·81	1·79	1·77	1·78	1·80	2·12	2·37	2·80	2·96	3·19	3·09	3·39	3·30	3·35	3·44	3·51	3·64	3·76	3·92	4·42	4·28	4·33	4·38
Manitoba	2·40	2·37	2·33	2·33	2·20	2·31	2·52	2·69	2·87	2·89	3·24	3·29	3·48	3·48	3·59	3·60	3·64	3·77	3·89	3·98	4·27	4·37	4·53	4·54
Saskatchewan	2·62	2·63	2·55	2·38	2·40	2·46	2·69	2·71	2·82	3·00	3·36	3·45	3·96	4·01	3·93	3·89	3·70	3·79	3·73	3·98	4·19	4·27	4·47	4·25
Alberta	1·62	1·74	1·75	1·65	1·71	1·72	1·66	1·83	1·77	2·00	2·15	2·41	2·68	2·93	2·84	2·98	2·98	3·13	2·99	3·01	3·13	3·32	3·35	3·35
British Columbia	2·32	2·44	2·35	2·42	2·21	2·19	2·18	2·41	2·24	2·61	2·70	2·69	2·97	2·97	3·24	3·32	3·43	3·96	3·62	3·63	3·60	3·70	3·67	3·75

RENT.

Nova Scotia	4·30	4·28	4·15	4·15	4·15	4·15	4·15	4·40	4·50	4·50	4·75	4·75	4·71	4·47	4·47	5·08	5·08	5·00	5·00	5·63	5·70	5·70	5·68	5·93
Prince Edward Isl'd	1·75	1·75	1·75	1·75	1·75	2·25	2·25	2·25	2·25	3·00	3·00	3·50	3·75	3·75	3·75	3·75	4·25	4·25	4·25	4·25	4·25	4·25	4·25	4·25
New Brunswick	3·28	3·45	3·45	3·45	3·45	3·50	3·50	3·63	3·88	4·10	4·29	5·00	5·19	5·19	5·35	5·34	5·81	5·81	6·13	6·13	6·13	6·13	6·13	6·13
Quebec	3·53	3·64	3·50	3·56	3·55	3·81	3·88	3·88	3·81	3·69	3·69	3·61	3·89	4·17	4·28	4·28	4·50	4·83	4·71	4·72	4·50	4·78	4·72	4·72
Ontario	4·25	4·39	4·07	3·84	3·78	3·89	3·78	4·42	4·54	4·84	4·81	5·49	5·78	5·95	6·17	6·30	6·55	6·64	6·67	6·67	6·74	6·90	6·90	6·90
Manitoba	7·50	6·88	5·81	4·88	4·88	4·88	4·75	5·50	5·50	5·81	5·50	5·81	6·56	6·56	7·19	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·81	8·75	8·75
Saskatchewan	8·91	7·98	6·10	5·47	5·16	5·00	5·31	5·31	5·42	6·56	6·56	8·33	8·33	8·33	8·75	8·75	8·28	8·44	8·91	8·59	8·60	8·75	8·75	8·75
Alberta	7·69	7·98	5·97	5·40	5·22	5·13	5·13	5·28	5·69	5·85	5·78	6·46	7·19	7·19	7·50	7·81	8·13	8·15	8·13	8·13	8·13	8·13	8·44	8·44
British Columbia	5·40	5·20	5·23	4·59	4·02	3·93	3·93	3·98	4·50	4·93	5·00	5·27	5·23	5·46	5·46	5·32	5·57	5·57	5·73	5·73	6·11	6·22	6·38	6·38

[1]Coal, wood and coal oil: no allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different provinces and localities.

XI.—FINANCE.

Under the general heading of Finance in Section XI are grouped statistics relating to the public accounts of the Dominion Government, including revenue and expenditure, public debt, assets and liabilities and inland revenue. Tables have been added showing the receipts and expenditure of each of the nine provincial governments of Canada, and these are followed by financial statistics of urban municipalities, of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, values of building permits and statistics of currency and banking, loan and trust companies, commercial failures, government annuities and insurance companies.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Public Revenue.—For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, the revenue on Consolidated Fund Account attained the record total of $349,746,335; the expenditure was $303,843,930, leaving a surplus of $45,902,405. The revenue received enabled the Government to meet all ordinary and capital outlays, including interest and pensions, and to apply the surplus to war expenditures. For the year 1918-19 the corresponding figures were: revenue $312,946,747, expenditure $232,731,283, and surplus $80,215,464. Table 1, which gives the main items of the revenue and expenditure for each of the five fiscal years 1916 to 1920, shows that the revenue from customs in the fiscal year 1920 amounted to $168,796,823, which is nearly half of the total for the year, and nearly equal to the total revenue for the fiscal year 1916.

Tables 4 and 5 relate to war tax revenue, Table 4 showing for each of the six fiscal years ended 1920 the revenue collected under the various legislative enactments of the Dominion Parliament for the raising of revenue for the purposes of the war. The total war tax revenue raised during the six years amounts to $183,658,287, of which $5,800,215 was paid by banks, $1,393,350 by trust and loan companies, and $2,560,331 by insurance companies. The sum of $110,892,847 represents the amount collected under the Business Profits Tax Acts; $29,613,460 is the amount of income tax collected during the first two years of its imposition, and the extra war taxes collected through the Inland Revenue Department amounted to $33,398,084, of which $15,587,707 were collected in 1920. The yearly war tax revenue has grown from $98,057 in 1915, the first year of the war, to $82,079,801 in the last year ended March 31, 1920, the amount raised in 1920 being 40 p.c. more than that of 1919. Table 5 gives the taxes collected by the Inland Revenue Department during the fiscal year 1920, representing for the most part the extra taxes imposed during the legislative session of 1918. The total for the year 1920 amounts to $15,587,707, as compared with $11,888,508 in 1919.

Public Debt.—On March 31, 1920, the net public debt of Canada as shown by Table 7, was $2,248,868,624, as compared with $1,812,584,819 on March 31, 1919. Before the war, on March 31, 1914, the amount stood at $335,996,850. On the basis of the estimated population at March 31, 1920, viz., 9,030,000, the per capita indebtedness is $249, as against $43 in 1914.

Arrangement of Tables.—Most of the tables in this section have been arranged to provide for presentation of comparative figures of the last five years, in accordance with the plan explained in the edition of 1918 (p. 475). Corresponding figures of the years before 1914 may be consulted by reference to the Year Book of 1916-17, pages 506 to 522, or to similar tables in the earlier issues.

1. Receipts and Expenditures on Consolidated Fund Account, 1916-1920.

RECEIPTS.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Customs	98,649,409	134,043,842	144,172,630	147,169,188	168,796,823
Excise	22,428,492	24,412,348	27,168,445	30,342,034	42,698,083
War tax	3,620,782	16,302,238	25,379,901	56,177,508	82,079,802
Post office	18,858,690	20,902,384	21,345,394	21,603,542	24,471,709
Railways	18,427,909	23,539,759	27,172,208	37,967,551	[1]
Dominion Lands	2,299,550	4,055,662	4,443,758	3,539,927	4,622,592
Interest on investments	3,358,210	3,094,012	4,466,724	7,421,002	17,086,981
Other items	4,504,796	6,351,049	6,629,893	8,725,995	9,990,345
Total	**172,147,838**	**232,701,294**	**260,778,953**	**312,946,747**	**349,746,335**

EXPENDITURE.

	$	$	$	$	$
Charges on debt[2]	23,926,442	37,770,651	51,517,790	80,185,604	108,989,747[3]
Subsidies to Provinces	11,451,673	11,469,148	11,369,148	11,327,236	11,490,860
Collection of revenue	47,902,501	53,800,212	63,342,443	73,682,985	41,219,680
Militia and Defence	4,681,503	4,301,785	3,912,459	3,253,876	4,616,782
Pensions	671,133	2,814,546	8,155,691	18,282,440	26,004,461
Civil government	6,408,857	6,466,359	6,890,952	7,234,897	7,782,330
Public Works (Income)	12,039,252	8,633,096	7,432,901	6,295,060	9,016,246
Soldiers Civil Re-establishment	–	–	–	–	45,869,064
Other items	23,269,566	23,343,546	25,662,929	32,469,185	48,854,760
Total	**130,350,727**	**148,599,343**	**178,284,313**	**232,731,283**	**303,843,930**
Surplus (+)	+41,797,111	+84,101,951	+82,494,640	+80,215,464	+ 45,902,405

[1]$41,402,061 Railway Revenue for the fiscal year 1919-20 was transferred and applied against railway working expenses under authority of vote No. 560.

[2]Includes charges of management, interest, sinking funds and premium, discount and exchange.

[3]Sinking funds now included in special account.

2.—Detailed Receipts on Consolidated Fund Account, 1916-1920.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada Gazette	29,863	37,563	32,007	29,414	50,325
Canals	446,722	461,423	414,868	387,655	441,926
Casual	1,328,124	2,172,837	2,362,263	2,910,190	3,731,725
Chinese Revenue	—31,714	86,924	208,966	2,026,699	132,133
Civil Service Examination Fees	10,242	6,867	4,208	11,568	6,394
Cullers' Fees	1,737	1,555	1,342	1,229	1,273
Customs	98,649,409	134,043,842	144,172,630	147,169,188	168,796,523
Dominion Lands	2,299,551	4,055,662	4,443,758	3,539,927	4,622,592
Dominion Steamers	35,071	22,822	9,281	13,621	15,181
Electric Light Inspection	70,452	71,366	79,920	88,071	115,859
Excise	22,428,492	24,412,348	27,168,445	30,342,024	42,698,083
Fines and Forfeitures	81,691	240,100	100,336	238,815	625,793
Fisheries	96,376	98,630	114,572	123,114	336,591
Gas Inspection	46,032	54,067	56,219	55,701	61,694
Inspection of Staples	913,616	1,459,811	1,499,876	1,082,070	1,092,606
Insurance Inspection	52,951	57,250	58,763	64,684	62,384
Interest on Investments	3,358,210	3,094,012	4,456,724	7,421,002	17,086,981
Law Stamps	11,520	9,910	8,902	8,628	7,490
Lighthouse and Coast Service	643	840	612	335	621
Mariners' Fund	72,546	76,994	63,636	69,244	78,227
Militia	192,300	90,164	18,228	35,955	–
Military College	35,142	41,646	39,177	54,428	53,599
Militia Pension Revenue	23,513	25,495	26,903	23,841	47,979
Modus Vivendi	9,912	5,680	4,179	–	–
Ordnance Lands	5,977	5,553	7,930	4,819	9,835
Patent Fees	230,192	251,960	256,317	275,709	354,497
Penitentiaries	43,165	60,191	71,228	132,958	130,843
Post Office	18,858,690	20,902,384	21,345,394	21,603,542	24,471,709
Premium, Discount and Exchange	233,718	398,907	628,253	532,849	1,974,072
Public Works	411,787	439,659	384,022	396,664	479,088
Railways	18,427,909	23,539,758	27,172,208	37,967,551	[1]
Royal N.W.M. Police Officers' Pensions	5,330	5,133	5,083	4,030	5,586
Steamboat Inspection	5,092	4,037	2,793	2,775	4,594
Superannuation Fund	31,797	33,250	29,947	26,069	21,986
Supreme and Exchequer Court Reports	141	222	78	–	–
War Tax	3,620,782	16,302,238	25,379,901	56,177,508	82,079,801
Weights and Measures	110,857	130,184	139,584	134,890	147,045
Total	**172,147,838**	**232,701,294**	**260,778,953**	**312,946,747**	**349,746,335**

[1] See foot note 1 on page 552.

3.—Detailed Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account, 1916-1920.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Administration of Justice.	1,477,238	1,484,682	1,485,390	1,495,688	1,641,122
Adulteration of Food	44,722	42,796	46,643	44,621	44,987
Arts and Agriculture	3,452,154	3,614,844	3,846,018	3,884,929	4,783,083
Bounties	109,237	101,428	113,497	270,802	352,558
Charges of Management	435,527	496,387	488,707	723,336	875,645
Civil Government	6,408,857	6,466,359	6,890,952	7,234,897	7,782,330
Culling Timber	6,838	6,511	6,046	4,625	4,338
Customs	3,685,399	3,745,791	4,054,320	4,274,793	4,671,680
Department of Mines	462,787	390,873	380,762	392,018	566,175
Dominion Lands	3,418,298	2,866,712	2,552,304	2,247,997	4,751,780
Dominion Police	116,665	128,505	128,966	148,489	151,588
Excise	897,671	977,333	1,255,006	1,151,489	1,283,694
Fisheries	1,115,303	1,056,156	1,111,277	1,027,150	1,215,082
Government of N.W. Territories	5,232	5,147	5,810	4,963	3,979
Immigration	1,307,481	1,181,991	1,211,954	1,112,079	1,388,185
Indians	2,190,334	1,951,494	1,922,761	1,971,172	2,351,969
Inspection of Staples	2,067	2,593	2,240	2,353	2,320
Interest on Public Debt	21,421,585	35,802,567	47,845,585	77,431,432	107,527,089
Labour	56,742	57,565	75,264	166,260	648,713
Legislation	1,180,363	1,651,743	3,073,334	1,766,401	2,617,581
Lighthouse and Coast Service	1,937,759	1,769,289	1,860,309	1,911,247	2,120,005
Mail Subsidies and Steamboat Subventions	1,768,757	1,990,582	1,853,320	1,391,850	1,632,906
Marine Hospitals	66,741	66,817	53,169	74,291	90,112
Militia	4,681,503	4,301,785	3,912,459	3,253,876	4,616,782
Miscellaneous	1,153,894	1,196,614	2,354,496	9,515,936	15,090,383
Naval Service	1,154,426	1,237,230	1,069,573	792,182	1,168,438
Ocean and River Service	1,213,918	1,113,872	1,192,674	1,365,199	1,558,502
Penitentiaries	903,318	913,208	980,168	1,007,586	1,022,330
Pensions	671,133	2,814,545	8,155,691	18,282,440	26,004,461
Post Office	16,009,139	16,300,579	18,046,558	19,273,758	20,774,312
Premium, Discount and Exchange	296,309	–	5	582,340	587,013
Public Works, Collection of Revenue	857,877	849,341	842,648	877,472	921,619
Public Works, Income	12,039,252	8,633,096	7,432,901	6,295,060	9,016,246
Quarantine	203,309	206,098	239,451	227,389	222,506
Railways and Canals, Collection of Revenue	20,777,830	27,124,004	34,849,608	45,494,584	8,418,624
Railways and Canals, Income	671,590	750,525	444,629	559,695	1,184,832
Royal C.M. Police	1,395,022	1,179,670	1,031,157	719,143	3,386,389
Scientific Institutions	463,494	434,755	361,593	375,575	464,450
Sinking Funds	1,773,021	1,471,697	3,183,493	1,448,495	[1]
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	–	–	–	–	45,869,064
Soldiers' Land Settlement	–	–	–	207,559	2,886,156
Steamboat Inspection	64,884	67,560	70,381	72,874	82,634
Subsidies to Provinces	11,451,673	11,469,148	11,369,148	11,327,236	11,490,860
Superannuation	454,342	458,927	478,264	495,017	517,245
Trade and Commerce	1,897,246	1,588,247	1,381,621	1,330,449	1,502,712
Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light	305,215	296,306	322,549	311,293	346,327
Yukon Provisional District	344,575	339,971	301,612	183,243	205,124
Total	**130,350,727**	**148,599,343**	**178,284,313**	**232,731,283**	**303,843,930**

[1]Now included in special account.

4.—War Tax Revenue during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1915-1920.

Year.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits.	Income Tax.	Inland Revenue Department.	Total War Tax Revenue.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1915	–	–	–	–	–	98,057	98,057
1916	1,300,447	324,250	459,247	–	–	1,536,838	3,620,782
1917	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	–	2,059,584	16,320,238
1918	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	–	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
Total	**5,800,215**	**1,393,350**	**2,560,331**	**110,892,847**	**29,613,460**	**33,398,084**	**183,658,287**

5.—War Tax Revenue collected by the Inland Revenue Department by Provinces, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920.

Provinces.	Stamps.	Transportation, Tickets, Telegrams, Embossing, etc.	Automobiles.	Jewellery.	Tea.	Music Rolls and Records.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	5,105	–	1,581	244	1,058	111
Nova Scotia	38,181	16,411	23,860	5,203	5,578	623
New Brunswick	34,511	140,038	20,696	1,926	10,219	4,319
Quebec	167,324	1,605,660	503,766	211,784	97,192	196,645
Ontario	589,823	217,592	5,213,737	460,281	105,190	125,241
Manitoba	104,014	12,185	563,857	33,502	38,064	14,769
Saskatchewan	54,963	108	38,818	3,839	736	539
Alberta	56,922	6,034	90,367	7,849	239	2,904
British Columbia	117,822	38,626	127,512	25,362	54,870	8,322
Yukon	445	–	–	681	14	9
General	599	166,669	–	–	–	–
Totals	**1,169,709**	**2,203,323**	**6,584,194**	**750,671**	**313,160**	**353,482**
Less—Refunds	–	32,621	46,384	2,342	36,086	110
Net War Tax Revenue	**1,169,709**	**2,170,702**	**6,537,810**	**748,329**	**287,074**	**353,372**

Provinces.	Embossed Cheques.	Mechanical Piano and Organ Player Actions.	Matches.	Playing Cards.	Gramophones, Phonographs, etc.	Moving Picture Films.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	–	12	933	9,044
Nova Scotia	1,910	449	104	375	8,690	13,379	114,763
New Brunswick	400	–	28	156	7,591	9,118	229,002
Quebec	110,015	6,626	83,333	43,218	55,827	40,443	3,121,833
Ontario	298,838	40,027	2,690,842	127,318	504,750	105,652	10,479,292
Manitoba	26,404	9	251	1,689	46,959	20,483	862,186
Saskatchewan	131	65	–	944	352	14,645	115,140
Alberta	2,710	–	–	3,730	3,311	16,675	190,741
British Columbia	8,310	118	6,052	4,618	7,404	19,778	418,794
Yukon	–	–	526	2	–	291	1,967
General	–	–	–	–	–	–	167,268
Totals	**448,718**	**47,294**	**2,781,136**	**182,050**	**634,896**	**241,397**	**15,725,840**[1]
Less—Refunds	10,211	703	24	34	220	–	137,433[2]
Net War Tax Revenue	**438,507**	**46,591**	**2,781,112**	**182,016**	**634,676**	**241,397**	**15,587,707**

[1]Includes $15,110, representing "Fines." [2]Includes a refund of $18,698, representing fines.

6.—Population and Revenue and Expenditure per head, 1868-1920.

Year.	Population.	Revenue per head.	Expenditure per head.	Year.	Population.	Revenue per head.	Expenditure per head.
	No.	$ cts.	$ cts.		No.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868.....	3,372,000	4.05	4.00	1894.....	4,894,000	7.29	7.54
1869.....	3,413,000	4.21	4.11	1895.....	5,034,000	6.75	7.58
1870.....	3,454,000	4.29	4.15	1896.....	5,086,000	7.20	7.26
				1897.....	5,142,000	7.36	7.46
1871*.....	3,485,761	5.55	4.48				
1871.....	3,518,000	5.50	4.44	1898.....	5,199,000	7.80	7.47
1872.....	3,611,000	5.74	4.87	1899.....	5,259,000	8.89	7.97
1873.....	3,668,000	5.67	5.23	1900.....	5,322,000	9.59	8.07
1874.....	3,825,000	6.33	6.10	1901*.....	5,371,315	9.78	8.72
				1901.....	5,403,000	9.72	8.67
1875.....	3,887,000	6.34	6.10				
1876.....	3,949,000	5.70	6.20	1902.....	5,532,000	10.49	9.18
1877.....	4,013,000	5.50	5.86	1903.....	5,673,000	11.64	9.11
1878.....	4,079,000	5.49	5.76	1904.....	5,825,000	12.13	9.55
1879.....	4,146,000	5.43	5.90	1905.....	5,992,000	11.88	10.57
1880.....	4,215,000	5.53	5.90	1906.....	6,171,000	12.99	10.90
1881*.....	4,324,810	6.85	5.90	1907.....	6,302,000	10.71	8.18
1881.....	4,337,000	6.83	5.88	1908.....	6,491,000	14.80	11.81
1882.....	4,384,000	7.62	6.18	1909.....	6,695,000	12.71	12.56
1883.....	4,433,000	8.08	6.48	1910.....	6,917,000	14.67	11.48
				1911*.....	7,206,643	16.20	12.18
1884.....	4,485,000	7.11	6.94				
1885.....	4,539,000	7.23	7.72	1911.....	7,158,000	16.47	12.26
1886.....	4,589,000	7.23	8.50	1912.....	7,343,000	18.54	13.37
1887.....	4,638,000	7.71	7.69	1913.....	7,530,000	22.40	14.88
1888.....	4,688,000	7.66	7.84	1914.....	7,725,000	21.12	16.49
				1915.....	7,928,000	16.78	17.09
1889.....	4,740,000	8.19	7.79				
1890.....	4,793,000	8.33	7.52	1916.....	8,140,000	21.14	16.01
1891*.....	4,833,239	7.98	7.52	1917.....	8,361,000	27.82	17.77
1891.....	4,844,000	7.96	7.50	1918.....	8,593,000	30.35	20.75
1892.....	4,889,000	7.55	7.52	1919.....	8,835,000	35.42	26.34
1893.....	4,936,000	7.73	7.46	1920.....	9,030,000	38.73	33.65

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are those of the Census, April 2, 1871, April 4, 1881, April 6, 1891, April 1, 1901, June 1, 1911. In all other cases the population is estimated at the close of each fiscal year: June 30 from 1868 to 1906 and March 31 from 1907 to 1920. The fiscal period of 1907 is for the nine months ended March 31.

7.—Public Debt of Canada, March 31, 1916-1920.

Description.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Total debt.....	936,987,802	1,382,003,268	1,863,335,899	2,460,183,021	3,041,529,587
Total assets.....	321,831,631	502,816,970	671,451,836	647,598,202[1]	792,660,963[1]
Net debt....	**615,156,171**	**879,186,298**	**1,191,884,063**	**1,812,584,819**	**2,248,868,624**
Interest on debt.....	21,421,585	35,802,567	47,845,585	77,531,432	107,527,089
Interest on investments.....	3,358,210	3,094,012	4,466,724	7,421,002	17,086,981

[1]Active assets only. In calculating the net debt for 1920, $284,015,005 was deducted from the assets as non-active.

8.—Assets of the Public Debt of Canada, March 31, 1919 and 1920.

Items.	1919.	1920.
	$	$
Cash on hand and in banks	133,552,382	156,652,549
Special reserve	122,227,367	105,067,644
Advances to banks, provinces, etc., secured	106,796,711	157,124,864
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments	229,851,294	211,173,198
Advances to Soldiers' Settlement Board	1,408,554	41,735,530
Sinking Funds	18,664,676	22,338,941
Miscellaneous current accounts	35,097,218	98,568,237
Total	**647,598,202**	**792,660,963**

9.—Total Liabilities of Canada, March 31, 1916-1920.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Funded debt payable in:					
London	362,703,312	362,703,312	362,703,312	362,703,312	336,001,470
Canada	100,298,603	340,312,352	881,528,614	1,475,884,861	2,066,856,126
New York	—	75,873,000	75,873,000	75,873,000	135,873,000
Dominion notes	177,943,132	183,248,987	250,798,861	289,258,698	311,932,792
Provincial notes	39,220	39,220	39,207	39,207	[1]
Savings banks	53,528,426	56,216,089	53,360,091	53,057,018	42,344,813
Compensations to seigneurs	34,238	34,238	34,238	33,459	[1]
Temporary loans	182,992,380	300,332,797	183,288,131	362,954,333	88,862,000
Bank circulation Redemption Fund	5,422,628	5,755,554	5,799,609	5,867,188	5,958,543
Trust funds	10,379,590	10,509,887	11,307,015	11,885,092	13,350,967
Province accounts	11,920,481	11,920,481	11,920,481	11,920,481	9,624,152
Miscellaneous	31,725,792	35,057,351	26,683,340	27,159,076	30,535,722
Total	**936,987,802**	**1,382,003,268**	**1,863,335,899**	**2,676,635,725**	**3,041,529,587**

[1]Included in Funded debt, payable in Canada.

10.—Funded Debt payable in London and Canada, March 31, 1920.

Description.	Amount.	Interest payable thereon.	Date of Maturity.
PAYABLE IN LONDON.	$	$	
4¼ per cent loan of 1920–25	24,333,333	1,095,000	May 1, 1925 (on or after May 1, 1920, on giving 3 months' notice).
4 " " 1940–60	93,926,667	3,757,067	October 1, 1960 (on or after Oct. 1, 1940, on giving 3 months' notice).
3½ " " 1884	23,467,206	821,352	On giving 6 months' notice or June 1, 1934.
3½ " " C. P. Ry. land grant	15,056,007	526,960	July 1, 1938.
3½ per cent loan of 1930–50	137,058,841	4,797,059	July 1, 1950 (or after July 1, 1930, on giving 6 months' notice).
3 " " 1888	8,071,230	242,137	July 1, 1938.
3 " " 1892	18,250,000	547,500	July 1, 1938.
3 " " 1894	10,950,000	328,500	July 1, 1938.
2½ " " 1897	4,888,186	122,205	October 1, 1947.
Total	**336,001,470**	**12,237,780**	
PAYABLE IN CANADA.			
Provincial Notes, Nova Scotia	39,199	–	–
Unpaid warrants, P.E.I	549	–	–
Compensation to Seigneurs	33,306	–	–
Compensation to Townships	153	–	–
Province of New Brunswick, 6 p.c. loan debentures	600	–	Overdue.
Province of Canada, 5 p.c. loan debentures	400	–	Overdue.
Dominion Stock, issue A. 6 p.c.	8,000	480	
" " A. 3½ "	12,837	449	Various dates.
" " B. 3½ "	61,500	2,152	
" " C. 3½ "	48,667	1,703	
" " F. 3½ "	60,800	2,128	July 1, 1925.
Debenture Stock, 5 p.c., 1919	153,300	–	Oct. 1, 1919 (overdue).
School Lands, 5 p.c., 1922	19,342,000	967,100	Oct. 1, 1922.
Debenture Stock, 5½ p.c., 1919	5,200	–	June 1, 1919 (overdue).
" 5½ p.c., 1920	238,400	13,112	June 1, 1920.
" 5½ p.c., 1921	363,250	19,979	June 1, 1921.
War Savings Certificates	7,257,798	362,890	Various dates.
Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates	531,267	29,220	Various dates.
War Savings and Thrift Stamps	2,576,549	128,827	Jan. 1, 1924.
Dominion of Canada War loan, 1915–25, 5 per cent	43,245,300	2,162,265	Dec. 1, 1925.
Dominion of Canada War Loan, 1916–31, 5 per cent	54,398,700	2,719,935	Oct. 1, 1931.
Dominion of Canada War Loan, 1917–37, 5 per cent	92,652,800	4,632,640	March 1, 1937.
Victory Loan, 1917, 5½ per cent, due 1922	194,842,100	10,716,316	Dec. 1, 1922.
Victory Loan, 1917, 5½ per cent, due 1937	252,820,200	13,905,111	Dec. 1, 1937.
Victory Loan, 1917, 5½ per cent, due 1927	65,961,450	3,627,880	Dec. 1, 1927.
Victory Loan, 1918, 5½ per cent, due 1923	194,881,800	10,718,499	Nov. 1, 1923.
Victory Loan, 1918, 5½ per cent, due 1933	483,08,2150	26,569,469	Nov. 1, 1933.
Victory Loan, 1919, 5½ per cent due 1924	105,289,550	5,790,925	Nov. 1, 1924.
Victory Loan, 1919, 5½ per cent, due 1934	481,741,850	26,495,802	Nov. 1, 1934.
Bond Loan, 3½ per cent, 1925-28.	2,000,000	70,000	March 1, 1928.
" 4½ per cent, 1925-45.	65,207,351	2,934,331	Dec. 1, 1945.
Total	**2,066,856,126**	**111,871,213**	

Provincial Subsidies.—Tables **11** and **12** show the amounts of the subsidies and other payments made by the Dominion to the Provincial Governments for each of the years 1915 to 1920, (Table **11**), and the totals paid from Confederation to date (Table **12**). The Provincial subsidies payable by the Dominion Government were originally settled by the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 3, s. 118), but were revised by the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11). Under the revised settlement each Provincial Government receives (a) a fixed grant according to population and (b) a grant at the rate of 80 cents per head of the population up to 2,500,000, and at the rate of 60 cents per head of so much of the population as exceeds that number. The Province of British Columbia received an additional grant of $100,000 per annum for a period of 10 years from 1907.[1] An additional grant of $100,000 per annum is payable to Prince Edward Island under an Act of 1912 (2 Geo. V., c. 42), and the payments to Manitoba were revised by the Extension of Boundaries (Manitoba) Act (2 Geo. V., c. 32). Other payments to the Provincial Governments by the Dominion Government consist of special grants, as compensation for lands and allowances for buildings, allowances in lieu of debt, etc.

11.—Subsidies and other Payments of Dominion to Provincial Governments, 1915-1920.

Provinces.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932
Nova Scotia	636,667	636,667	636,667	636,667	636,667	636,667
New Brunswick	637,976	637,976	637,976	637,976	637,976	637,976
Quebec	1,969,630	1,969,630	1,969,630	1,969,630	1,969,630	1,969,630
Ontario	2,396,379	2,396,379	2,396,379	2,396,379	2,396,379	2,396,379
Manitoba	1,406,204	1,406,204	1,423,679	1,423,679	1,447,385	1,470,991
Saskatchewan	1,710,675	1,710,675	1,710,675	1,710,675	1,680,077	1,753,075
Alberta	1,589,075	1,589,075	1,589,075	1,589,075	1,554,105	1,621,075
British Columbia	723,135	723,135	723,135	623,135	623,135	623,135
Total	**11,451,673**	**11,451,673**	**11,469,148**	**11,369,148**	**11,327,236**	**11,490,860**

12.—Total of Subsidy Allowances from July 1, 1867, to March 31, 1920.

Provinces.	Allowance for Government.	Allowance per head of Population.	Special Grants.[2]	Interest on Debt Allowance.[3]	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	2,320,000	4,003,768	2,481,988	2,021,002	10,826,756
Nova Scotia	4,870,000	17,496,613	826,980	2,443,797	25,637,390
New Brunswick	4,340,000	13,413,831	7,680,000	1,027,126	26,460,957
Quebec	5,920,000	55,266,112	–	3,412,343	64,598,455
Ontario	6,320,000	69,786,022	–	2,892,301	78,998,323
Manitoba	4,075,000	9,445,959	8,737,626	8,008,421	30,267,006
Saskatchewan	2,521,667	5,945,023	7,781,250	6,080,625	22,328,565
Alberta	2,496,666	4,747,557	7,312,500	6,080,625	20,637,348
British Columbia	3,480,000	6,000,496	5,900,000	1,438,186	16,818,682
Total	**36,343,333**	**186,105,381**	**40,720,342**	**33,404,426**	**296,573,482**

[1] See Canada Year Book 1907, pp. xxxiii-iv.
[2] Compensation for lands and allowances for buildings.
[3] Allowance in lieu of debt.

INLAND REVENUE.

Under the Inland Revenue Act (R.S. 1906, c. 5), the Department of Inland Revenue until 1918 had the control and management of the collection of excise duties, of stamp duties, internal taxes, standard weights and measures and of the collection of bridge and ferry tolls and rents. It administered the statutes which deal with the adulteration of food and other articles, electricity and gas inspection, patent medicines, petroleum, naphtha and the analysis of fertilizers and feeding stuffs. The Department also established the food standards, which were put into force from time to time by Orders in Council under the authority of Section 26 of the Adulteration Act. For the year ended March 31, 1920, the total inland revenue of the Dominion amounted to $58,928,536, as compared with $42,505,989 in 1919. By Order in Council, dated May 18, 1918, the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue were amalgamated and combined under the name of the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue under one Minister of the Crown. By Order in Council dated June 3, 1918, the administration of the Gas, Electric Light and Weights and Measures Inspection Acts, the Adulteration of Food, Commercial Feeding Stuffs, Fertilizers, Proprietary and Patent Medicine and Inspection of Water Meters Acts was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce as from September 1 1918.

Canadian Excise Tariff.—The following is a statement of the Canadian excise tariff, as amended by Parliament during the session of 1918 (8-9 Geo. V., c. 28):

Spirits—	
When made from raw grain, per proof gal.	$2.40
When made from malted barley	2.42
When made from imported molasses or other sweetened matter free of Customs duty, per proof gal.	2.43
Malt, per lb.	0.03
Malt, imported, crushed or ground, per lb.	0.05
Malt liquor, when made in whole or part from any other substance than malt, per gal.	0.15
Vinegar, per proof gal.	0.04
Acetic acid, per proof gal.	0.04
Tobacco, per lb.	$0.20
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 lb. per M, per thousand	6.00
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 lb. per M, per thousand	11.00
Foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per standard lb.	0.40
Foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, per standard lb.	0.60
Canada twist tobacco, per lb.	0.20
Canada raw leaf tobacco, per standard lb.	0.05
Snuff, per lb.	0.20
Cigars, per M	6 00
Cigars, when put up in packages of less than 10 each, per M	7.00

Consumption of Alcohol and Tobacco.—The separate sources of inland revenue for the years 1914 to 1919 are set out in Table **13.** The two largest sources of inland revenue are spirits and tobacco, which together accounted for about 65 p.c. of the total in 1920 and over 80 p.c. of the total in 1913. Tables 18 and 19 in the edition of 1916-17 showed that the consumption of alcoholic liquors and of tobacco tended annually to increase, both absolutely and relatively per head of the population up to the year 1913. For the year 1912-13 the consumption of spirits reached its highest point, viz., 1.112 gallon per head. For the year 1913-14 the consumption of malt liquor rose to its highest point, viz., 56,000,846 gallons, or 7.2 gallons per head.

But under the influence of the war and resulting legislation a marked decrease is apparent, and for the year 1915-16 the consumption of spirits fell to 0.745 gallon per head, as against 0.872 gallon per head in 1914-15 and 1.061 gallon per head, in 1913-14. For 1916-17 the consumption per head, viz., 0.698 gallon, was the lowest since 1899, when it was 0.661 gallon, while the consumption per head for the fiscal years 1918, 1919 and 1920 was 0.699, 0.391 and 0.624 gallon respectively. The consumption per head of wine was 0.078 gallon in 1920, as against 0.025 gallon in 1919. In the case of malt liquor, the consumption in the fiscal year 1920 was 4.100 gallons per head of beer, as against 2.948 gallons per head in 1919. Of tobacco, the quantity consumed in 1920 was 30,371,961 lb., as compared with 24,640,853 lb. in 1919 and 26,774,298 lb. in 1918. The number of cigars consumed was 270,089,761 in 1920, as against 221,087,110 in 1919 and 254,445,945 in 1918. The consumption per head of tobacco, including cigars, was 3.745 lb. in 1920 and 3.109 lb. in 1919, as against 3.612 lb. in 1918 and 3.818 lb. in 1913, in which year the highest point was reached.

Electric Light and Power.—Electric light and power companies are subject to registration and inspection under the Electricity Inspection Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 14), and the production of electrical energy for export is regulated by the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 16). Both Acts were administered by the Department of Inland Revenue until September 1, 1918, when by Order-in-Council of June 3, 1918, their administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The statistics published in connection with these Acts are given in Tables **18** and **19.**

13.—Excise and other Revenues for the Fiscal Years 1915-1920.

Sources of Revenue.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Acetic acid	7,255	8,250	8,049	7,330	6,795	6,007
Cigars	625,905	635,158	730,215	776,086	1,261,915	1,629,254
Electric light	82,565	70,562	71,116	79,520	[1]	[1]
Malt	2,616,288	2,689,300	2,367,902	1,791,482	1,477,792	2,101,939
Malt liquor	142,903	97,779	109,215	80,486	19,082	76,502
Manufactures in bond	94,904	105,812	110,409	123,183	118,856	124,171
Methylated spirits	96,747	111,846	183,708	398,968	322,583	508,406
Ferry licenses	989	989	989	2,013	–	–
Seizures	4,141	10,349	8,353	6,933	42,021	213,167
Spirits	8,706,481	8,701,075	9,880,567	11,486,527	6,964,415	8,950,241
Tobacco	9,352,881	10,222,784	11,197,103	12,616,879	20,248,335	29,455,255
War tax, revenue stamps, etc	98,057	1,550,488	2,072,441	2,253,422	11,964,740	15,744,040
Weights and measures, gas and law stamps	172,740	169,454	194,417	204,955	8,628[2]	7,490[2]
Other revenues	83,075	78,389	123,433	134,582	70,827	112,064
Totals	**22,084,931**	**24,452,235**	**27,057,917**	**29,962,366**	**42,505,989**	**58,928,536**

[1] Administration now under Department of Trade and Commerce.
[2] Law Stamps only.

14.—Statistics of Distillation for the Fiscal Years 1916-1920.

Schedule.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Licenses issued.....No.	16	18	19	18	14
License fees..... $	3,750	4,375	4,625	4,375	3,500
Grain, etc.,for distillation—					
Malt..... lb.	4,863,855	7,969,353	5,292,991	996,093	524,832
Indian corn..... "	33,006,091	69,447,487	35,633,568	15,310,212	7,044,316
Rye..... "	6,932,883	10,430,817	7,027,450	1,775,935	1,170,162
Oats..... "	169,130	131,580	124,460	41,900	28,700
Wheat..... "	–	27,782	–	1,237,140	482,596
Total grain for distillation..... "	44,971,959	88,007,019	48,078,469	19,361,280	9,250,606
Molasses..... "	14,884,460	27,416,716	18,171,440	58,598,950	34,072,251
Proof spirits manufactured.....gal.	3,450,012	6,400,119	3,566,955	4,187,109	2,356,329
Duty collected ex-manufactory on deficiencies and assessments—					
Gallons.....	4,066	3,080	2,413	1,860	388
Amount..... $	9,759	7,404	5,791	4,464	931
Total duty collected plus license fees..... $	13,509	11,779	10,416	8,839	4,431
Vinegar.....gal.	2,324,408	2,737,921	2,960,501	2,922,886	2,693,779
Acetic acid..... "	203,753	198,735	180,749	167,383	147,669

15.—Quantities of Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco, taken out of Bond for Consumption in the Fiscal Years 1915-1920.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Spirits....gal.	4,021,090	3,629,324	4,118,147	4,591,972	2,941,108	3,816,124
Malt liquor.. "	47,963,225	39,638,877	34,827,284	28,442,427	26,024,117	36,863,867
Malt..... b.	111,037,743	89,476,590	78,815,746	59,626,049	49,184.747	69,975,631
Tobacco, snuff and cigarettes "	24,444,380	23,937,785	24,656,910	26,774,298	24,640,853	30,371,961
Cigars....No.	236,866,542	207,647,808	239,752,252	254,445,945	221,087,110	270,089,761

16.—Consumption per head of Spirits, Wine, Beer and Tobacco, and amount of Excise and Customs Duties per head, in the Fiscal Years 1913-1920

Items.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Consumption of—								
Spirits..... gal	1·112	1·061	0·872	0·745	0·698	0·699	0·391	0·624
Wine..... "	0 131	0·124	0·095	0·062	0·061	0·061	0·025	0·078
Beer..... "	7·005	7·200	6·071	4·950	4·188	3·414	2·948	4·100
Tobacco..... lb.	3·818	3·711	3·427	3·329	3·330	3·612	3·109	3·745
Duty paid on—								
Spirits..... $	2·340	2·249	2·086	1·951	1·788	1·810	0·942	1·586
Wine..... $	0·076	0·069	0·051	0·033	0·033	0·036	0·015	0·056
Beer..... $	0·320	0·328	0·379	0·362	0·304	0·228	0·170	0·243
Tobacco..... $	1·462	1·438	1·361	1·454	1·520	1·698	2·520	3·541

17.—Number of Excise Licenses issued during the Fiscal Years 1912-1920.

Description.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Distillers	15	14	14	14	13	15	12	14	12
Maltsters	42	40	37	36	19	109	98	81	75
Brewers	114	117	119	118	106				
Tobacco manufacturers	64	72	82	89	84	82	71	72	87
" Can. twist	40	31	24	25	19				
Cigar manufacturers	235	253	255	262	221	220	195	165	155
Petroleum refineries	4	5	5	6	9	10	12	11	13
Manufacturers in Bond—									
Vinegar	19	19	20	20	18	19	21	19	19
Perfumes, pharmaceutical preparations, etc	29	29	37	47	54	37	38	32	88
Fulminate of mercury	1	1	2	2	2	–	–	–	–
Cereal foods	1	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–
Chemical stills	48	70	70	69	119	116	123	122	129
Wood alcohol manufacturers	16	11	11	11	12	11	12	12	12
Malt vinegar brewers	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3
Malt products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Compounders	4	6	6	5	2	–	–	–	–
Still manufacturers	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	6
Acetic acid manufacturers	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2
Bonded warehouses	253	262	252	265	230	228	180	135	85
Explosives	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	5	2
Rectifiers	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	3
Sundries	–	–	–	–	–	17	23	50	90

18.—Number of Electric Light and Power Companies registered under the Electricity Inspection Act in the Fiscal Years 1913-1920.

Provinces.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	11
Nova Scotia	36	37	35	35	38	36	37	37
New Brunswick	25	24	24	24	23	25	25	27
Quebec	65	70	53	61	79	94	133	140
Ontario	230	262	282	287	308	317	328	328
Manitoba	18	16	16	16	18	20	23	23
Saskatchewan	15	52	54	54	58	59	65	86
Alberta	28	39	36	36	41	45	47	53
British Columbia	36	57	55	55	60	60	62	63
Yukon	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	**460**	**564**	**561**	**574**	**632**	**663**	**728**	**768**

19.—Electrical Energy generated or produced for Export and for Consumption in Canada under authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act during the Fiscal Years 1916-1920.

Companies.		Generated or produced for export.	Generated or produced for consumption in Canada.	Total output of generating station or other source.
		Units.	Units.	Units.
Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls, Ontario	1916	199,135,160	616,834,440	815,969,600
	1917	328,442,040	638,557,160	966,999,200
	1918	321,768,400	654,412,500	976,180,900
	1919	316,921,400	648,248,300	965,169,700
	1920	319,362,000	674,306,800	993,668,800
Canadian Niagara Power Company, Niagara Falls, Ontario	1916	400,521,090	11,178,910	411,700,000
	1917	315,227,479	165,370,521	480,598,000
	1918	256,005,960	338,011,040	594,017,000
	1919	254,633,727	374,972,273	629,606,000
	1920	203,601,550	371,071,450	574,673,000
Electrical Development Company (Toronto Power Co.), Niagara Falls, Ontario	1916	34,652,000	395,346,500	429,998,500
	1917	118,356,500	584,697,800	703,054,300
	1918	138,062,000	660,172,800	798,234,800
	1919	141,511,000	698,897,700	840,408,700
	1920	108,237,000	420,628,800	528,865,800
Ontario and Minnesota Power Company, Fort Frances, Ontario	1916	13,144,070	11,789,534	24,933,604
	1917	16,572,984	11,088,154	27,661,138
	1918	14,225,610	11,354,710	25,580,320
	1919	18,060,373	12,556,500	30,616,873
	1920	12,043,120	13,182,552	25,225,652
Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company, Ltd., Aroostook Falls, N.B.	1916	3,075,893	242,437	3,318,330
	1917	3,549,825	298,275	3,848,100
	1918	4,190,996	251,104	4,442,100
	1919	4,954,661	266,039	5,220,700
	1920	6,122,638	369,862	6,492,500
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co., Vancouver, B.C.	1916	330,626	68,470,689	68,801,315
	1917	296,190	60,874,625	61,170,815
	1918	327,832	76,419,718	76,747,550
	1919	290,530	67,502,970	67,793,500
	1920	354,780	86,650,420	87,005,200

19.—Electrical Energy generated or produced for Export and for Consumption in Canada under authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act during the Fiscal Years 1916-20—concluded.

Companies.		Generated or produced for export.	Generated or produced for consumption in Canada.	Total output of generating station or other source.
		Units.	Units.	Units.
Western Canada Power Co., Vancouver, B.C.	1916	11,937,700	60,468,020	72,405,720
	1917	13,692,820	78,796,210	92,489,030
	1918	14,242,756	72,014,814	86,257,570
	1919	9,373,700	94,966,470	104,340,170
	1920	14,541,734	103,779,966	118,321,700
Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, Sherbrooke, Que.	1916	230,820	8,605,200	8,836,020
	1917	273,500	9,302,040	9,575,540
	1918	118,791	4,270,826	4,389,617
	1919	265,378	9,722,376	9,987,754
	1920	273,696	9,890,952	10,164,648
Cedars Rapids Mfg. and Power Co., Cedars Rapids, Que.	1916	358,753,000	56,031,000	414,784,000
	1917	428,390,000	114,952,000	543,342,000
	1918	380,635,000	187,916,000	568,551,000
	1919	395,966,000	205,958,250	601,924,250
	1920	282,225,000	222,420,500	504,645,500
West Kootenay Power and light Co., Ltd.,[1] Rossland, B.C.	1919	1,301,200	145,291,100	146,592,300
	1920	2,997,000	143,522,600	146,519,600
Totals	**1916**	**1,021,780,359**	**1,228,966,730**	**2,250,747,089**
	1917	**1,224,711,338**	**1,664,036,785**	**2,888,748,123**
	1918	**1,129,577,345**	**2,052,150,012**	**3,181,727,357**
	1919	**1,143,277,969**	**2,258,381,978**	**3,401,659,947**
	1920	**949,758,518**	**2,045,823,882**	**2,995,582,400**

[1]First exportation in November, 1918.

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

In the Year Book for 1919, a summary statement of the ordinary receipts and expenditure of the nine provincial governments appeared for the first time, on a comparable basis, as the result of an exhaustive, detailed analysis of the provincial public accounts in the Finance Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the present issue this analysis has been carried forward to include the provincial fiscal

year 1919. All doubtful points have been cleared up by correspondence between the Bureau and the provincial authorities concerned. The various items of receipts and expenditures have been classified under appropriate headings, and a uniform terminology has been adopted. The result is given in Tables **21** and **22.** which present for each of the three provincial fiscal years, 1917, 1918 and 1919 summary statements of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of all the Provincial Governments, as classified under principal headings. From these statements it is possible to ascertain the amounts received and expended in each year under the respective headings for each province and for the provinces as a whole.

In the use of these tables it should be borne in mind that the fiscal years in the different provinces do not coincide. In Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta the fiscal year ends December 31, in Nova Scotia September 30, in New Brunswick and Ontario October 31, in Quebec June 30, in Saskatchewan April 30 and in British Columbia March 31.

Table **20** gives the total and per capita annual ordinary revenue and expenditure for each of the three provincial fiscal years ended 1917-19. The total ordinary revenue of the nine provinces for the latest fiscal year available, 1919, is $77,476,695, as compared with $69,010,108 in 1918, $58,150,691 in 1917 and $49,878,090 in 1916. The total ordinary expenditure in 1919 was $76,919,983 as against $67,491,704 in 1918, $59,872,829 in 1917 and $52,607,645 in 1916. Thus the total revenue shows an increase of 55.3 p.c. in the short period of three years, and the total expenditure an increase of 46.2 p.c. The main cause of the increasing expenditure has been, of course, the rapid rise in the prices of the commodities and labour required for the public service, while the extension of the functions of government has also been a considerable factor.

Considering the individual provinces, the largest revenue for 1919 is that of Ontario, $20,692,166, Quebec being next with $12,666,-352, and British Columbia third with $10,931,279. As regards the total expenditure for the same year that of Ontario was highest, $21,980,585, Quebec being second with $12,371,131 and British Columbia third with $9,887,745. Per capita the largest revenues are in Alberta, $16.80, British Columbia, $15.21, and Manitoba, $13.91, and the largest expenditures in Alberta, $16.21, British Columbia, $13.76, and Manitoba, $13.73.

20.—Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Provincial Governments, 1917-19.

Provinces.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	496,053	514,474	501,915	487,113	484,416	655,409
Per head	5·29	5·49	5·35	5·20	5·17	5·99
Nova Scotia	2,118,620	2,332,634	3,280,313	2,344,009	2,573,797	3,280,282
Per head	4·14	4·53	6·32	4·58	4·99	6·32
New Brunswick	1,572,815	2,357,909	2,182,420	2,166,904	2,399,062	2,595,937
Per head	4·32	6·43	5·92	5·95	6·54	7·04
Quebec	10,441,115	13,806,392	12,606,352	9,907,672	11,671,830	12,371,131
Per head	4·66	6·05	5·44	4·42	5·11	5·32
Ontario	18,269,596	19,270,122	20,692,166	16,268,567	18,899,199	21,980,585
Per head	6·66	6·93	7·34	5·93	6·79	7·79
Manitoba	6,292,986	6,723,013	8,613,364	6,860,355	7,307,727	8,497,942
Per head	11·00	11·30	13·91	11·99	12·28	13·73
Saskatchewan	5,726,715	7,425,367	8,733,761	5,553,965	6,828,596	8,125,203
Per head	8·50	10·42	11·58	8·24	9·58	10·77
Alberta	6,326,007	7,697,352	9,875,125	6,752,504	8,303,808	9,525,749
Per head	12·12	13·90	16·80	12·94	14·99	16·21
British Columbia	6,906,784	8,882,845	10,931,279	9,531,740	9,023,269	9,887,745
Per head	11·22	13·35	15·21	15·48	13·57	13·76
Totals	**58,150,691**	**69,010,108**	**77,476,695**	**59,872,829**	**67,491,704**	**76,919,983**
Per head	6·95	8·04	8·77	7·16	7·85	8·71

21.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Receipts of

Receipts.	Prince Edward Island.			Nova Scotia.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dominion Government Subsidies	372,182	372,182	372,182	636,667	636,667	636,667
Agriculture	289	10,559	1,811	11,789	14,509	19,546
Lands	619	785	802	20,331	24,010	42,002
Mines and Mining	–	–	–	740,087	656,989	622,420
Woods, Forest and Timber	–	–	–	–	–	–
Game and Fisheries	–	17	–	3,307	2,291	1,420
Administration of Justice, Legal Administration and Inquiry	113,511	120,346	117,869	337,873	523,039	887,689
Education	–	–	–	51,626	59,701	79,658
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections	6,557	8,007	7,130	153,898	242,846	406,552
Refunds, Repayments	1,747	41	42	675	312	1,100
Subventions, Grants and Donations	671	2,069	1,579	–	–	–
Public Utilities	–	–	–	–	–	419,051
Interest	–	–	–	158,010	166,369	158,333
Miscellaneous	477	468	500	3,757	5,901	5,875
Total Ordinary Receipts	**496,053**	**514,474**	**501,915**	**2,118,620**	**2,332,334**	**3,280,313**

Receipts.	Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Dominion Government Subsidies	1,643,642	1,731,301	1,859,034	1,983,721	2,207,696	2,307,148
Agriculture	2,433	5,821	7,630	18,179	15,548	23,378
Lands	162,330	106,858	106,838	–	–	–
Mines and Mining	–	–	–	–	–	40
Woods, Forest and Timber	–	–	–	–	–	–
Game and Fisheries	27,154	25,151	36,933	24,148	19,777	23,604
Administration of Justice, Legal Administration and Inquiry	1,537,773	1,633,571	2,247,767	2,139,647	3,844,641	4,539,777
Education	148,408	139,037	229,211	37,238	47,058	43,967
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections	152,146	159,924	185,262	51,286	94,989	–
Refunds, Repayments	3,528	629	7,763	814,222	538,680	444,667
Subventions, Grants and Donations	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public Utilities	1,816,272	1,990,865	2,258,509	141,598	179,320	436,641
Interest	709,102	783,312	822,163	459,168	407,471	507,063
Miscellaneous	99,198	86,544	852,254	57,508	70,187	407,476
Total Ordinary Receipts	**6,292,986**	**6,723,013**	**8,613,364**	**5,726,715**	**7,425,367**	**8,733,761**

22.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Expenditure of

Service.	Prince Edward Island.			Nova Scotia.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Civil Government	24,814	25,362	29,988	126,796	142,019	168,773
Legislation	18,822	17,999	24,460	97,082	88,618	104,900
Agriculture	12,660	16,928	26,066	36,960	42,641	58,461
Lands	–	–	–	115	64	94
Mines and Mining	–	–	–	40,472	21,271	23,418
Forest, Timber and Woods	–	–	–	2,550	2,600	2,600
Game and Fisheries	–	–	–	1,500	1,500	1,500
Administration of Justice, Special Legal Administration and Inquiry	30,262	26,799	29,015	25,670	28,333	32,410
Conservation of Health and Sanitation	1,610	2,382	4,304	–	–	–
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises	69,007	66,612	159,561	403,665	460,772	871,717
Education	176,952	170,913	183,344	527,272	522,941	531,104
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections	95,768	97,030	126,770	368,765	519,717	689,691
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs	700	700	700	9,076	7,974	8,350
Recreation and Amusements	–	–	–	3,921	4,963	6,280
Liquor Traffic	2,475	2,777	6,155	4,273	4,242	5,569
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity	–	–	–	10,339	10,778	12,587
Refunds	4	70	400	13,151	15,056	12,224
Interest Payments	46,799	49,680	50,801	540,139	560,987	599,211
Sinking Funds	–	–	–	77,852	77,448	76,826
Miscellaneous Payments	7,240	7,164	13,845	54,411	61,873	74,567
Total Ordinary Expenditure	**487,113**	**484,416**	**655,409**	**2,344,009**	**2,573,797**	**3,280,282**

Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years 1917, 1918, 1919.

New Brunswick.			Quebec.			Ontario.		
1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
637,976	637,976	637,976	2,027,991	2,028,028	2,028,069	2,469,931	2,469,977	2,470,064
2,154	190	–	85,522	23,880	34,647	25,793	44,827	61,849
336	343	51	178,880	191,889	485,571	134,613	95,366	127,363
27,944	46,767	36,809	30,740	128,864	278,309	1,694,465	1,054,066	762,493
442,892	591,872	685,276	1,574,356	1,418,191	2,024,545	1,703,425	1,776,377	1,887,272
69,547	53,027	76,162	151,405	209,313	236,797	215,810	480,009	680,979
277,351	605,730	566,712	5,743,305	8,942,172	6,336,301	9,521,616	9,949,888	11,095,713
25,674	23,302	21,753	–	–	–	149,568	149,176	192,510
52,733	62,359	72,194	188,942	273,772	664,891	536,408	863,270	876,797
594	742	723	94,154	92,671	109,937	104,710	63,411	52,209
2,281	–	1,301	–	–	–	13,413	14,748	26,737
–	112,558	21,380	186,211	224,797	220,327	1,435,091	1,717,856	2,051,703
6,711	8,064	6,621	118,771	179,276	141,249	136,018	199,774	289,470
26,622	215,053	55,462	110,841	93,539	105,709	128,735	481,377	167,208
1,572,815	2,357,909	2,182,420	10,441,115	12,806,392	12,666,352	18,269,596	19,270,122	20,692,166

Alberta.			British Columbia.			Totals.		
1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1,915,527	1,999,772	2,207,646	723,135	648,135	625,135	12,410,772	12,731,734	13,141,921
104,946	158,129	145,803	30,041	50,929	51,060	231,146	324,338	345,723
–	–	–	298,373	477,219	227,674	795,482	956,450	990,301
8,963	137,527	213,082	631,927	643,622	620,522	3,134,726	2,667,835	2,533,675
–	–	–	1,908,787	2,079,411	2,582,549	5,089,457	5,866,051	7,129,442
25,306	28,757	35,803	104,977	106,554	119,590	621,654	924,896	1,211,288
2,396,684	3,284,990	4,443,183	2,688,363	4,348,452	5,796,518	24,756,123	33,252,830	36,032,029
32,885	31,061	57,602	1,725	3,105	4,044	447,127	452,440	628,745
35,124	6,638	6,728	42,709	60,491	74,614	1,219,803	1,772,296	2,293,968
371,145	439,793	685,016	35,908	11,025	25,211	1,426,683	1,147,304	1,326,668
4,605	4,132	653	–	–	3,083	20,970	20,949	33,353
1,193,756	1,380,899	1,638,263	51,104	63,934	36,621	4,824,032	5,670,229	7,082,495
180,006	166,878	118,937	182,629	250,413	484,870	1,941,415	2,071,557	2,528,706
57,057	58,776	321,909	147,106	139,554	281,788	631,301	1,151,199	2,198,181
5,323,007	7,697,352	9,875,125	6,906,784	8,882,845	10,931,279	58,150,691	69,010,108	77,476,695

Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years 1917, 1918, 1919.

New Brunswick.			Quebec.			Ontario.		
1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
79,400	99,450	123,173	650,230	693,377	719,677	939,259	1,066,950	1,261,382
68,236	59,650	59,336	495,843	482,469	666,795	336,435	359,885	412,136
76,209	251,089	84,482	451,744	645,274	602,800	487,330	611,525	687,685
3,568	6,068	6,205	220,776	260,526	266,756	70,159	69,593	72,397
717	920	3,759	16,500	16,500	16,500	86,116	134,236	123,269
27,648	35,068	84,432	154,395	171,909	181,761	670,119	770,198	867,192
36,427	38,423	47,669	59,305	65,235	86,255	128,199	399,307	477,004
44,059	40,216	59,531	1,451,439	1,578,850	1,577,814	694,784	746,654	741,812
412	5,731	–	34,954	69,313	53,336	62,579	83,702	105,543
527,225	544,871	821,741	1,524,898	2,127,506	2,303,996	6,898,740	8,216,687	9,342,350
319,906	329,564	326,275	1,637,317	1,668,425	1,666,470	2,886,409	3,170,625	3,746,868
179,550	214,143	194,678	923,619	1,281,001	1,337,395	2,608,394	2,843,256	3,476,465
5,883	17,561	10,110	106,527	184,318	83,680	16,400	6,175	12,475
1,300	4,626	10,346	8,120	221,190	264,256	21,252	50,560	79,772
20,794	27,283	35,151	–	–	–	193,226	217,000	242,071
13,496	8,356	8,613	55,540	52,850	74,586	46,407	41,745	67,661
1,592	905	2,607	7,888	10,064	10,063	74,018	55,878	58,331
686,714	644,438	628,892	1,630,926	1,656,539	1,668,563	–	–	–
33,231	31,336	31,335	157,711	167,057	178,211	–	–	–
40,537	39,364	57,402	319,940	319,427	612,167	48,741	55,223	206,172
2,166,904	2,392,062	2,595,937	9,907,672	11,671,830	12,371,131	16,268,567	18,899,199	21,980,585

22.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Expenditure of

Service.	Manitoba.			Saskatchewan.		
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Civil Government	274,778	328,119	395,343	444,004	534,145	711,679
Legislation	251,412	160,026	149,031	149,901	344,443	203,975
Agriculture	72,880	87,924	134,166	159,642	131,876	119,878
Lands	–	10,835	12,092	42,877	1,903	31,565
Mines and Mining	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forest, Timber and Woods	–	–	–	–	–	–
Game and Fisheries	28,689	25,684	24,039	9,501	10,582	11,304
Administration of Justice, Special Legal Administration and Inquiry	499,915	465,176	612,786	1,019,806	988,649	916,183
Conservation of Health and Sanitation	35,000	–	10,000	–	24,416	13,666
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises	2,131,745	2,351,933	2,761,473	855,304	1,157,980	1,147,221
Education	1,213,128	1,301,124	1,459,710	986,798	1,052,944	1,192,697
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections	560,373	605,732	707,253	383,322	615,751	649,285
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs	73,052	112,715	226,732	7,400	30,353	74,258
Recreation and Amusement	13,015	21,129	20,956	3,620	6,627	6,047
Liquor Traffic	50,228	42,259	55,845	–	8,369	–
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity	68,408	51,443	37,101	–	–	–
Refunds	1,997	2,719	10,891	12,292	1,529	3,022
Interest Payments	1,453,843	1,686,325	1,771,457	1,067,780	1,096,466	1,222,177
Sinking Funds	–	–	–	74,361	75,079	192,071
Miscellaneous Payments	131,892	54,584	109,067	337,357	747,484	1,630,175
Total Ordinary Expenditure	**6,850,355**	**7,307,727**	**8,497,942**	**5,553,965**	**6,828,596**	**8,125,203**

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

The urban population of Canada, as has been shown in the Population section of the Year Book, has increased at an extremely rapid rate during the past generation. The aggregation of the people into cities has necessarily increased the difficulties and the complexity of community life. Problems of water supply, police and fire protection, sanitation and sewerage, transportation, education, public health and recreation, have at enormous expense been faced and solved. Necessarily there has been a great increase in municipal taxation, and municipal finance has become an essential part of the public finance of Canada.

Municipal financial statistics have recently been published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Finance Branch) for 53 cities and towns having a population of 10,000 and over, while financial statis-

Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years 1917-19—concluded.

Alberta.			British Columbia.			Totals.		
1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1917.	1918.	1919.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
589,724	611,423	722,933	1,027,577	932,418	1,497,939	4,156,582	4,433,263	5,630,887
341,071	171,460	175,494	277,528	179,958	181,317	2,036,330	1,864,508	1,977,644
628,404	798,825	1,096,427	132,368	138,620	99,851	2,958,197	2,724,702	2,909,816
5,916	40,859	71,500	84,185	66,552	160,158	427,596	456,400	620,767
33,804	49,009	41,781	62,491	143,491	138,755	240,100	365,427	345,482	
–	–	–	102,464	188,620	143,791	957,176	1,168,395	1,279,776
29,707	24,745	26,785	81,616	64,771	26,995	374,944	630,247	701,551
880,919	879,050	1,010,693	667,237	519,086	579,912	5,314,091	5,272,813	5,560,156
14,866	63,848	125,760	21,872	20,808	82,666	171,293	270,200	395,325
1,673,410	1,513,256	2,037,326	2,677,080	1,562,588	1,835,320	16,761,074	18,002,205	21,280,705
1,191,979	1,209,629	1,439,847	1,640,886	1,716,840	1,995,309	10,580,647	11,143,005	12,541,624
249,609	399,553	462,425	909,598	866,351	1,199,891	6,278,998	7,442,534	8,843,853
5,000	2,150	400	53,186	94,712	65,800	277,224	456,658	482,505
–	–	–	7,975	12,004	18,753	59,203	321,099	406,410
–	–	8,891	–	58,101	59,927	270,906	360,031	413,609
16,396	16,288	5,660	40,462	68,770	76,580	251,048	250,230	282,788
8,365	7,531	2,411	7,292	29,731	5,935	126,599	123,483	105,884
913,401	1,417,299	1,516,842	830,423	946,728	1,175,502	7,170,025	8,058,462	8,633,445
97,500	152,976	157,501	452,423	780,149	–	893,078	1,284,045	635,944
72,433	945,907	623,073	455,077	632,971	545,344	1,467,628	2,863,997	3,871,812
6,752,504	**8,303,808**	**9,525,749**	**9,531,740**	**9,023,269**	**9,887,745**	**59,872,829**	**67,491,704**	**76,919,983**

tics for smaller urban municipalities are in process of preparation. The importance of the statistics already collected may be indicated by quoting a few figures from the following tables. Table **23** shows that the aggregate assessed value of taxable property for the 53 cities supplying statistics was in 1919, $2,924,553,003, and of exempted property $649,016,611. The ordinary receipts (Table **24**) of the 53 cities amounted in 1919 to $136,515,864, (four years earlier the receipts of the Dominion Government on Consolidated Fund Account had been only $133,073,482), and the total ordinary and extra-ordinary receipts to $188,804,116. Ordinary expenditures as shown by Table **25**, amounted in the aggregate to $129,275,290, while total expenditures were $182,929,182. Finally, the total available assets (assets which could at need be converted into cash) of the 53 cities were $451,966,273, (Table **26**) and their total liabilities (Table **27**) attained the very considerable figure of $603,039,036.

23.—Population, assessed value of Taxable Property and of exemptions (land and buildings) for cities of 10,000 and over in 1901, 1911 and 1919.

No.	City.	Population.			Assessed Value of Taxable Property.			Value of Exemptions (land and buildings).			No.
		1901.	1911.	1919.	1901.	1911.	1919.	1901.	1911.	1919.	
					$	$	$	$	$	$	
1	Montreal	267,730	470,480	706,600	150,479,863	384,971,991	623,820,959	38,254,130	120,119,419	196,867,846	1
2	Toronto	208,040	376,538	499,278	128,954,144	306,751,673	642,816,690	23,428,893	40,729,905	[3]90,616,002	2
3	Winnipeg	42,340	136,035	[3]200,000	22,355,600	172,677,250	236,023,520	5,949,600	27,511,350	40,146,950	3
4	Vancouver	27,010	100,401	123,050	20,233,130	136,579,005	205,044,673	None.	None.	[4]36,399,825	4
5	Quebec	68,840	78,190	114,550	19,100,349	51,187,450	73,038,256	7,296,960	11,916,060	33,000,000	5
6	Hamilton	52,634	81,969	108,143	26,010,695	47,383,346	87,157,890	3,402,610	7,166,268	15,002,740	6
7	Ottawa	59,928	87,062	107,732	[5]23,919,705	[5]54,950,786	120,463,606	15,469,625	23,242,721	44,294,616	7
8	Calgary	4,398	43,704	75,000	2,307,040	52,746,600	77,943,010	–	–	[6]4,463,396	8
9	Edmonton	2,626	24,900	66,000	906,345	[6]44,571,750	79,306,320	110,167	[6]2,517,380	[6]6,947,950	9
10	Halifax	40,832	46,619	60,000	–	–	37,330,810	–	–	19,779,700	10
11	St. John	40,711	42,511	[3]60,000	25,151,200	29,840,300	46,013,550	–	–	–	11
12	London	37,976	46,300	59,100	17,806,940	28,230,539	40,783,044	539,470	532,730	5,239,547	12
13	Victoria	20,919	31,660	50,000	10,814,280	46,516,205	71,897,065	1,103,660	1,642,680	10,119,040	13
14	Regina	2,429	30,213	40,000	952,129	26,987,270	[7]40,982,515	82,561	7,897,886	15,190,300	14
15	Brantford	16,619	23,132	[2]33,000	6,560,905	13,402,005	15,718,805	439,500	[8]2,109,075	3,839,825	15
16	Windsor	12,153	17,829	31,629	5,373,725	11,741,850	32,953,994	1,193,300	2,680,500	5,132,414	16
17	Verdun	1,898	11,629	28,432	1,796,151	2,499,630	15,085,400	215,760	285,455	3,809,780	17
18	Hull	13,993	18,222	[3]28,392	3,171,091	4,550,346	9,465,860	454,575	1,347,526	4,487,383	18
19	Saskatoon	113	12,004	28,000	[9] 325,380	25,221,100	28,433,044	–	1,826,555	2,324,835	19
20	Sydney	9,909	17,723	25,000	–	–	9,245,854	–	–	–	20
21	Three Rivers	9,981	13,691	25,000	2,423,311	7,187,074	16,356,575	1,278,206	4,627,051	11,663,553	21
22	Kingston	17,961	18,874	23,737	6,671,285	8,156,072	[10] 33,016,727	2,597,350	3,057,350	–	22
23	Moosejaw	1,558	13,823	23,155	[11] 2,916,840	[12] 20,600,284	[12] 20,612,578	[11] 746,335	7,093,178	4,955,240	23
24	Sherbrooke	11,765	16,405	22,583	4,694,215	6,988,105	12,923,261	408,300	692,275	7,831,000	24
25	Peterborough	11,239	18,360	22,000	4,533,735	9,707,955	[13] 13,112,605	576,825	1,697,520	2,458,345	25
26	Sault Ste. Marie	7,169	10,984	21,500	1,915,530	5,223,446	17,650,175	822,500	1,982,345	1,462,510	26
27	Kitchener	9,747	15,196	21,052	[14] 3,310,855	[14] 6,286,829	11,957,859	[1] 373,000	840,980	1,522,247	27
28	Fort William	3,633	16,499	20,000	1,333,451	14,231,202	21,973,480	25,000	1,416,175	2,324,225	28
29	St. Catharines	9,946	12,484	19,196	4,580,180	6,861,741	15,465,385	–	862,935	3,162,225	29
30	St. Thomas	11,485	14,054	20,000	–	–	10,248,310	–	–	1,917,690	30
31	Westmount	8,856	14,579	19,500	11,527,300	27,437,954	44,583,350	787,950	4,304,483	9,604,580	31
32	Moncton	9,026	11,345	19,000	–	–	19,000,000	–	–	10,375,000	32
33	Stratford	9,959	12,946	18,106	4,457,410	8,139,660	8,858,350	648,100	1,359,025	2,522,550	33
34	Guelph	11,496	15,175	17,032	3,817,255	[10] 7,094,870	8,832,030	–	2,051,200	2,190,240	34
35	Lachine	5,561	10,699	16,500	–	–	13,661,338	–	–	3,724,181	35
36	New Westminster	6,499	13,199	16,000	2,504,075	7,435,435	16,645,212	[4] 1,345,030	8,097,625	6,530,015	36
37	Port Arthur	3,214	11,220	[2]15,100	1,466,000	9,929,742	22,574,399	–	4,583,270	3,848,330	37
38	Sarnia	8,176	9,947	14,649	2,253,772	4,926,741	11,092,243	420,350	1,099,170	1,034,309	38

23.—Population, assessed value of Taxable Property and of exemptions (land and buildings) for cities of 10,000 and over in 1901, 1911 and 1919—concluded.

No.	City.	Population.			Assessed Value of Taxable Property.			Value of Exemptions (land and buildings).			No.
		1901.	1911.	1919.	1901.	1911.	1919.	1901.	1911.	1919.	
					$	$	$	$	$	$	
39	Brandon	5,620	13,839	14,424	1,723,225	9,062,775	15,447,978	824,159	2,065,490	4,591,967	39
40	Niagara Falls	5,702	9,248	14,307	–	4,346,087	10,759,286	–	447,300	703,800	40
41	Outremont	1,148	4,820	12,650	1,390,861	4,411,154	17,759,251	292,690	951,936	5,407,655	41
42	Galt	7,866	10,299	12,500	2,706,295	4,346,815	7,589,914	–	1,044,197	1,780,355	42
43	Belleville	9,117	9,876	12,345	[14] 3,989,826	[14] 4,916,817	[10] 6,240,165	–	1,065,850	–	43
44	St. Boniface	2,019	7,483	12,225	1,312,167	11,614,520	12,547,265	448,022	1,260,190	2,274,520	44
45	Charlottetown	12,080	11,203	14,000	3,725,076	4,281,170	5,704,308	100,000	100,000	1,000,000	45
46	Lethbridge	2,072	8,050	12,000	118,695	11,908,555	11,723,655	–	1,483,305	5,918,705	46
47	New Glasgow	4,447	6,383	12,000	1,272,635	2,239,216	5,331,330	61,970	76,384	528,000	47
48	Owen Sound	8,776	12,558	11,768	2,880,698	5,901,930	7,022,883	382,110	1,100,550	1,459,500	48
49	Amherst	4,964	8,973	11,000	1,953,030	3,899,350	4,844,430	245,340	543,650	750,000	49
50	Medicine Hat	1,570	5,608	11,000	795,201	4,907,560	14,292,838	–	501,995	1,345,351	50
51	St. Hyacinthe	9,210	9,797	10,541	2,604,200	3,216,350	4,233,818	1,115,100	2,212,660	3,245,275	51
52	Woodstock	8,833	9,320	10,150	2,752,100	4,236,861	5,428,345	–	835,726	1,387,900	52
53	Levis	7,783	7,452	10,000	–	–	3,556,595	–	–	3,834,294	53
	Total	–	–	–	–	–	[12]2,924,553,003	–	–	649,016,611	

NOTE.—Total populations for 1901 and 1911 are census figures, those for 1919 are estimated by city officials. Where blanks appear the figures are not available. Because of the many blanks in the earlier years, these columns are not added.

[1] Estimated by City officials. [2] Year 1920. [3] Year 1918. [4] Improvements exempt 50%. [5] Land and buildings only. [6] Land only. [7] Including building improvements, land and business assessment. [8] Totally exempt or liable for local improvement only. [9] Year 1903. [10] Including business assessment. [11] Year 1905. [12] In 1911 the assessment on improvements was 60% of the value whereas in 1919 it was only 45%. [13] Property assessed for schools only, $1,646,790, included. [14] Business and income

24.—Receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, of cities of 10,000 population and over for the fiscal year 1919.

	Name of City or Town.	Ordinary Receipts.						
		Compulsory Taxation.	Licenses.	Fees for Permits, Privileges or Franchises.	Fines, Forfeits and Escheats.	Sales, Rentals and Leases of Buildings or Lands.	Public Services.	Education.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Montreal, Que.	13,380,650	531,415	48,102	275,224	88,617	2,253,682	–
2	Toronto, Ont.	20,032,033	121,086	1,818,887	326,829	289,235	3,671,299	3,808,198
3	Winnipeg, Man.	7,774,517	111,430	109,721	30,000	800	5,000	–
4	Vancouver, B.C.	3,811,728	198,972	108,263	130,093	14,295	439,565	225,215
5	Quebec, Que.	1,346,250	60,224	–	11,778	–	490,405	–
6	Hamilton, Ont.	2,971,558	24,244	142,725	65,291	10,297	447,325	783,102
7	Ottawa, Ont.	3,219,845	33,312	16,453	40,097	5,922	703,710	884,219
8	Calgary, Alta.	3,395,524	45,183	18,231	9,611	11,444	2,174,911	–
9	Edmonton, Alta.	3,626,925	46,024	1,243	7,646	9,884	2,187,166	105,874
10	Halifax, N.S.	856,825	30,000 [3]	–	6,500 [3]	–	–	28,228
11	St. John, N.B.	965,611	22,363	27,715	6,122	18,876	444,899	–
12	London, Ont.	948,260	17,057	–	24,467	8,624	267,104	532,855
13	Victoria, B.C.	1,311,067	47,979	2,258	14,842	2,970	235,992	94,086
14	Regina, Sask.	2,224,552	17,477	788	6,661	75,197	921,143	415,839
15	Brantford, Ont.	563,615	4,542	1,651	8,552	760	390,150	183,283
16	Windsor, Ont.	842,142	4,957	3,861	17,370	1,400	3,411	299,670
17	Verdun, Que.	240,697	17,445	253	3,644	–	143,987	–
18	Hull, Que.	176,476	7,182	–	5,609	–	83,749	–
19	Saskatoon, Sask.	935,278	64,009	2,744	3,852	4,186 [9]	812,231	491,727
20	Sydney, N.S.	369,214	2,050	2,250	30,000	–	63,710	122,589
21	Three Rivers, Que.	257,158	20,457	216	3,663	8,015	112,671	–
22	Kingston, Ont.	420,325	6,427	–	6,638	5,928	731	15,525
23	Moosejaw	583,727	68,326	735	3,732	2,033	413,068	212,268
24	Sherbrooke, Que.	346,791	39,320	309	2,688	382	475,035	–
25	Peterborough, Ont.	487,795	4,794	–	4,625	245	195,007	137,001
26	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	502,872	6,654	1,642	34,419	116	204,472	205,087
27	Kitchener, Ont.	383,111	3,038	–	6,841	–	4,332	130,455
28	Fort William, Ont.	947,730	7,336	500	33,805	–	499,867	–
29	St. Catharines, Ont.	–	7,449	–	5,768	399	232,939	168,559
30	St. Thomas, Ont.	363,772	2,046	–	3,981	3,816	338,194	5,855
31	Westmount, Que.	738,075	9,735	1,785	1,948	1,176	173,438	–
32	Moncton, N.B.	424,069	3,490	–	6,082	–	80,052	99,918
33	Stratford, Ont.	445,395	2,971	785	1,769	2,260	593	–
34	Guelph, Ont.	283,657	4,235	–	4,745	–	1,538	102,155
35	Lachine, Que.	262,798	8,894	426	2,064	–	98,642	–
36	New Westminster, B.C.	515,707	8,516	1,237	8,272	36,236	185,509	39,450
37	Port Arthur, Ont.	612,440	4,472	325	16,477	2,326	274	115,658
38	Sarnia, Ont.	349,650	3,338	826	2,263	1,072	183,427	84,374
39	Brandon, Man.	662,812	7,273	–	276	1,676	124,911	138,911
40	Niagara Falls, Ont.	306,720	3,265	162	16,431	750	135,277	53,184
41	Outremont, Que.	287,532	4,283	577	553	2,120	–	–
42	Galt, Ont.	329,407	2,486	1,140	1,683	300	154,111	74,145
43	Belleville, Ont.	333,661	4,461	–	2,715	1,042	83,942	18,368
44	St. Boniface, Man.	712,580	3,860	453	400	4,300	20,272	–
45	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	118,000	17,480	75	1,500	–	5,238	–
46	Lethbridge, Alta.	390,928	6,376	70	3,034	570	355,310	120,006
47	New Glasgow, N.S.	95,101	1,717	649	9,536	–	37,822	40,406
48	Owen Sound, Ont.	373,828	2,142	83	1,796	1,058	135,333	97,788
49	Amherst, N.S.	131,870	555	–	424	1,867	27,929	35,851
50	Medicine Hat, Alta.	494,898	6,570	222	765	–	277,670	–
51	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	90,574	10,608	6,327	960	–	71,256	–
52	Woodstock, Ont.	131,726	2,133	149	2,327	–	101,325	67,543
53	Levis, Que.	59,492	8,834	33	367	3,219	53,624	–
	Totals	**81,436,968**	**1,700,492**	**2,323,871**	**1,216,735**	**623,413**	**20,523,247**	**9,937,392**

[1] Including Exchange. [2] Inc. Bank Overdraft. [3] Included in Licenses. [4] Including Hypothecation of Debentures. [5] Inc. Loans transferred, Victory Relief Act. and Capital Sum commuted. [6] Inc. Proceeds and Notes for Waterworks. [7] Premium. [8] Bills payable. [9] Accrued Interest and Premium on Debenture. [10] Including Premium on Debentures Sold. [11] Sale of Temporary Investments in Govt. Securities. [12] Temporary loans.

24.—Receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, of cities of 10,000 population and over for the fiscal year 1919.

Non-revenue Receipts.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total Ordinary Receipts.	Extraordinary Receipts.				Grand Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts.	
			Debentures or Bonds.	Interest.	Other Extraordinary Receipts.	Total Extraordinary Receipts.		
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
3,766,854	273,709	20,618,253	33,208,158	291,147	264,339	33,763,644	54,381,897	1
7,845,617	520,486	38,433,670	3,298,411 [1]	169,429	–	3,467,840	41,901,510	2
–	120,310	8,151,778	–	–	–	–	8,151,778	3
–	31,705	4,959,836	–	–	–	–	4,959,836	4
–	–	1,908,657	2,888,081	–	–	2,888,081	4,796,738	5
445,326	167,961	5,057,829	902,143	127,783	[2] 1,244,448	2,274,324	7,332,153	6
681,311	186,323	5,771,192	833,794	16,680	–	850,474	6,621,666	7
–	56,337	5,711,241	–	–	–	–	5,711,241	8
–	118,010	6,102,772	1,372,135	11,598	–	1,383,733	7,486,505	9
–	–	921,554	–	–	–	–	921,553	10
107,184	48,994	1,639,764	617,000	–	–	617,000	2,256,764	11
589,759	223,808	2,591,934	539,473	–	32,602 [4]	757,485	3,349,419	12
64,655	65,433	1,839,282	–	9,772	[5] 187,828	197,600	2,036,882	13
402,962	186,244	4,250,863	77,266	11,919	13,291	102,476	4,353,339	14
63,166	45,420	1,261,139	846,255	–	70,493	916,748	2,177,887	15
19,712	–	1,192,523	293,712	1,364	–	295,076	1,487,599	16
16,922	17,384	440,332	249,500	6,188	–	255,688	696,020	17
7,910	3,274	284,200	38,832	1,595	[6] 51,250	91,677	375,877	18
60,182	111,557	2,485,766	343,815	3,041	–	346,856	2,832,622	19
3,791	41,822	635,426	–	–	–	–	635,426	20
–	68,467	470,647	421,000	–	115,026	536,026	1,006,673	21
12,099	–	467,673	112,000	–	–	112,000	579,673	22
–	65,888	1,349,777	–	–	–	–	1,349,777	23
72,634	–	937,159	216,000	–	–	216,000	1,153,159	24
281,282	2,340	1,113,039	31,508	48	[7] 1,232	32,788	1,145,827	25
26,420	1,410	983,092	235,046	1,293	25,982	262,341	1,245,433	26
–	450	528,227	2,546	103	–	2,649	530,876	27
40,522	125,223	1,654,983	1,142,887	–	58,642	1,201,529	2,856,512	28
–	10,179	425,293	–	–	–	–	425,293	29
4,540	1,998	724,202	73,000	–	[8] 265,000	338,000	1,062,202	30
77,033	15,775	1,018,965	–	–	–	–	1,018,965	31
–	–	613,611	–	–	–	–	613,611	32
826,287	–	1,280,060	32,500	1,538	9,845	43,883	1,323,943	33
–	–	396,330	–	–	–	–	396,330	34
14,361	–	387,185	–	–	[12] 148,739	148,739	535,924	35
10,652	2,617	808,197	–	2,743	–	2,743	810,940	36
673	5,438	758,082	–	–	–	–	758,083	37
5,530	1,107	631,589	196,900 [9]	12,807	59,635	269,342	900,929	38
10,983	4,466	951,256	6,366	–	–	6,366	957,622	39
18,448	–	534,237	67,862 [10]	1,756	–	69,618	603,855	40
–	45,444	340,519	–	–	[11] 196,030	196,030	536,539	41
–	–	563,272	–	–	–	–	563,272	42
330,512	–	774,701	150,817	7,048	1,075	158,940	933,641	43
–	3,105	744,970	–	–	–	–	744,970	44
–	15,401	157,694	126,000	4,100	–	130,100	287,794	45
–	710	877,004	–	–	–	–	877,004	46
13,593	–	198,824	40,921	–	9,675	50,596	249,420	47
246,883	4,759	863,970	3,000	–	–	3,000	866,670	48
35,351	10,259	244,105	17,500	11,177	–	28,677	272,782	49
–	16,939	797,064	–	–	–	–	797,064	50
7,845	–	187,570	158,380	–	–	158,380	345,950	51
25,928	14,323	345,454	66,034	–	16,969	83,003	428,457	52
3,845	–	129,414	–	–	28,800	28,800	158,214	53
16,120,671	**2,633,075**	**136,515,864**	**48,608,862**	**693,079**	**2,800,901**	**52,288,252**	**188,894,116**	

25.—Expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, of cities of 10,000 population and over for the fiscal year 1919.

	Name of City or Town.	Ordinary Expenditure.					
		General Government.	Education.	Health and Sanitation.	Charities and Corrections.	Police Department.	Fire Department.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Montreal, Que.	2,214,158	4,023,691	1,123,333	779,340	1,371,531	1,074,943
2	Toronto, Ont.	1,656,802	4,560,696	2,281,545	973,613	1,175,000	1,585,451
3	Winnipeg, Man.	311,113	1,583,981	489,164	598,696	709,592	485,959
4	Vancouver	235,313	1,260,246	302,783	276,370	389,178	345,783
5	Quebec, Que.	96,523	20,000	42,482	–	140,351	288,287
6	Hamilton, Ont.	349,767	1,483,549	359,389	749,076	212,688	202,521
7	Ottawa, Ont.	677,959	919,264	437,210	259,895	151,051	209,788
8	Calgary, Alta.	364,481	816,828	199,507	284,490	106,919	212,253
9	Edmonton, Alta.	343,404	1,025,320	142,205	206,980	133,101	143,670
10	Halifax, N.S.	42,620	401,877	115,658	103,054	116,750	158,758
11	St. John, N.B.	65,129	269,541	32,000	129,079	82,060	95,778
12	London, Ont.	143,673	604,679	223,353	249,549	82,909	115,355
13	Victoria, B.C.	59,689	359,143	172,060	14,428	95,105	138,577
14	Regina, Sask.	246,145	445,244	123,235	233,920	70,812	69,993
15	Brantford, Ont.	32,304	183,283	78,377	101,021	35,493	62,746
16	Windsor, Ont.	147,773	299,833	87,613	17,304	57,186	53,333
17	Verdun, Que.	43,622	–	49,085	18,151	24,469	24,469
18	Hull, Que.	30,528	–	10,108	9,372	14,958	34,125
19	Saskatoon, Sask.	100,349	503,404	102,204	101,965	40,424	109,435
20	Sydney, N.S.	23,000	113,681	65,163	5,000	25,050	15,500
21	Three Rivers, Que.	21,820	–	62,797	2,423	20,501	28,844
22	Kingston, Ont.	66,989	131,659	43,469	29,477	16,532	24,862
23	Moosejaw, Sask.	56,845	398,955	72,084	51,020	32,589	93,822
24	Sherbrooke, Que.	27,792	1,730	94,074	18,458	17,385	36,018
25	Peterborough, Ont.	138,348	144,675	47,676	23,943	18,655	35,069
26	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	75,937	193,337	84,479	17,848	35,804	49,183
27	Kitchener, Ont.	19,893	167,608	48,040	1,926	11,154	23,138
28	Fort William, Ont.	87,713	455,866	151,300	47,458	28,267	45,504
29	St. Catharines, Ont.	–	196,137	39,330	–	13,825	30,682
30	St. Thomas, Ont.	42,984	111,314	24,528	17,625	13,710	16,776
31	Westmount, Que.	88,425	3,542	85,960	1,700	72,658	[2] –
32	Moncton, N.B.	6,357	86,796	–	4,762	20,066	31,428
33	Stratford, Ont.	43,311	100,101	40,270	5,122	14,704	58,058
34	Guelph, Ont.	12,639	106,871	21,682	23,127	13,624	35,586
35	Lachine, Que.	55,166	–	68,886	7,368	20,425	16,703
36	New Westminster, B.C.	57,617	130,874	17,647	12,578	22,913	43,064
37	Port Arthur, Ont.	54,712	100,996	35,512	19,909	24,241	50,552
38	Sarnia, Ont.	17,809	93,000	87,500	12,392	11,038	19,194
39	Brandon, Man.	33,370	[3] 273,311	36,473	14,519	17,392	44,763
40	Niagara Falls, Ont.	15,153	85,390	16,081	7,206	17,397	25,720
41	Outremont, Que.	37,802	–	53,391	1,264	31,083	[2] –
42	Galt, Ont.	41,217	78,405	41,240	7,411	6,163	8,840
43	Belleville, Ont.	76,392	93,231	60,405	2,668	9,941	15,306
44	St. Boniface, Man.	36,419	–	13,006	10,638	13,291	28,631
45	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	3,202	27,606	16,079	450	9,489	5,971
46	Lethbridge, Alta.	100,463	120,927	21,530	15,806	19,032	34,488
47	New Glasgow, N.S.	3,739	40,406	15,057	3,826	7,251	9,960
48	Owen Sound, Ont.	340,285	111,908	10,724	6,046	8,480	13,854
49	Amherst, N.S.	12,924	35,851	3,023	6,430	4,023	6,408
50	Medicine Hat, Alta.	141,613	191,685	29,169	10,497	14,403	17,782
51	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	6,617	222	15,507	4,521	5,352	6,226
52	Woodstock, Ont.	19,366	74,216	22,474	14,640	4,450	17,982
53	Levis, Que.	7,427	–	2,100	4,970	5,327	5,327
	Totals	**8,934,698**	**22,430,879**	**7,817,967**	**5,519,331**	**5,615,792**	**6,306,465**

[1] Including Prov. Govt. Levy of $536,500. [2] Included in Police Department. [3] Including Sinking Fund Payments. [4] Including Discount. [5] Including Prov. War Tax and Patriotic purposes. [6] Including Debenture Interest. [7] Debt charges exclusive of Utilities. [8] Including Local Imp. Debt Charges and Tax Discounts. [9] Including increased pay to Soldiers' Patriotic Fund, Red Cross and Navy League. [10] Including Interest Coupons paid—General, $476,644: Local Imp., $81,557. [11] Including Street Lighting

25.—Expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, of cities of 10,000 population and over for the fiscal year 1919—continued.

Ordinary Expenditure.								
Municipally owned Public Services.	Streets and Sidewalks.	Total Recreations	Sinking Funds.	Interest.	Judgments and cost of Litigation.	Other Miscellaneous Expenditures.	Total Ordinary Expenditures.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1,154,951	1,305,601	28,276	1,884,834	6,989,296	137,493	441,024	22,528,471	1
3,828,135	2,574,277	703,244	4,066,152	4,716,517	47,520	3,972,388	32,236,460	2
136,075	111,000	145,012	157,171	438,090	–	[1] 1,298,993	6,464,846	3
182,980	365,364	100,124	815,727	1,628,921	–	174,570	6,077,359	4
189,174	172,288	14,105	75,152	649,161	–	210,709	1,898,232	5
653,328	361,687	59,209	511,244	26,036	–	[10] 636,847	5,605,341	6
595,590	513,300	23,038	127,100	745,341	–	–	4,659,336	7
2,171,651	90,205	76,509	445,516	832,587	–	59,071	5,660,437	8
2,023,916	51,480	–	485,272	1,032,132	–	153,451	5,740,931	9
–	69,453	8,735	24,261	151,442	–	–	1,192,608	10
424,903	[11] 195,968	14,755	101,286	226,521	–	213,426	1,850,446	11
59,107	226,138	34,509	682,209	423,600	5,689	31,811	2,882,581	12
105,237	80,241	58,792	–	600,618	10,880	273,359	1,968,129	13
1,302,916	54,555	24,216	564,030	512,379	16,799	751	3,661,995	14
259,548	82,102	13,492	64,133	111,855	2,832	192,799	1,219,985	15
254,533	293,358	21,212	9,341	179,057	–	–	1,420,543	16
88,789	70,935	3,972	34,058	154,930	2,500	92,672	607,652	17
36,947	5,836	1,734	36,443	[4] 114,039	5,630	1,715	300,535	18
567,082	61,976	19,572	137,704	441,862	9,419	95,903	2,291,299	19
16,697	23,662	1,700	26,555	89,268	–	–	405,276	20
127,900	10,610	3,581	50,798	216,873	–	–	546,147	21
1,270	37,355	4,569	42,538	–	–	–	398,729	22
442,076	27,130	22,005	124,181	192,856	–	12,071	1,525,634	23
284,701	183,901	3,365	24,008	50,193	–	8,980	750,605	24
376,092	30,121	1,171	77,040	114,039	943	546	1,008,368	25
272,892	78,565	9,523	74,549	114,521	489	19,901	1,027,028	26
1,100	11,461	6,202	–	2,033	1,252	13,878	307,855	27
359,604	–	14,067	279,000	338,832	–	[5] 121,355	1,929,026	28
170,272	168,781	5,977	–	–	–	–	625,004	29
363,552	133,788	15,851	5,296	13,055	–	7,466	765,940	30
133,600	29,877	27,498	73,414	175,951	1,297	105,674	799,596	31
76,113	88,411	4,018	12,925	45,763	–	–	376,639	32
–	43,847	4,643	127,626	49,910	278	6,500	494,370	33
–	–	10,112	–	–	–	–	223,641	34
68,121	–	1,954	33,490	132,170	4,417	–	408,700	35
70,684	65,894	7,352	45,982	240,032	1,080	19,712	735,429	36
18,245	19,453	14,041	[6] 305,042	9,034	–	[5] 74,575	726,312	37
141,532	[11] 220,100	4,500	123	69,841	–	8,706	685,735	38
181,877	22,304	2,661	66,206	136,957	544	21,010	851,387	39
55,283	43,775	2,295	–	7,545	–	–	275,845	40
–	[11] 29,114	4,626	33,956	163,626	–	197	354,720	41
193,638	15,656	5,000	43,201	81,637	–	–	522,408	42
75,540	27,238	2,897	149,722	56,653	–	209,950	779,943	43
31,786	15,595	487	115,678	254,091	1,999	218,493	740,114	44
20,570	15,401	2,560	10,000	20,000	–	1,500	132,837	45
337,163	27,036	18,834	[7] 18,668	[7] 72,393	–	[8] 56,436	882,776	46
40,800	10,669	–	8,331	16,118	1,102	40,993	193,252	47
165,258	107,067	5,211	–	–	–	[9] 57,629	826,462	48
15,361	7,592	–	28,426	46,264	–	33,322	199,624	49
96,879	10,240	10,429	188,825	77,546	–	–	789,068	50
70,116	8,462	1,477	1,350	37,564	–	64,399	221,813	51
73,244	23,327	6,543	36,748	48,536	1,146	5,351	348,023	52
71,769	18,413	187	741	18,097	137	10,303	144,798	53
18,427,595	**8,238,124**	**1,670,842**	**12,326,052**	**22,866,002**	**253,446**	**8,968,436**	**129,275,290**	

25.—Expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, of cities 10,000 and over, for the fiscal year 1919.—concluded.

Name of City or Town.	Extraordinary Expenditure.					Grand Total all Expenditures.
	General Debentures or Bonds.	Special Debentures or Bonds.	Overdrafts.	Other Extraordinary Expenditure.	Total Extraordinary Expenditure.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal, Que.	10,121,854	20,675,372	–	857,816	31,655,042	54,183,513
Toronto, Ont.	5,576,683	–	–	–	5,576,683	37,813,143
Winnipeg, Man.	–	–	–	–	–	6,464,846
Vancouver, B.C.	–	–	–	–	–	6,077,359
Quebec, Que.	2,765,307	–	–	–	2,765,307	4,663,539
Hamilton, Ont.	273,334	295,645	959,584	196,086	1,724,649	7,329,990
Ottawa, Ont.	466,396	463,203	–	53,760	983,359	5,642,695
Calgary, Alta.	207,831	170,483	–	–	378,314	6,038,751
Edmonton, Alta.	1,004,993	–	854,869	178,695	2,038,557	7,779,488
Halifax, N.S.	–	–	–	–	–	1,192,608
St. John, N.B.	381,500	–	–	–	381,500	2,231,946
London, Ont.	163,565	456,164	–	104,335	724,064	3,606,645
Victoria, B.C.	–	18,125	–	51,276	69,401	2,037,530
Regina, Sask.	28,721	10,280	–	–	39,001	3,700,996
Brantford, Ont.	16,906	108,320	–	[1] 791,522	916,748	2,136,733
Windsor, Ont.	231,579	–	–	40,813	272,392	1,692,935
Verdun, Que.	4,264	506	17,354	66,242	88,366	696,018
Hull, Que.	13,400	27,027	–	[2] 35,220	75,647	376,182
Saskatoon, Sask.	587	–	–	–	587	2,291,886
Sydney, N.S.	–	–	–	–	–	405,276
Three Rivers, Que.	260,500	200,026	–	–	460,526	1,006,673
Kingston, Ont.	115,183	–	14,306	–	129,489	528,218
Moosejaw, Sask.	–	–	71,142	–	71,142	1,596,776
Sherbrooke, Que.	60,000	37,500	55,000	194,558	347,058	1,097,663
Peterborough, Ont.	–	11,334	57,352	–	68,686	1,077,054
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	248,298	134,372	130,000	1,740	514,410	1,541,438
Kitchener, Ont.	180,418	[3] –	40,000	–	220,418	528,273
Fort William, Ont.	116,291	–	790,000	46,309	952,600	2,881,626
St. Catharines, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–	625,004
St. Thomas, Ont.	140,961	57,950	2,172	[4] 299,624	500,707	1,266,647
Westmount, Que.	–	–	–	–	–	799,596
Moncton, N.B.	–	–	–	–	–	376,639
Stratford, Ont.	83,687	–	–	728,302	811,989	1,306,359
Guelph, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–	223,641
Lachine, Que.	–	–	[5] 162,503	6,019	168,522	577,222
New Westminster, B.C.	72,940	–	10,883	125	83,948	819,377
Port Arthur, Ont.	–	8,361	–	19,494	27,855	754,167
Sarnia, Ont.	88,443	–	133,380	60,000	281,823	967,558
Brandon, Man.	12,000	28,911	78,456	5,411	124,778	976,165
Niagara Falls, Ont.	114,040	–	–	–	114,040	389,885
Outremont, Que.	–	–	1,000	212,312	213,312	568,032
Galt, Ont.	30,000	18,559	–	–	48,559	570,967
Belleville, Ont.	58,603	87,500	43,105	–	189,118	969,061
St. Boniface, Man.	–	–	–	–	–	740,114
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	126,370	–	–	–	126,370	259,207
Lethbridge, Alta.	–	–	–	–	–	882,776
New Glasgow, N.S.	20,081	–	18,423	13,531	52,035	250,287
Owen Sound, Ont.	112,828	–	–	–	112,828	939,290
Amherst, N.S.	70,151	–	24,605	14,000	108,756	308,380
Medicine Hat, Alta.	–	–	–	–	–	789,068
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	25,000	73,000	–	–	98,000	319,813
Woodstock, Ont.	33,825	–	67,601	[6] 18,024	119,450	467,473
Levis, Que.	–	–	–	17,856	17,856	162,654
Totals	**23,226,539**	**22,882,638**	**3,531,645**	**4,013,070**	**53,653,892**	**182,929,182**

[1] Consists of expenditure on Capital Account such as Schools, Street Railways, Local Improvements and Waterworks. [2] Including Bridges. [3] Included in General Debentures or Bonds. [4] Including Bills Payable and Local Improvement. [5] Including Housing Commission. [6] Including Temporary Loans.

26.—Available Assets, Cities of 10,000 population and over, 1919.

Name of City or Town.	Cash on hand at end of year.	Sinking Funds.	Taxes in arrears or levied but not due.	Saleable Lands and Buildings.	Other Amounts due.	Total Available Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal, Que.	203,969	3,192,831	6,992,610	63,000,000	8,514,333	81,903,743
Toronto, Ont.	5,241,286	27,863,995	3,845,928	[1] 691,064	1,787,557	[2] 39,874,860
Winnipeg, Man.	–	10,456,970	3,793,227	39,588,015	[3] 6,519,429	60,257,641
Vancouver, B.C.	345,622	8,238,153	5,255,817	17,331,906	223,148	31,394,646
Quebec, Que.	153,000	371,209	617,902	12,342,364	1,629,271	15,814,076
Hamilton, Ont.	81,251	2,784,869	2,365,065	9,011,859	2,432,415	16,675,459
Ottawa, Ont.	1,460	4,367,564	463,946	16,479,127	39,538	21,351,635
Calgary, Alta.	769,954	2,810,009	4,939,928	2,012,848	396,761	10,929,500
Edmonton, Alta.	217,631	[4] 5,259,175	6,594,298	25,037,974	694,842	[5] 37,585,101
Halifax, N.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. John, N.B.	3,047	1,247,232	111,259	3,317,362	22,328	4,701,828
London, Ont.	85,967	1,069,209	88,706	2,521,932	6,348,680	10,114,494
Victoria, B.C.	79,215	2,174,115	1,963,053	3,732,936	–	7,949,319
Regina, Sask.	287,799	2,004,584	660,434	1,794,650	87,117	4,834,584
Brantford, Ont.	695	895,328	8,471	[7] 2,502,066	2,276,629	5,683,189
Windsor, Ont.	71,178	53,471	100,431	339,000	3,541,629	4,105,709
Verdun, Que.	45,703	244,659	333,871	2,653,548	676,885	3,954,666
Hull, Que.	26,309	137,434	133,981	2,347,243	26,500	2,671,467
Saskatoon, Sask.	199,127	1,662,445	1,045,269	–	[8] 8,210,272	11,117,113
Sydney, N.S.	22,347	486,232	123,000	[9] 1,350,000	75,000	2,056,579
Three Rivers, Que.	10,449	398,498	245,151	3,340,803	423,207	4,418,108
Kingston, Ont.	1,956	294,414	1,000	–	1,729,020	2,026,391
Moosejaw, Sask.	220,474	864,683	761,746	545,355	101,255	[10] 2,680,837
Sherbrooke, Que.	4,161	350,980	102,830	2,832,899	1,248,144	4,539,014
Peterborough, Ont.	–	786,914	31,549	1,051,329	279,205	2,148,997
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	8,027	570,815	171,159	829,709	1,983,464	3,563,174
Kitchener, Ont.	51,964	–	12,243	–	1,894	66,101
Fort William, Ont.	25,501	2,217,448	724,435	–	582,399	3,549,783
St. Catharines, Ont.	–	1,099,199	53,883	115,116	4,343,913	5,612,111
St. Thomas, Ont.	31,762	–	86,628	293,106	46,260	457,756
Westmount, Que.	250	988,127	180,713	2,606,152	3,092,275	6,867,517
Moncton, N.B.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stratford, Ont.	464	775,154	98,800	446,100	102,958	1,423,476
Guelph, Ont.	–	–	–	–	–	210,219
Lachine, Que.	18,466	83,697	142,329	2,564,454	2,579	2,811,525
New Westminster, B.C.	13,285	582,364	294,817	5,212,920	136,183	6,239,569
Port Arthur, Ont.	1,314	1,102,273	683,105	1,330,926	318,181	3,435,799
Sarnia, Ont.	586	7,243	66,794	1,301,606	70,552	1,446,781
Brandon, Man.	61,567	148,444	411,700	3,229,957	48,563	3,900,231
Niagara Falls, Ont.	–	–	83,526	3,000	–	86,526
Outremont, Que.	77,794	260,167	130,538	719,957	4,025	[11] 3,364,985
Galt, Ont.	–	568,333	37,934	–	–	606,267
Belleville, Ont.	29	441,234	47,228	106,645	1,434,773	2,029,909
St. Boniface, Man.	5,741	1,994,342	1,061,811	204,380	7,525	2,373,799
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	7,016	101,300	5,000	714,000	461,000	1,288,316
Lethbridge, Alta.	141,598	785,271	459,185	136,966	[12] 497,541	2,020,561
New Glasgow, N.S.	46,604	155,674	23,631	918,247	–	1,144,156
Owen Sound, Ont.	105,202	586,871	131,907	1,100,880	248,172	2,173,032
Amherst, N.S.	292	259,644	24,273	910,971	57,126	1,252,306
Medicine Hat, Alta.	7,324	671,083	682,321	3,353,921	116,034	4,830,683
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	18,620	9,857	22,363	1,312,618	–	1,363,458
Woodstock, Ont.	14,527	361,266	12,717	400,000	67,601	856,111
Levis, Que.	6,725	1,776	32,918	149,448	12,298	203,165
Totals	**8,717,858**	**90,886,555**	**46,261,430**	**239,785,359**	**60,818,482**	**451,966,273**

[1] Exclusive of Land and Buildings in Capital Account. [2] Including Stores and deferred charges of $445,030. [3] Including Other Assets, depreciation fund Hydro-Electric System and School District Debentures. [4] Including Public Schools. [5] Including other deferred assets of $1,781,181. [7] Includes St. Ry., Waterworks, Schools and Hydro. [8] Composes St. Railway, Electric Light and Power Plant, pumping plant and all of works constructed out of Capital Account. [9] Including Waterworks. [10] Including International Milling Co. Bonds, $124,059, and Victory Bonds of $63,266. [11] Including Improvement and Suspense Outlays, $2,172,504. [12] Including Capital Expenditure not Bonded and Bonds.

27.—Liabilities, Cities of 10,000 population and over, 1919.

Name of City or Town.	Liabilities.			Total Liabilities.
	Bonded Debt.	Floating Debt.	All Other Liabilities.	
	$	$	$	$
Montreal, Que.	118,892,119	5,910,208	–	124,802,327
Toronto, Ont.	101,832,913	1,600,113	6,415,976	109,849,002
Winnipeg, Man.	39,757,398	4,451,909	1,913,631	46,122,938
Vancouver, B.C.	29,054,524	–	–	29,054,524
Quebec, Que.	15,535,387	–	167,155	15,702,542
Hamilton, Ont.	13,219,364	1,244,449	625,109	15,088,922
Ottawa, Ont.	18,031,194	1,349,429	43,133	19,423,756
Calgary, Alta.	22,864,283	2,510,476	2,475,328	27,850,087
Edmonton, Alta.	[1] 28,725,827	[2] 5,456,565	[3] 3,402,709	37,585,101
Halifax, N.S.	–	–	–	–
St. John, N.B.	5,015,727	–	98,835	5,114,562
London, Ont.	7,381,247	237,000	645,036	8,263,283
Victoria, B.C.	18,200,695	1,001,000	[8] 3,622,863	22,824,558
Regina, Sask.	10,893,858	448,181	333,922	11,675,961
Brantford, Ont.	4,098,234	998,816	105,781	5,202,831
Windsor, Ont.	3,055,728	320,500	505,060	3,881,288
Verdun, Que.	2,986,500	344,047	157,825	3,488,372
Hull, Que.	2,270,943	155,000	2,900	2,428,843
Saskatoon, Sask.	8,886,372	550,595	797,152	10,234,119
Sydney, N.S.	2,013,500	55,000	7,000	2,075,500
Three Rivers, Que.	3,969,000	437,639	429,144	4,835,783
Kingston, Ont.	1,809,531	–	214,167	2,023,698
Moosejaw, Sask.	5,958,250	1,384,448	997,336	8,339,034
Sherbrooke, Que.	2,304,900	551,752	1,682,362	4,539,014
Peterborough, Ont.	2,550,914	281,790	29,586	2,862,290
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	2,731,964	245,914	–	2,977,878
Kitchener, Ont.	2,002,231	65,000	23,256	2,090,487
Fort William, Ont.	8,265,746	880,685	–	9,146,431
St. Catharines, Ont.	3,608,376	324,120	1,313,993	5,246,489
St. Thomas, Ont.	260,805	10,167	–	270,972
Westmount, Que.	4,318,167	22,788	2,526,562	6,867,517
Moncton, N.B.	–	–	–	–
Stratford, Ont.	2,298,233	83,000	42,976	2,424,209
Guelph, Ont.	2,073,730	–	–	1,073,730
Lachine, Que.	2,419,000	97,203	92,846	2,609,049
New Westminster, B.C.	4,503,527	–	[4] 1,730,969	6,234,496
Port Arthur, Ont.	[5] 4,145,536	77,155	377,416	4,600,107
Sarnia, Ont.	1,240,872	204,400	95,122	1,540,394
Brandon, Man.	3,160,246	598,824	–	3,759,070
Niagara Falls, Ont.	909,969	308,748	–	1,218,707
Outremont, Que.	2,850,000	–	197,402	[6] 3,321,446
Galt, Ont.	1,744,011	264,958	–	2,008,969
Belleville, Ont.	1,392,852	72,679	–	1,465,531
St. Boniface, Man.	[5] 3,813,789	[7] 1,231,652	226,087	2,271,528
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	588,600	–	250,000	838,600
Lethbridge, Alta.	3,925,257	281,600	366,543	4,573,400
New Glasgow, N.S.	950,270	3,843	18,695	972,808
Owen Sound, Ont.	[5] 1,266,076	117,495	118,414	1,501,985
Amherst, N.S.	966,000	64,163	–	1,030,163
Medicine Hat, Alta.	3,746,673	235,599	500,965	4,483,238
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	591,707	721,018	593	1,313,318
Woodstock, Ont.	980,468	–	–	980,468
Levis, Que.	754,019	142,000	53,692	949,711
Totals	**534,818,522**	**35,341,928**	**32,607,542**	**603,039,036**

[1] Including Public Schools. [2] This is short term loans against tax arrears and hypothecated debentures. [3] Including Accounts and Bills Payable and Deferred Liabilities. [4] Including Local Improvement Bonded Debt minus the City's share. [5] Outstanding Debentures. [6] Including Sinking Fund Accumulated and Reserves. [7] Current Loans. [8] Bank Overdraft on General Account, Bills Payable, and Construction Account, $708,693, Local Imp. Account $2,828,632 and other liabilities $85,539.

Building Permits.—Table 28, from the Labour Gazette of February, 1921, shows the value of the building permits issued by 35 cities for each of the years 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920. For the year 1920 the total value of the building permits in the table was $100,679,839, as compared with $77,113,413 in 1919, an increase of $23,566,426.

28.—Values of Building Permits taken out in 35 Cities in 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920.

City.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	Increase or Decrease, 1919-1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—					
Halifax	904,377	2,866,852	5,194,805	3,421,379	− 1,773,426
Sydney	416,270	428,783	703,531	886,937	+ 183,406
New Brunswick—					
Moncton	339,713	147,425	2,132,176	1,201,673	− 930,503
St. John	531,250	351,323	542,540	1,035,300	+ 492,760
Quebec—					
Montreal—Maisonneuve	5,501,918	4,882,873	10,033,901	14,067,609	+ 4,033,708
Quebec	2,459,386	904,375	2,134,219	2,301,480	+ 167,261
Sherbrooke	254,000	150,920	873,150	3,265,538	+ 2,392,388
Three Rivers	423,860	638,975	1,242,450	845,975	− 396,475
Westmount	154,985	275,211	883,131	1,179,890	+ 296,759
Ontario—					
Brantford	287,195	761,500	1,173,580	798,073	− 375,507
Fort William	658,445	535,615	627,930	1,045,160	+ 417,230
Guelph	111,435	83,044	603,259	494,158	− 109,101
Hamilton	2,746,675	2,472,254	5,087,462	4,340,220	− 747,242
Kingston	150,705	318,943	657,679	494,736	− 162,943
Kitchener	205,352	226,062	1,176,962	1,277,595	+ 100,633
London	837,890	877,660	2,455,170	2,146,305	− 308,865
Ottawa	1,041,017	2,635,612	3,252,322	3,305,172	+ 52,850
Peterborough	953,503	241,251	196,368	939,700	+ 743,332
Port Arthur	1,345,174	610,527	1,708,845	216,350	− 1,492,495
Stratford	449,036	89,786	278,888	440,782	+ 161,894
St. Catharines	79,875	465,727	861,636	830,632	− 31,004
St. Thomas	216,338	53,395	285,525	258,821	− 26,704
Toronto	7,163,556	8,535,331	19,617,838	25,737,063	+ 6,119,225
Windsor	1,161,375	570,305	2,601,370	4,850,310	+ 2,248,940
Manitoba—					
Brandon	180,338	90,022	98,541	412,829	+ 314,288
Winnipeg	2,212,450	2,050,650	2,948,000	8,370,150	+ 5,422,150
Saskatchewan—					
Moosejaw	295,460	566,575	590,895	1,533,095	+ 942,200
Regina	416,460	1,006,000	1,699,020	2,597,920	+ 898,900
Saskatoon	582,739	604,715	1,404,590	1,150,585	− 254,005
Alberta—					
Calgary	548,200	1,196,800	2,212,000	2,906,100	+ 694,100
Edmonton	309,800	351,470	931,346	3,231,955	+ 2,300,609
British Columbia—					
New Westminster	81,515	108,300	166,282	319,109	+ 152,827
Vancouver	768,255	1,450,229	2,271,411	3,569,666	+ 1,298,255
Victoria	147,879	289,760	466,591	1,207,572	+ 740,981
Total, 35 Cities	**33,936,426**	**36,838,870**	**77,113,413**	**100,679,839**	**+ 23,566,426**

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.—The Canada Year Book of 1910 (p. xliii) described the installation on October 11, 1910, at Berlin, now Kitchener, Ontario, of electrical energy generated by the Niagara Falls, and the initial work carried out by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the supply of electrically generated power to 15 municipalities. During the

last nine years the operations of the Commission have rapidly extended, until in 1919 about 181 Ontario municipalities derived electrical power from the Niagara Falls and other Ontario water systems of the Commission. Table **31,** on pages 584 to 591, gives for 1919 the financial statistics of the electrical installations of 181 municipalities. It shows that the cost of operations for the year 1919 was $6,531,482, and that the revenue was $7,827,055, leaving a surplus of $1,353,443, deficits of $57,870, less a depreciation charge of $814,219, making the net surplus to be $481,354. The total number of consumers in the 181 municipalities for 1919 was 216,086, as against 170,916 in 1917 and 148,732 in 1916. Of the total in 1919, 174,981 were domestic, 34,585 were commercial light and 6,520 were power consumers. The total horsepower taken in December, 1919, was 185,355 for 181 municipalities, as compared with 157,048 for 143 municipalities in December, 1917, and 120,768, for 128 municipalities in December, 1916. Table **29** is a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the municipalities served by the Commission for the four years 1916 to 1919. The total assets, it will be noticed, have grown from $21,358,935 in 1916 to $30,909,696 in 1919. Table **30** is a detailed statement of earnings and expenses for the same years.

29.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Electric Departments of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for the Calendar Years 1916-19.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Number of Municipalities	128	143	166	181
Assets—	$	$	$	$
Lands and Buildings	1,335,936	1,546,241	1,859,889	1,995,546
Sub-Station Equipment	1,934,626	2,471,294	2,820,489	2,915,125
Distribution System, Overhead	4,832,353	6,080,073	6,627,237	7,445,820
" " Underground	1,095,710	1,157,060	1,216,288	1,206,297
Line Transformers	1,179,132	1,483,839	1,772,691	2,073,113
Meters	1,711,300	1,999,095	2,238,144	2,587,566
Street Light Equipment, Regular	1,251,057	1,237,735	1,200,626	1,206,639
" " Ornamental	306,389	361,976	531,503	546,498
Miscellaneous Construction Expenses	2,059,263	2,184,016	2,395,096	2,530,101
Steam and Hydraulic Plant	864,500	896,753	214,576	986,201
Old Plant	759,749	649,853	1,476,413	505,960
Total Plant	**17,330,015**	**20,077,935**	**22,352,952**	**24,298,866**
Bank and Cash Balance	1,061,030	340,027	391,195	462,437
Securities and Investments	–	–	–	627,076
Accounts Receivable	695,152	1,285,097	1,124,018	1,356,565
Inventories	764,504	1,261,398	972,997	1,032,570
Sinking Fund on Local Debentures	1,166,618	1,337,579	1,663,298	1,925,456
Equity in Hydro System	–	–	–	344,411
Equity in Rural Lines	–	–	–	24,661
Other Assets	342,216	125,240	444,788	86,216
H.E.P.C. Operating Account	–	–	–	564,602
Total Assets	–	–	–	30,722,860
Deficit	–	–	–	186,836
Total	**21,358,935**	**24,427,276**	**26,949,248**	**30,909,696**
Liabilities—				
Debenture Balance	15,058,641	15,593,774	17,209,218	18,133,462
Accounts Payable	969,188	1,537,669	1,007,728	1,137,705
Bank Overdraft	178,413	886,178	576,816	403,235
Other Liabilities	491,875	429,104	350,013	670,272
H.E.P.C. Operating Account	–	–	–	283,222
Total Liabilities	**16,698,117**	**18,446,725**	**19,143,775**	**20,627,896**

29.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Electric Departments of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for the Calendar Years 1916-19—concluded.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Reserves—				
Debentures Paid	549,778	694,798	920,077	1,328,658
Sinking Fund Reserve	1,165,786	1,340,615	1,662,603	1,754,020
Reserve for Equity in Hydro System	–	–	–	344,411
Reserve for Equity in Rural Lines	–	–	–	29,461
Depreciation Reserve	1,843,805	2,463,724	3,133,550	3,750,162
Total Reserves	**3,559,319**	**4,499,137**	**5,716,230**	**7,206,712**
Surplus	1,101,449	1,481,414	2,089,243	3,075,088
Total	**21,358,935**	**24,427,276**	**26,949,248**	**30,909,696**
Percentage of Net Debt to Total Assets	78·4	75·5	71·0	67·1

30.—Statement of Earnings and Operating Expenses of Electric Departments of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for the Calendar years 1916-1919.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Number of Municipalities	128	143	166	181
	$	$	$	$
Earnings—				
Domestic Light	1,172,879	1,417,460	1,632,272	1,991,632
Commercial Light	812,131	899,024	968,399	1,175,144
Power	1,921,152	2,665,281	3,417,248	3,443,107
Street Light	930,057	967,495	902,876	988,901
Miscellaneous	147,382	120,805	161,244	228,271
Total Earnings	**4,983,601**	**6,070,065**	**7,082,039**	**7,827,055**
Expenses—				
Power purchased	1,959,447	2,563,880	2,807,769	3,284,491
Sub-Station Operation	153,761	203,091	238,257	217,639
" " Maintenance	46,132	42,129	60,806	81,854
Dist. System, Operation and Maintenance	154,247	169,326	223,348	286,311
Line Transformers Maintenance	14,528	25,329	30,189	42,509
Meter	24,218	44,462	63,155	78,727
Consumers' Premises—Expenses	52,602	61,765	65,150	84,301
Street Light System, Operation and Maintenance	145,472	157,858	196,157	215,964
Promotion of Business	79,325	73,516	64,963	74,789
Billing and Collecting	154,509	188,084	208,661	236,505
Gen'l. Office, salary and expenses	306,709	349,932	421,680	452,131
Undistributed Expenses	88,647	79,462	106,229	186,686
Interest and Debenture Payments	951,782	1,085,181	1,238,426	1,285,571
Miscellaneous Expenses	8,687	33,476	11,245	4,004
Total Expenses	**4,140,066**	**5,077,491**	**5,736,335**	**6,531,482**
Surplus	843,535	992,574	1,345,704	1,295,573
Depreciation Charge	486,141	607,206	718,162	814,219
Surplus less Depreciation Charge	357,394	385,368	627,542	481,354

31.—Financial Statistics of Electrical Installations of Municipalities

(From the Annual Report for 1919 of the

Niagara

Municipality.	Power Purchased.	Operation and Maintenance.	Debenture Charges and Interest.	Total Operation.	Revenue.	Gross Surplus.	Gross Deficit.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Acton	4,906	1,847	539	7,292	11,268	3,976	–
Ailsa Craig	3,739	204	439	4,382	6,330	1,948	–
Ancaster Tp	344	420	58	822	942	120	–
Aylmer	6,334	2,334	4,053	12,721	16,398	3,677	–
Ayr	1,944	1,010	1,115	4,069	4,765	696	–
Baden	4,936	726	187	5,849	7,406	1,557	–
Beachville	5,874	396	176	6,446	8,568	2,122	–
Blenheim	5,447	1,328	1,151	7,926	11,255	3,329	–
Bolton	4,576	719	1,214	6,509	6,826	317	–
Bothwell	6,299	1,017	1,558	8,874	9,800	926	–
Brampton	15,866	5,078	3,776	24,720	31,910	7,190	–
Brantford	50,197	30,366	17,781	98,344	125,300	26,956	–
Brantford Tp	3,983	2,469	3,087	9,539	11,461	1,922	–
Brigden	4,556	650	901	6,107	5,958	–	149
Burford	2,384	584	498	3,466	3,539	73	–
Burgessville	910	42	281	1,233	1,555	322	–
Caledonia	1,215	460	349	2,024	3,155	1,131	–
Chatham	34,535	22,486	13,694	70,715	81,202	10,487	–
Clinton	5,467	2,390	3,053	10,910	14,043	3,133	–
Comber	1,974	437	585	2,996	2,398	–	598
Chippawa	349	37	123	509	576	67	–
Dashwood	2,429	231	237	2,897	3,626	729	–
Delaware	704	71	198	973	908	–	65
Dereham Tp	1,975	1,241	3,045	6,261	6,411	150	–
Dorchester	676	336	263	1,275	1,750	475	–
Drayton	3,381	233	702	4,316	5,125	809	–
Dresden	5,265	2,184	1,539	8,988	12,997	4,009	–
Drumbo	680	131	327	1,138	1,676	538	–
Dublin	1,471	195	490	2,156	1,925	–	231
Dundas	16,418	9,449	4,566	30,433	33,108	2,675	–
Dunnville	9,601	3,066	4,816	17,483	17,255	–	228
Dutton	3,414	854	567	4,835	6,740	1,905	–
Elmira	5,939	1,920	1,324	9,183	11,888	2,705	–
Elora	6,194	1,818	1,073	9,095	12,685	3,600	–
Embro	2,198	391	447	3,036	3,545	509	–
Etobicoke Tp	4,786	4,516	6,806	16,108	21,914	5,806	–
Exeter	5,532	1,721	1,275	8,528	12,449	3,921	–
Fergus	4,487	2,253	1,178	7,918	10,566	2,648	–
Forest	5,911	1,812	2,893	10,616	12,703	2,087	–
Galt	51,470	19,595	15,069	86,134	103,780	17,646	–
Georgetown	13,460	3,288	1,788	18,536	24,949	6,413	–
Goderich	17,055	5,109	4,881	27,045	37,667	10,622	–
Granton	1,879	181	290	2,350	2,729	379	–
Grantham Tp	1,102	974	2,915	4,991	4,941	–	50
Guelph	53,490	26,319	10,273	90,082	107,438	17,356	–
Hagersville	5,738	1,343	551	7,632	11,399	3,767	–
Hamilton	223,139	129,334	72,019	424,492	500,651	76,159	–
Harriston	6,028	1,812	1,194	9,034	9,591	557	–
Hensall	3,663	491	811	4,965	6,138	1,173	–
Hespeler	7,208	4,472	2,626	14,306	14,967	661	–
Highgate	2,658	203	346	3,207	3,998	791	–
Ingersoll	19,665	6,980	3,368	30,013	42,493	12,480	–
Kitchener	101,118	32,343	18,463	151,924	184,445	32,521	–
Lambeth	1,063	217	320	1,600	1,995	395	–
Listowel	11,364	4,574	3,794	19,732	21,600	1,868	–
London	190,834	109,034	54,286	354,154	440,918	86,764	–
Louth Tp	–	43	178	221	515	294	–
Lucan	3,630	908	779	5,317	9,237	3,920	–
Lynden	3,450	186	397	4,033	4,439	406	–
Milton	12,103	2,724	2,241	17,068	20,096	3,028	–
Milverton	8,126	1,031	700	9,857	12,665	2,808	–
Mimico	4,705	4,788	1,977	11,470	15,793	4,323	–
Mitchell	5,649	3,882	1,726	11,257	13,377	2,120	–
Moorefield	1,992	112	387	2,491	2,413	–	77
Mt. Brydges	1,674	150	290	2,114	2,490	376	–
Niagara-on-the-Lake	1,602	1,395	–	2,997	2,559	–	438
Niagara Falls	30,280	27,037	13,507	70,824	82,992	12,168	–

served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1919.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.)

System.

Depreciation.	Net Surplus.	Net Deficit.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Reserves.	Surplus.	Ratio of Net Debt to Assets.	Municipality.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	p. c.	
650	3,326	–	28,432	6,751	12,496	9,185	23·8	Acton
361	1,587	–	11,402	7,203	1,336	2,863	63·2	Ailsa Craig
–	120	–	19,781	17,172	610	1,999	86·8	Ancaster Tp.
964	2,723	–	41,106	35,358	5,080	668	86·0	Aylmer
454	242	–	16,394	11,509	4,885	–	70·2	Ayr
397	1,160	–	14,250	4,281	3,707	6,262	30·0	Baden
471	1,651	–	20,682	4,606	4,346	11,730	22·3	Beachville
857	2,742	–	23,719	18,224	3,607	1,888	76·8	Blenheim
714	–	397	20,345	16,976	3,369	–	83·5	Bolton
548	378	–	15,012	11,445	3,567	–	76·2	Bothwell
3,677	3,513	–	129,148	58,571	40,244	30,333	45·4	Brampton
11,287	15,669	–	412,362	269,272	87,385	55,705	65·3	Brantford
2,235	–	313	75,166	72,114	3,052	–	96·6	Brantford Tp.
240	–	389	12,664	9,911	2,753	–	88·9	Brigden
278	–	205	9,128	7,330	1,798	–	93·7	Burford
160	162	–	4,869	3,389	865	615	69·5	Burgessville
400	731	–	11,191	4,149	2,788	4,254	37·1	Caledonia
6,018	4,469	–	258,946	228,256	30,690	–	89·2	Chatham
1,240	1,893	–	52,629	41,596	10,745	288	79·0	Clinton
230	–	828	10,763	9,070	1,693	–	84·3	Comber
–	67	–	10,757	10,597	–	160	98,5	Chippawa
152	577	–	4,562	3,252	445	865	71·3	Dashwood
122	–	187	4,895	4,103	792	–	83·4	Delaware
–	150	–	26,848	25,690	946	212	95·7	Dereham Tp.
240	235	–	6,820	4,022	1,270	1,528	58·9	Dorchester
376	433	–	10,730	9,461	859	410	88·2	Drayton
627	3,382	–	22,120	15,976	5,024	1,120	72·2	Dresden
174	364	–	6,131	5,121	1,010	–	97·1	Drumbo
216	–	447	6,957	6,062	895	–	97·7	Dublin
4,261	–	1,586	95,873	51,034	29,325	15,514	53·1	Dundas
2,275	–	2,503	78,110	73,180	4,409	521	93·7	Dunnville
455	1,450	–	13,626	8,199	1,789	3,638	60·2	Dutton
1,118	1,587	–	32,949	18,235	7,178	7,536	55·4	Elmira
776	2,824	–	21,759	12,358	4,760	4,641	56·8	Elora
366	143	–	12,882	11,316	1,566	–	87·8	Embro
4,115	1,691	–	61,480	44,684	14,716	2,080	72·7	Etobicoke Tp.
793	3,128	–	29,793	21,102	4,028	4,663	70·8	Exeter
870	1,778	–	26,103	16,529	4,748	4,826	62·3	Fergus
1,030	1,057	–	41,457	31,048	8,136	2,273	74·9	Forest
10,882	6,764	–	439,273	235,069	117,076	87,128	53·5	Galt
1,889	4,544	–	52,106	18,235	12,528	21,343	35·0	Georgetown
3,685	6,937	–	110,973	57,421	31,671	21,881	51·7	Goderich
187	192	–	4,630	3,904	724	2	84·3	Granton
412	–	462	18,473	13,870	4,603	–	84·9	Grantham Tp.
10,153	7,203	–	393,142	127,731	127,806	137,605	32·5	Guelph
612	3,155	–	20,352	8,412	3,979	7,961	41·3	Hagersville
50,607	25,552	–	1,760,322	1,200,124	433,877	126,321	68·2	Hamilton
624	–	67	23,153	19,443	3,710	–	89·9	Harriston
473	700	–	14,863	13,151	1,712	–	88·5	Hensall
1,620	–	959	50,282	18,963	24,505	6,814	37·7	Hespeler
256	535	–	7,777	6,378	730	669	83·4	Highgate
3,720	8,760	–	171,898	86,606	40,461	44,831	50·4	Ingersoll
15,625	16,896	–	536,276	225,684	194,795	115,797	42·8	Kitchener
195	200	–	5,870	4,641	976	253	79·1	Lambeth
1,357	511	–	58,037	43,727	9,401	4,909	75·3	Listowel
47,815	38,949	–	1,713,446	939,315	411,315	362,816	54·9	London
44	250	–	2,472	2,077	170	225	84·4	Louth Tp
489	3,431	–	18,937	10,155	3,377	5,405	53·6	Lucan
155	251	–	8,376	7,431	945	–	107·5	Lynden
1,309	1,719	–	45,455	16,408	17,068	11,979	36·1	Milton
458	2,350	–	15,949	8,546	2,445	4,658	54·6	Milverton
1,847	2,476	–	47,351	22,410	12,721	12,220	47·3	Mimico
1,530	590	–	40,458	7,042	20,968	12,448	17·4	Mitchell
170	–	247	5,124	4,696	428	–	96·2	Moorefield
192	184	–	6,078	4,588	1,054	436	75·5	Mt. Brydges
–	–	438	10,837	10,837	–	–	100·0	Niagara-on-the Lake
8,152	4,016	–	266,379	127,335	95,494	43,550	47·8	Niagara Falls

31.—Financial Statistics of Electrical Installations of Municipalities

(From the Annual Report for 1919 of the

Niagara

Municipality.	Power Purchased.	Operation and Maintenance.	Debenture Charges and Interest.	Total Operation.	Revenue.	Gross Surplus.	Gross Deficit.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
New Hamburg	6,035	2,391	1,136	9,562	11,804	2,242	-
New Toronto	60,061	5,009	-	65,070	87,450	22,380	-
Norwich	5,594	5,866	939	12,399	16,720	4,321	-
Oil Springs	4,236	342	903	5,481	5,280	-	201
Otterville	974	251	389	1,614	2,612	998	-
Palmerston	4,077	1,591	2,064	7,732	11,495	3,763	-
Paris	10,548	6,062	6,412	23,022	30,706	7,684	-
Petrolia	13,246	5,292	4,003	22,541	31,176	8,635	-
Plattsville	3,251	224	443	3,918	5,237	1,319	-
Pt. Credit	1,527	1,325	502	3,354	4,449	1,095	-
Pt. Dalhousie	2,294	2,362	1,376	6,032	6,575	543	-
Pt. Stanley	6,033	2,353	1,233	9,619	11,002	1,383	-
Preston	24,808	10,870	7,488	43,166	47,175	4,009	-
Princeton	940	121	274	1,335	1,455	120	-
Ridgetown	5,394	2,209	1,601	9,204	14,593	5,389	-
Rockwood	2,103	537	348	2,988	3,114	126	-
Rodney	2,547	411	611	3,569	5,085	1,516	-
St. George	2,490	386	385	3,261	4,745	1,484	-
St. Jacob's	1,944	186	497	2,627	3,724	1,097	-
St. Mary's	14,503	4,639	4,907	24,049	25,323	1,274	-
St. Thomas	54,397	23,286	10,171	87,854	116,353	28,499	-
Sarnia	66,254	29,341	18,195	113,790	147,249	33,459	-
Seaforth	11,208	3,553	1,322	16,083	21,824	5,741	-
Simcoe	3,787	1,796	1,654	7,237	13,492	6,255	-
Springfield	1,595	536	882	3,013	3,269	256	-
Stamford Tp	5,573	3,419	2,972	11,964	14,685	2,721	-
Stratford	33,546	21,767	17,847	73,160	96,718	23,558	-
Strathroy	8,661	3,337	3,580	15,578	22,079	6,501	-
Scarboro Tp	1,051	991	5,019	7,061	7,459	398	-
St. Catharines	43,151	30,073	16,036	89,260	107,990	18,730	-
Tavistock	8,243	796	235	9,274	13,964	4,690	-
Thamesford	3,349	290	469	4,108	5,911	1,803	-
Thamesville	2,441	406	914	3,761	4,476	715	-
Thorndale	2,520	353	351	3,224	3,880	656	-
Tilbury	3,849	1,303	1,233	6,385	7,003	618	-
Tilsonburg	19,052	4,793	2,459	26,304	38,142	11,838	-
Toronto	812,868	765,016	543,832	2,121,716	2,466,294	344,578	-
Toronto Tp	4,174	2,463	3,946	10,583	14,566	3,983	-
Vaughan Tp	1,557	311	2,482	4,350	3,341	-	1,009
Walkerville	70,204	24,774	12,368	107,346	149,180	41,834	-
Wallaceburg	20,856	4,735	5,007	30,598	44,178	13,580	-
Waterdown	2,705	1,465	1,361	5,531	7,063	1,532	-
Waterford	3,227	711	1,761	5,699	8,805	3,106	-
Waterloo	21,030	12,039	3,573	36,642	45,485	8,843	-
Watford	4,554	602	923	6,079	7,410	1,331	-
Welland	43,959	19,180	14,054	77,193	84,347	7,154	-
Wellesley	3,958	555	606	5,119	6,259	1,140	-
West Lorne	1,271	455	564	2,290	3,628	1,338	-
Weston	17,757	4,376	1,862	23,995	33,337	9,342	-
Windsor	72,768	53,226	25,367	151,361	188,867	37,506	-
Woodbridge	2,683	554	556	3,793	6,626	2,833	-
Woodstock	25,207	15,066	4,386	44,659	59,064	14,450	-
Wyoming	1,672	279	607	2,558	2,256	-	303
Zurich	3,173	440	348	3,961	5,486	1,525	-
Total	**2,585,940**	**1,580,662**	**1,043,994**	**5,210,596**	**6,318,610**	**1,111,362**	**3,349**

Thunder Bay

Port Arthur	91,383	39,079	43,822	174,284	260,570	86,286	-

served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1919—con.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.)

System.—concluded.

Depreciation.	Net Surplus.	Net Deficit.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Reserves.	Surplus.	Ratio of Net Debt to Assets.	Municipality.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	p. c.	
1,090	1,152	–	37,403	17,268	11,537	8,598	46·2	....New Hamburg
1,648	20,732	–	74,167	8,172	5,891	60,104	11·2	.....New Toronto
775	3,546	–	30,798	12,540	6,551	11,307	47·2	.....Norwich
373	–	574	13,259	12,020	1,239	–	94·0	.....Oil Springs
219	779	–	6,090	3,965	1,126	999	65·1	.....Otterville
798	2,965	–	29,565	16,278	13,287	–	55·0	.....Palmerston
3,380	4,304	–	117,635	49,356	59,966	8,313	41·9	.....Paris
2,205	6,430	–	65,413	53,397	9,117	2,899	81·6	.....Petrolia
198	1,121	–	10,532	9,142	1,390	–	86·8	.....Plattsville
605	490	–	17,362	7,284	5,141	4,937	41·9	.....Port Credit
579	–	36	20,567	15,664	4,903	–	80·9	....Pt. Dalhousie
863	520	–	32,538	16,439	9,681	6,418	50·5	.....Pt. Stanley
4,938	–	929	155,295	69,412	57,504	28,379	44·7	.....Preston
135	–	15	5,671	4,857	814	–	108·4	.....Princeton
855	4,534	–	37,219	17,766	5,890	13,563	47·7	.....Ridgetown
342	–	216	7,714	2,141	3,373	2,200	27·7	.....Rockwood
344	1,172	–	10,959	8,900	1,022	1,037	81·2	.....Rodney
231	1,253	–	9,589	5,604	1,293	2,692	57·9	.....St. George
246	851	–	8,251	5,646	832	1,773	68·4	.....St. Jacob's
3,408	–	2,134	100,400	34,710	60,914	4,776	34·6	.....St. Mary's
10,879	17,620	–	344,892	106,362	103,863	134,667	31·9	.....St. Thomas
9,145	24,314	–	370,459	282,796	49,484	38,179	76·3	.....Sarnia
1,835	3,906	–	65,013	25,000	20,359	19,654	38·4	.....Seaforth
1,384	4,891	–	52,618	39,495	4,661	8,462	75·1	..... Simcoe
–	256	–	7,338	4,842	1,355	1,141	65·9	.....Springfield
1,260	1,461	–	55,316	42,906	4,404	8,006	77·6	....Stamford Tp
11,376	12,182	–	397,413	218,317	143,811	35,285	54·9	.....Stratford
1,772	4,729	–	67,583	40,592	13,362	13,629	60·1	.....Strathroy
689	–	291	36,791	34,238	2,553	–	95·8	....Scarboro Tp.
10,989	7,741	–	401,940	265,714	63,351	72,884	66·1	....St. Catharines
420	4,270	–	17,990	5,728	1,436	10,826	31·9	.....Tavistock
340	1,463	–	8,654	6,353	2,091	210	73·4	.....Thamesford
431	284	–	15,050	12,344	2,706	–	87·0	.....Thamesville
159	497	–	5,499	4,709	790	–	96·1	.....Thorndale
478	140	–	21,002	18,190	2,812	–	104·9	..... Tilbury
2,473	9,365	–	74,185	33,349	26,307	14,529	44·9	.....Tilsonburg
340,427	4,151	–	12,726,057	9,728,640	2,766,844	230,573	76·5	.....Toronto
3,175	808	–	33,128	10,676	19,508	2,944	32·2	.....Toronto Tp.
306	1,315	–	12,676	11,392	1,284	–	103·9	.....Vaughan Tp.
8,880	32,954	–	302,404	199,909	45,182	57,313	66·1	.....Walkerville
2,476	11,104	–	102,851	81,885	11,406	9,560	79·6	.....Wallaceburg
1,140	392	–	18,358	6,326	9,789	2,243	34·5	.....Waterdown
686	2,420	–	16,757	3,228	6,166	7,363	19·3	.....Waterford
5,144	3,699	–	146,519	60,243	45,333	40,943	41·1	.....Waterloo
469	862	–	15,012	12,448	1,863	701	82·8	.....Watford
8,545	1,391	–	276,158	211,128	53,022	12,008	77·7	.....Welland
305	835	–	10,370	6,851	1,510	2,009	66·1	.....Wellesley
310	1,028	–	10,913	8,276	918	1,719	75·8	.....West Lorne
2,496	6,846	–	69,589	19,206	23,502	26,881	27·6	.....Weston
12,737	24,769	–	674,465	588,015	75,096	11,354	87·2	.....Windsor
498	2,335	–	15,880	8,138	2,469	5,273	51·2	.....Woodbridge
7,055	7,350	–	310,414	126,087	99,460	84,867	40·6	.....Woodstock
313	616	–	9,921	8,227	1,694	–	82·9	.....Wyoming
243	1,282	–	9,052	5,509	553	2,990	60·9	.....Zurich
685,623	**438,934**	**16,544**	**25,123,526**	**17,143,064**	**5,762,964**	**2,217,498**	**68·3**	.....Total

System.

15,000	71,286	–	1,146,902	561,529	273,766	311,607	48·9	.....Port Arthur

31.—Financial Statistics of Electrical Installations of Municipalities

(From the Annual Report for 1919 of the

Severn

Municipality.	Power Purchased.	Operation and Maintenance.	Debenture Charges and Interest.	Total Operation.	Revenue.	Gross Surplus.	Gross Deficit.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Alliston	7,008	1,524	3,059	11,591	8,781	–	2,811
Barrie	18,100	5,817	3,477	27,394	39,293	11,899	–
Beeton	7,154	463	1,087	8,704	5,971	–	2,733
Bradford	5,347	596	1,220	7,163	3,466	–	3,697
Coldwater	2,593	496	555	3,644	3,407	–	237
Collingwood	49,404	8,193	1,320	58,917	53,737	–	5,180
Cookstown	3,040	253	906	4,199	3,357	–	842
Creemore	2,938	598	466	4,002	4,805	803	–
Elmvale	4,279	909	460	5,648	6,542	894	–
Midland	36,352	8,563	5,611	50,526	42,940	–	7,586
Penetang	21,227	3,910	2,068	27,205	23,605	–	3,600
Pt. McNicoll	1,530	333	494	2,357	2,157	–	200
Stayner	4,819	858	1,206	6,883	6,913	30	–
Thornton	1,250	125	575	1,950	936	–	1,014
Tottenham	3,905	496	1,142	5,543	3,509	–	2,034
Victoria Harbour	1,826	381	516	2,723	2,771	48	–
Waubashene	960	416	296	1,672	1,403	–	269
Total	**171,730**	**33,934**	**24,458**	**230,122**	**213,594**	**13,675**	**30,403**

St. Lawrence

Brockville	37,615	36,609	16,880	91,104	87,341	–	3,763
Chesterville	8,285	864	897	10,046	9,411	–	635
Prescott	7,587	5,400	2,077	15,064	16,505	1,441	–
Williamsburg	1,076	158	267	1,501	1,640	139	–
Winchester	4,101	1,593	961	6,565	7,177	612	–
Total	**58,664**	**44,535**	**21,081**	**124,280**	**122,074**	**2,192**	**4,398**

Wasdells

Beaverton	3,963	1,230	1,676	6,869	7,245	376	–
Brechin	3,272	427	453	4,152	3,427	–	725
Cannington	3,643	877	1,251	5,771	5,801	30	–
Sunderland	3,272	600	1,146	5,018	4,016	–	1,001
Woodville	2,768	503	709	3,980	3,131	–	849
Total	**16,918**	**3,637**	**5,235**	**25,790**	**23,620**	**406**	**2,575**

Eugenia

Arthur	9,107	528	1,517	11,152	8,949	–	2,203
Chatsworth	1,111	189	450	1,750	1,888	138	–
Chesley	6,707	1,145	2,524	10,386	11,778	1,392	–
Dundalk	2,851	465	876	4,192	5,027	835	–
Durham	2,478	1,446	1,658	5,582	5,711	129	–
Elmwood	1,988	190	651	2,829	2,511	–	318
Flesherton	1,765	256	546	2,567	2,637	70	–
Grand Valley	2,969	359	978	4,306	4,404	98	–
Hanover	12,296	2,196	5,260	20,752	24,985	4,233	–
Holstein	1,673	149	365	2,187	1,475	–	712
Markdale	1,924	630	1,015	3,569	4,589	1,020	–
Mount Forest	6,847	908	2,450	10,205	11,662	1,457	–
Neustadt	1,817	203	1,010	3,030	1,942	–	1,088
Orangeville	6,696	1,736	3,006	11,438	10,646	–	792
Owen Sound	24,924	24,045	9,594	58,563	68,448	9,885	–
Shelburne	4,944	853	1,487	7,284	7,390	106	–
Tara	3,324	379	1,022	4,725	2,943	–	1,782
Total	**94,421**	**35,679**	**34,419**	**164,518**	**176,985**	**19,363**	**6,896**

served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1919—con.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.)

System.

Depreciation.	Net Surplus.	Net Deficit.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Reserves.	Surplus.	Ratio of Net Debt to Assets.	Municipality.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	p. c.	
1,400	–	4,211	46,042	43,867	2,175	–	95·3	Alliston
3,768	8,131	–	171,279	36,944	73,655	60,680	21·6	Barrie
535	–	2,268	21,476	20,715	761	–	121·2	Beeton
605	–	4,302	22,696	21,911	785	–	117·6	Bradford
451	–	688	13,321	9,767	3,554	–	78·3	Coldwater
3,578	–	8,758	115,266	27,949	37,488	49,829	24·2	Collingwood
456	–	1,298	15,166	14,483	683	–	95·5	Cookstown
320	483	–	13,378	6,084	2,836	4,458	45·1	Creemore
490	404	–	12,326	6,271	3,319	2,736	50·2	Elmvale
4,934	–	12,520	149,464	77,282	46,878	25,304	51·7	Midland
2,490	–	6,090	62,718	29,415	24,972	8,331	46·9	Penetang
240	–	440	8,268	6,942	1,326	–	110·2	Pt. McNicoll
567	–	537	17,815	12,765	4,532	518	71·1	Stayner
279	–	1,293	9,100	8,821	279	–	113·0	Thornton
386	–	2,420	14,394	13,488	906	–	112·6	Tottenham
320	–	272	9,186	5,691	1,861	1,634	61·9	Victoria Harbour
176	–	445	4,723	3,220	1,027	476	68·1	Waubashene
20,995	**9,019**	**46,542**	**706,619**	**345,563**	**206,589**	**154,464**	**50·4**	**Tota**

System.

–	–	3,763	246,215	191,772	53,516	927	77·9	Brockville
444	–	1,079	19,680	17,091	2,589	–	126·6	Chesterville
2,125	–	684	68,107	27,111	16,620	24,376	39·6	Prescott
111	28	–	4,635	3,772	863	–	93·9	Williamsburg
510	102	–	17,841	14,432	3,409	–	85·1	Winchester
3,190	**130**	**5,526**	**356,478**	**254,178**	**76,997**	**25,303**	**72·9**	**Total**

System.

450	–	74	25,608	22,790	2,818	–	127·3	Beaverton
112	–	837	11,035	10,519	516	–	225·5	Brechin
514	–	484	27,518	24,809	2,709	–	132·3	Cannington
215	–	1,216	16,102	14,733	1,369	–	182·5	Sunderland
155	–	1,004	14,119	13,217	902	–	202·7	Woodville
1,446	**–**	**3,615**	**94,382**	**86,068**	**8,314**	**–**	**153·0**	**Total**

System.

824	–	3,027	30,728	27,993	2,735	–	121·1	Arthur
219	–	81	7,595	6,590	1,005	–	98·9	Chatsworth
992	400	–	37,071	31,361	5,710	–	94·3	Chesley
350	485	–	10,327	7,129	3,198	–	72·6	Dundalk
725	–	596	23,869	19,829	4,040	–	103·3	Durham
243	–	561	8,212	7,527	685	–	100·8	Elmwood
290	–	220	9,788	8,465	1,323	–	104·1	Flesherton
433	–	335	13,172	10,990	2,182	–	92·2	Grand Valley
2,018	2,215	–	70,134	60,798	6,587	2,749	86·7	Hanover
131	–	843	6,296	5,752	544	–	172·6	Holstein
482	538	–	16,936	13,603	1,765	1,568	80·3	Markdale
1,028	429	–	48,461	38,559	9,902	–	91·5	Mount Forest
452	–	1,540	16,197	15,413	784	–	106·0	Neustadt
1,235	–	2,027	46,305	39,824	6,481	–	99·5	Orangeville
5,701	4,184	–	303,179	143,665	104,689	54,825	47·4	Owen Sound
688	–	582	23,151	19,373	3,778	–	90·1	Shelburne
490	–	2,272	20,403	19,232	1,171	–	–	Tara
16,301	**8,251**	**12,086**	**691,824**	**476,103**	**156,579**	**59,142**	**–**	**Total**

31.—Financial Statistics of Electrical Installations of Municipalities

(From the Annual Report for 1919 of the

Ottawa

Municipality.	Power Purchased.	Operation and Maintenance.	Debenture Charges and Interest.	Total Operation.	Revenue.	Gross Surplus.	Gross Deficit.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ottawa	88,563	100,125	40,392	229,080	275,953	46,873	-
Muskoka							
Gravenhurst	7,320	4,927	3,893	16,140	13,855	-	2,285
Huntsville	21,031	2,531	2,199	25,761	23,228	-	2,533
Total	**28,351**	**7,458**	**6,092**	**41,901**	**37,083**	-	**4,818**
Rideau							
Carleton Place	6,797	3,268	425	10,490	15,647	5,157	-
Perth	10,489	8,613	7,058	26,160	27,315	1,155	-
Smiths Falls	10,091	16,341	14,680	41,112	38,364	-	2,748
Total	**27,377**	**28,222**	**22,163**	**77,762**	**81,326**	**6,312**	**2,748**
Trent							
Bloomfield	1,081	132	481	1,694	1,497	-	197
Kingston	44,061	38,848	22,349	105,258	148,628	43,370	-
Omemee	1,008	332	1,002	2,342	2,807	465	-
Peterboro'	56,590	42,310	14,944	113,844	127,402	13,558	-
Pickering Tp	251	151	289	691	1,052	361	-
Picton	14,162	3,758	1,117	19,037	27,879	8,842	-
Wellington	1,882	473	314	2,669	3,046	377	-
Whitby Tp	1,087	1,170	1,947	4,204	3,488	-	716
Whitby E. Tp	1,022	916	1,471	3,409	1,439	-	1,970
Total	**121,144**	**88,088**	**43,916**	**253,148**	**317,238**	**66,973**	**2,282**
All							
Grand Totals	**3,284,491**	**1,961,419**	**1,285,572**	**6,531,482**	**7,827,055**	**1,353,143**	**57,870**

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

Gold.—Gold is used only to an insignificant extent as a circulating medium in Canada, its monetary use being practically confined to reserves. Until 1912 there were no Canadian gold coins, authority to issue such having been first conferred in 1910. By the Currency Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 14), British sovereigns and other gold coins, and the 5 dollar, 10 dollar and 20 dollar gold coins of the United States, are legal tender. These, however, are almost entirely divided between the Dominion Government and the banks as reserves, and the chief circulating medium of the country is provided by paper and token currency. The gold coinages of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, which was opened on January 2, 1908, are given

served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1919—concluded.

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.)

System.

Depreciation.	Net Surplus.	Net Deficit.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Reserves.	Surplus.	Ratio of Net Debt to Assets.	Municipality.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	
39,130	7,743	–	1,319,944	704,554	524,395	90,995	53·4	Ottawa
System.								
2,068	–	4,353	128,928	95,663	33,265	–	78·4	Gravenhurst
989	–	3,522	33,721	28,680	5,041	–	109·0	Huntsville
3,057	–	**7,875**	**162,649**	**124,343**	**38,306**	–	**83·8**	**Total**
System.								
1,735	3,422	–	55,840	50,683	1,735	3,422	90·8	Carleton Place
2,284	–	1,129	118,290	112,769	5,521	–	95·8	Perth
4,848	–	7,596	197,689	181,201	16,488	–	91·7	Smiths Falls
8,867	**3,422**	**8,725**	**371,819**	**344,653**	**3,744**	**3,422**	**104·4**	**Total**
System.								
–	–	197	11,350	11,249	101	–	100·8	Bloomfield
10,963	32,407	–	512,087	281,557	78,074	152,456	54·9	Kingston
420	45	–	13,024	12,100	924	–	95·7	Omemee
8,293	5,265	–	324,946	237,565	54,078	33,303	73·1	Peterboro'
43	318	–	1,530	1,169	43	318	76·4	Pickering Tp.
460	8,382	–	32,016	4,522	1,291	26,203	14·3	Picton
–	377	–	14,596	14,103	116	377	96·6	Wellington
265	–	981	15,489	15,224	265	–	112·0	Whitby Tp.
165	–	2,135	7,343	7,147	166	–	185·7	Whitby E.Tp.
20,610	**46,794**	**3,313**	**932,351**	**584,636**	**135,058**	**212,657**	**63·1**	**Total**
Systems.								
814,219	**585,581**	**104,228**	**30,909,696**	**20,627,896**	**7,206,712**	**3,075,088**	**56·1**	**Grand Totals**

in Tables **32** and **33.** Table **34**, compiled by the Dominion Comptroller of Currency, gives the form in which the gold has been held by the Government in recent years. The American gold, it will be seen, greatly preponderates, and there is a considerable additional amount held by the banks, as it is legal tender in both countries.

Token Currency.—Silver and bronze coinages for Canada are shown in Tables **32** and **35.** Silver coins are legal tender only up to ten dollars, and bronze coins to twenty-five cents.

Dominion Notes.—The foundation of the Canadian monetary system is the paper currency of the Dominion Government. Under the Dominion Notes Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 4), the Dominion Government is authorized to issue notes up to and including $50,000,000

against a reserve in gold equal to one-quarter of that amount. By Chapter 4, Acts of 1915 "An Act respecting the issue of Dominion Notes" the Dominion Government is authorized to issue notes up to $26,000,000 without any reserve of gold, $16,000,000 of the notes to be against certain specified Canadian railway securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government.[1] Notes may be issued to any additional amount in excess of $76,000,000, but (except as provided by the Finance Act, 1914), an amount of gold equal to the excess must be held. Thus Dominion notes are under normal conditions gold certificates. Under the Act, the Government issues notes of the denominations of 25 cents, $1, $2, $4, $5, $50, $100, $500, $1,000. In addition, "special" notes of the denominations of $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $50,000 (first issue September, 1918), are issued for use between banks only, the purpose being to safeguard against theft. Table **36** shows how the different denominations have run during the past six years in the circulation. Table **37** gives the main statistics of Dominion note circulation and the reserve on which it has been built since 1890.

Bank Notes.—The circulating medium chiefly in use in Canada is in the form of bank notes. Under the Canadian Bank Act, the banks are authorized to issue notes of the denominations of $5 and multiples thereof to the amount of their paid-up capital. These notes are not in normal times legal tender. In case of insolvency the notes of a bank are a first lien upon the assets. They are further secured, in case of insolvency, by the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund, to which all banks contribute on the basis of 5 p.c. of their average circulation, the sum thus secured being available for the redemption of the notes of failed banks. In addition, during the period of the movement of the crops (September 1 to February 28-29), the banks may issue "excess" circulation to the amount of 15 p.c. of their combined capital and "rest or reserve" funds. In

[1]The following is an outline of Canadian legislation respecting the issue of notes. After Confederation, by an Act of 1868 (31 Vict., c. 46), authority was given for the issue of notes to the extent of eight million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c. up to a circulation of five millions; beyond that, 25 p.c. to be held as reserve. The law of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 10), authorized a limit of nine million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c., but the nine millions were only to be issued when the specie amounted to two millions. Dollar for dollar was to be held beyond nine millions. In 1872 (35 Vict., c. 7), the reserve for the excess over nine millions was fixed at 35 p.c. in specie. This was amended in 1875 (38 Vict., c. 5), by requiring dollar for dollar beyond twelve millions; for the reserve between nine and twelve millions 50 p.c. in specie was to be held. In 1878 the law respecting Dominion notes was extended to the provinces of Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Manitoba. In 1880 (43 Vict., c. 13), the basis of the present standard was established. A reserve of 25 p.c. in gold and guaranteed debentures was required, of which 15 p.c. at least must be in gold. The limit was raised to twenty million dollars. In 1894 (57-58 Vict., c. 21), the limit was raised to twenty-five millions, but this was found unworkable and was repealed in 1895 (58-59 Vict., c. 16), and authority was given to issue notes to any amount over twenty millions, on holding dollar for dollar beyond that sum. In 1903 (3 Edw. VII, c. 43), the Minister of Finance was required to hold gold and guaranteed debentures of not less than 25 p.c. on Dominion notes issued and outstanding up to thirty million dollars; beyond thirty millions he was required to hold gold equal to the excess. In 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 4). this amount was raised to fifty millions and in 1915, to seventy-six millions, under the conditions stated in the text. The Finance Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 3), makes provision, in case of war, panic, etc., for the issue of Dominion notes against approved securities.

the event of war or panic the Government may permit the "excess" to run all the year. The banks pay interest on the excess at 5 p.c. If the bank desires to exceed its circulation it may do so since 1913 by depositing dollar for dollar in gold or Dominion notes in a central gold reserve. The figures of bank note circulation are given in Table **38**. Table **39** brings together the results obtained above as to the quantity of the circulating medium in the hands of the Canadian public.

32.—Coinage at the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint in the Calendar Years 1918-20.

Description of Coins.	1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.
Gold Sovereigns	106,516	130,768	135,889	171,042	–	4
	or	or	or	or	or	or
	$518,377 87	$636,404 24	$661,326 47	$832,404 40	–	$19 47
Gold—	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian $5's	–	–	–	–	–	–
$10's	–	–	–	–	–	–
Silver	2,258,744 55	2,402,000 00	3,195,878 15	3,258,044 10	1,926,699 85	1,356,000 00
Bronze	130,849 83	131,817 00	112,013 47	115,100 00	223,737 79	209,850 00

In addition to the above coinages, the following were executed for the Governments of Newfoundland and Jamaica:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920
Newfoundland—Silver	$240,000	$ 245,000	$200,000	–
Bronze	$7,000	–	$3,000	$3,000

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jamaica—Cupro-nickel	– 1,515 9 7½	2,061, 14 1	–

33.—Gold Coinages of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, 1908-1920.

Year.	Gold.			Year.	Gold.		
	Sovereigns.		Canadian Currency.[1]		Sovereigns.		Canadian Currency.[1]
	£	$	$		£	$	$
1908	636	3,095 20	–	1914	14,891	72,469 53	1,499,575
1909	16,273	79,195 27	–	1915	–	–	–
1910	28,012	136,325 07	–	1916	6,111	29,740 20	–
1911	256,946	1,250,470 53	–	1917	58,845	286,379 00	–
1912	–	–	1,477,710	1918	106,516	518,377 87	–
1913	3,715	18,079 67	1,890,620	1919	135,889	661,326 47	–
				1920	–	–	–

[1]Authority to issue Canadian gold coins was first conferred in 1910.

34.—Canadian Gold Reserves, December 31, 1905-20.

Year.	British Coin.	American Coin.	Canadian Coin.	Bullion.
	$	$	$	$
1905	3,990,717 00	29,494,298		–
1906	7,375,857 00	31,040,149		–
1907	5,366,478 00	33,529,889		–
1908	6,261,715 00	54,909,076		–
1909	6,537,227 00	62,988,474		–
1910	6,304,524 30	68,261,279		222,933 99
1911	6,900,094 86	93,507,764		222,933 99

34.—Canadian Gold Reserves, December 31, 1905-20—concluded.

Year.	British Coin.	American Coin.	Canadian Coin.	Bullion.
	$	$	$	$
1912	4,554,691 31	98,648,736	650,185	222,933 99
1913	6,391,374 52	106,642,969	2,118,210	222,933 99
1914	4,482,524 44	86,382,620	3,440,150	320,344 71
1915	29,606,990 36	86,516,595	3,436,095	775,201 36
1916	29,333,111 40	86,034,920	3,426,760	803,002 29
1917	27,476,789 52	77,899,494	3,413,465	11,352,856 02
1918	27,362,254 93	75,785,665	3,411,465	14,701,439 33
1919	27,661,192 36	60,988,110	3,408,310	27,154,222 32
1920	26,728,016 34	35,896,485	3,387,125	35,090,343 77

35.—Circulation in Canada of Silver and Bronze Coin, December 31, 1901-19.

Year.	Net Amount of Silver Coin Issued.		Amount per Head.		Net Amount of Bronze Coin Issued.		Amount per Head.	
	A. During the Year.	B. Since 1858.	Col. A.	Col. B.	C. During the Year.	D. Since 1858.	Col. C	Col. D.
	$	$	cts.	$	$	$	cts.	cts.
1901	420,000	8,279,924	7·8	1·53	41,000	676,429	0·8	11·0
1902	774,000	9,053,924	14·0	1·64	30,000	706,429	0·5	12·8
1903	633,850	9,687,774	11·1	1·70	40,000	746,429	0·7	13·1
1904	350,000	10,037,774	5·9	1·71	25,000	771,429	0·4	13·1
1905	450,000	10,487,774	7·4	1·72	20,000	791,429	0·3	13·0
1906	807,461	11,295,235	12·8	1·79	41,000	832,429	0·6	13·2
1907	1,194,000	12,489,235	17·9	1·88	32,000	864,429	0·5	13·0
1908	38,541	12,527,776	0·6	1·80	21,604	886,033	0·3	12·8
1909	648,700	13,176,476	9·0	1·83	39,300	925,333	0·5	12·9
1910	1,151,186	14,327,662	15·4	1·91	42,020	967,353	0·6	12·9
1911	1,343,001	15,670,663	18·6	2·18	54,275	1,021,628	0·8	14·2
1912	1,303,237	16,973,900	17·6	2·29	49,977	1,071,605	0·7	14·4
1913	927,131	17,901,031	12·0	2·31	55,572	1,127,177	0·7	14·5
1914	626,198	18,527,229	7·8	2·29	35,057	1,162,234	0·4	14·4
1915	61,344	18,588,573	0·8	2·28	50,354	1,212,588	0·6	14·9
1916	1,179,516	19,768,089	14·5	2·43	110,646	1,323,234	1·4	16·3
1917	1,790,941	21,559,030	21·4	2·58	116,800	1,440,034	1·4	17·2
1918	2,329,091	23,888,121	27·1	2·79	131,777	1,571,811	1·5	18·3
1919	3,196,027	27,084,148	36·2	3·06	115,011	1,686,822	1·3	19·1
1920	1,300,702	28,384,850	14·4	3·14	208,961	1,895,783	2·3	21·0

36.—Denominations of Dominion Notes in Circulation, March 31, 1915-1920.

Denominations.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	11,825,811	12,710,797	13,600,274	14,414,114	15,217,261	16,550,738
2	8,410,197	9,216,471	10,441,369	11,356,895	12,161,480	13,238,915
4	56,111	47,491	44,251	42,187	39,439	38,299
5	3,486,228	2,728,578	3,253,092	4,813,508	4,772,455	3,434,275
50	11,750	10,250	10,150	5,350	4,200	3,950
100	2,100	2,000	1,600	400	–	–
500	2,311,500	2,100,000	2,187,500	2,355,500	1,868,500	2,596,000
1,000	4,577,000	4,505,000	4,339,000	3,841,000	4,146,000	4,773,000
500 special	224,000	238,500	196,500	174,000	124,500	95,000
1,000 "	1,482,000	1,461,000	1,612,000	1,375,000	992,000	1,159,000
5,000 "	123,830,000	143,975,000	146,450,000	211,230,000	213,505,000	234,105,000
50,000[1] "	–	–	–	–	44,000,000	34,650,000
Fractional	811,645	920,271	1,085,482	1,163,141	1,200,120	1,260,872
Provisional	27,777	27,774	27,769	27,766	27,743	27,743
Total	**157,056,119**	**177,943,132**	**183,248,987**	**250,798,861**	**298,058,698**	**311,932,792**

[1]First issue of $50,000 Notes appears in bank statement of September, 1918, amounting to $5,000,000.

37.— Dominion Notes Circulation and Reserves at June 30, 1890-1920.

Year ended June 30.	Notes in Circulation.							Reserves.				
	Notes 1, 2, 4 and 5, and fractionals.			Large notes 50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000. [2]	Total.			Specie.	Guaranteed Debentures.	Total Specie and Guaranteed Debentures.	Circulation uncovered by Specie.	Percentage Reserve to Circulation.
	Amount. [1]	Per capita.	Index No. [3]		Amount.	Per capita.	Index No. [3]					
	$	$		$	$	$		$	$	$	$	
1890	6,665,942	1·4	69·1	8,691,950	15,357,892	3·2	58·9	3,285,515	1,946,666	5,232,181	10,125,711	34
1891	6,768,666	1·4	70·2	9,407,650	16,176,316	3·3	61·9	3,777,027	1,946,666	5,723,693	10,452,623	35
1892	6,898,348	1·4	71·5	10,384,350	17,282,698	3·5	66·2	4,921,577	1,946,666	6,868,243	10,414,455	40
1893	7,136,743	1·5	74·0	11,311,750	18,448,493	3·7	70·7	6,449,348	1,946,666	8,396,014	10,052,479	45
1894	6,967,818	1·4	72·3	13,093,900	20,061,718	4·0	76·8	8,292,405	1,946,666	10,239,071	9,822,647	51
1895	7,059,331	1·4	73·2	12,460,900	19,520,231	3·9	74·8	7,761,084	1,946,666	9,707,750	9,812,481	49
1896	7,377,096	1·5	76·5	12,995,100	20,372,196	4·0	78·7	8,758,235	1,946,666	10,704,901	9,667,295	52
1897	7,519,345	1·5	77·0	14,798,750	22,318,095	4·3	85·5	10,720,649	1,946,666	12,667,315	9,650,780	56
1898	8,157,243	1·6	84·6	14,020,950	22,178,193	4·3	84·9	10,813,739	1,946,666	12,760,405	9,417,788	57
1899	8,770,165	1·7	90·9	15,466,300	24,236,465	4·6	92·8	13,061,775	1,946,666	15,008,441	9,228,024	61
1900	9,640,473	1·8	100·0	16,454,450	26,094,923	4·9	100·0	12,476,044	1,946,666	14,422,710	11,672,213	55
1901	10,161,809	1·9	105·4	17,736,700	27,898,509	5·2	106·9	14,557,074	1,946,666	16,503,740	11,394,769	59
1902	11,029,985	2·0	114·4	21,750,400	32,780,385	6·0	125·6	18,901,639	1,946,666	20,848,305	11,932,080	63
1903	12,173,248	2·2	126·3	26,832,950	39,006,198	7·1	149·4	25,930,594	1,946,666	27,877,260	11,128,938	67
1904	12,581,833	2·1	130·5	28,992,950	41,574,783	7·0	159·3	23,422,625	1,946,666	25,369,291	16,205,492	61
1905	13,045,820	2·1	135·3	34,288,400	47,334,220	7·7	181·3	29,325,456	1,946,666	31,272,122	16,062,098	66
1906	14,633,576	2·3	151·7	35,307,850	49,941,426	7·9	191·3	29,013,931	1,946,666	30,960,597	18,980,829	62
1907	15,939,131	2·4	165·3	43,377,400	58,316,531	8·7	223·4	34,989,270	1,946,666	36,935,936	21,380,595	63
1908	15,279,675	2·2	158·4	47,778,450	63,058,125	9·2	241·6	39,161,184	1,946,666	41,107,850	21,950,275	65
1909	15,860,149	2·3	164·5	63,145,150	79,005,299	11·4	302·7	55,363,266	1,946,666	57,309,932	21,695,367	72
1910	17,871,477	2·6	185·4	71,414,250	89,285,727	12·9	342·1	66,409,121	1,946,666	68,355,787	20,929,940	75
1911	19,840,695	2·8	205·8	79,408,250	99,308,945	13·8	380·5	78,005,231	–	78,005,231	21,303,714	78
1912	22,982,588	3·1	238·4	88,949,650	111,932,238	14·7	428·9	92,442,098	–	92,442,098	19,490,140	82
1913	28,845,737	3·7	299·2	87,517,800	116,363,537	15·0	445·9	94,943,499	–	94,943,499	21,420,038	81
1914	24,586,448	3·0	255·0	89,595,650	114,182,098	14·1	437·5	92,663,575	–	92,663,575	21,518,523	81
1915	25,183,685	3·2	261·2	126,937,049	152,120,734	19·2	582·9	89,573,041	–	89,573,041	62,547,693	59
1916	27,283,425	3·4	282·9	148,213,750	175,497,175	21·6	672·5	114,078,032	–	114,071,032	61,426,143	66
1917	29,498,409	3·5	305·9	149,069,600	178,568,009	21·4	684·3	119,110,113	–	119,110,113	59,457,896	67
1918	32,623,514	3·8	338·3	248,716,000	281,339,514	32·7	1,071·1	114,951,618	–	114,951,618	166,387,896	41
1919	35,084,194	4·0	363·9	265,665,650	300,749,844	34·0	1,152·5	118,268,407	–	118,268,407	182,481,437	39
1920	37,203,890	4·1	385·9	254,812,400	292,016,290	32·3	1,119·0	95,538,190	–	95,538,190	196,478,100	33

[1]Includes Provincial notes amounting to $32,857 in 1890 and reduced gradually to $27,743 in 1920.
[2]Includes issue of $50,000 notes in 1919 and 1920.
[3]Circulation in 1900 is taken as 100.

38.—Statistics of Bank Note Circulation, 1892-1920[1].

Year.	Paid up Capital.	"Rest" Fund.	"Redemption" Fund.[2] Deposits with Minister of Finance.	Notes in Circulation.		
				Amount.	Index No.	Per Capita.
	$	$	$	$	p.c.	$
1892....	61,626,311	24,511,709	1,314,240	33,788,679	72·5	6·91
1893....	62,009,346	25,837,753	1,790,619	33,811,925	72.6	6.85
1894....	62,063,371	27,041,232	1,817,511	31,166,003	66.9	6.37
1895....	61,800,700	27,273,494	1,814,089	30,807,041	66.1	6.12
1896....	62,043,173	26,526,632	1,831,191	31,456,297	67.5	6.18
1897....	62,027,703	27,087,782	1,864,937	34,350,118	73.7	6.68
1898....	62,571,920	27,627,520	1,938,660	37,873,934	81.3	7.28
1899....	63,726,399	28,958,988	2,033,865	41,513,139	89.2	7.89
1900....	65,154,594	32,372,395	2,221,128	46,574,780	100.0	8.75
1901....	67,035,615	36,249,145	2,487,541	50,601,205	108.6	9.36
1902....	69,869,670	40,212,943	2,832,400	55,412,598	118·9	10·02
1903....	76,453,125	47,761,536	2,971,260	60,244,072	129·3	10·62
1904....	79,234,191	52,082,335	3,237,891	61,769,888	132·6	10·60
1905....	82,655,828	56,474,123	3,448,463	64,025,643	137·5	10·68
1906....	91,035,604	64,002,266	3,923,531	70,638,870	151·7	11·44
1907....	95,953,732	69,806,892	4,304,524	75,784,482	162·7	12·02
1908....	96,147,526	72,041,265	4,249,367	71,401,697	153·3	11·00
1909....	97,329,333	75,887,695	4,317,006	73,943,119	158·8	11·04
1910....	98,787,929	79,970,346	4,844,475	82,120,303	176·3	11·87
1911....	103,009,256	88,892,256	5,353,838	89,982,223	193·2	12·57
1912....	112,730,943	102,090,476	6,211,881	100,146,541	215·0	13·64
1913....	116,297,729	109,129,393	6,536,341	105,265,336	226·0	13·98
1914....	114,759,807	113,130,626	6,693,684	104,600,185	224·6	13·54
1915....	113,982,741	113,020,310	6,756,648	105,137,092	225·7	13·26
1916....	113,175,353	112,989,541	6,811,213	126,691,913	272·0	15·56
1917....	111,637,755	113,560,997	6,324,442	161,029,606	345·7	19·26
1918....	110,618,504	114,041,500	5,817,646	198,645,254	426·5	23·12
1919....	115,004,960	121,160,774	6,054,419	218,919,261	470·0	24·78
1920....	123,617,120	128,756,690	6,122,715	228,800,379	491·3	25·34

[1]The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year
[2]Cash, i.e., gold, or Dominion notes.

Chartered Banks in Canada.—Table **40** affords some measure of banking progress in Canada by a comparison of the number of branches at different periods. The number has grown from 123 at Confederation to 4,676 as at December 31, 1920, besides 200 branches in other countries. Table **41** gives the number of branches by provinces as at December 31, 1920, while Table **42** contains the statistics of branches of Canadian banks doing business outside of Canada, an

extension of Canadian banking (more especially to Newfoundland and the West Indies) which has proceeded very rapidly in recent years[1]. Table **43** shows that the total assets of the chartered banks at December 31, 1920, were $3,056,979,489, as compared with $2,967,373,675 in 1919 The total liabilities were $2,778,308,547, as compared with $2,706,715,918 in 1919. Deposits by the public in Canada were $1,950,504,230 at December 31, 1920 (Table **44**), as compared with $1,841,478,895 in 1919. On March 31, 1920, the total at the credit of the depositors in the Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks was $42,334,812, as compared with $53,057,018 in 1919 (Table **56**).

Bank Reserves.—The Bank Act contains no specific provisions as to the amount of gold to be held either against note circulation or the general business of the bank. It requires, however, that 40 p.c. of whatever reserve a bank finds expedient to carry shall be in Dominion notes. A second provision instructs the Minister of Finance to arrange for the delivery of Dominion notes to any bank in exchange for specie. Thus the gold reserve against Dominion notes, to the extent that the notes are held by the banks, is reserve against banking operations, the Dominion Government being the custodian of the gold for the banks. The other gold element in bank reserves is specie in hand. The sum of the two constitutes the gold basis of the Canadian banking system. In addition to the reserves above mentioned the Canadian banks carry three other kinds of asset which are regarded as reserves, being funds more or less immediately available for the liquidation of liabilities. These are (1) cash balances in banks outside of Canada; (2) call and short loans in New York; and (3) easily marketable securities. These are shown together with the total and net liabilities in Table **52**. In Table **53** the ratio to net liabilities of each element of the reserve is shown.

Deposits and Loans and Discounts.—The above are the foundations upon which the banking credit of Canada rests. The expansion of that credit is shown by the figures of deposits and loans and discounts in Tables **46** and **47**. The deposits payable on demand, with those payable after notice or on a fixed day (Table **46**) are probably a good index of the deposits which are subject to cheque, and which therefore constitute the basis of credit as circulating medium, for although notice is required by law before the greater part of these deposits can be withdrawn this right is seldom or never claimed, and even savings accounts are chequed against to a considerable extent.

[1] The statistics of Tables 41 and 42 have been furnished by the Canadian Bankers' Association.

39.—Circulating Medium in Hands of the Public, 1900-1920.

Year.	Silver.		Bronze.		Bank Notes.		Dominion Notes[1] $1, $2, $4, $5 and fractionals.		Totals.			
	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.[3]	Per Capita.	Amount.[2 4]	Per Capita.	Amount.	Index Number	Per apita.	Index Number
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		$	
1900.....	7,911,998	1.49	635,429	.12	46,574,780	8.75	9,640,473	1.81	64,762,680	100·0	12.17	100·0
1901.....	8,279,924	1.53	676,429	.13	50,601,205	9.37	10,161,809	1.88	69,719,337	107·6	12.90	106·0
1902.....	9,053,924	1.64	706,429	.13	55,412,598	10.02	11,029,985	1.99	76,202,936	117·7	13.77	113·1
1903.....	9,687,774	1.71	746,429	.13	60,244,072	10.62	12,173,248	2.15	82,851,523	127·9	14.60	120·0
1904.....	10,037,774	1.72	771,429	.13	61,769,888	10.60	12,581,833	2.16	85,160,924	131·5	14.62	120·1
1905.....	10,487,774	1.75	791,429	.13	64,025,643	10.69	13,045,820	2.18	88,350,666	136·4	14.74	121·1
1906.....	11,295,235	1.83	832,429	.13	70,638,870	11.45	14,633,576	2.37	97,400,110	150·4	15.78	129·7
1907.....	12,489,235	1.98	864,429	.14	75,784,482	12.03	15,939,131	2.53	105,077,277	162·2	16.67	137·0
1908.....	12,527,776	1.93	886,033	.14	71,401,697	11.00	15,279,675	2.35	100,095,181	154·6	15.42	126·7
1909.....	13,176,476	1.97	925,333	.14	73,943,119	11.04	15,860,149	2.37	103,905,077	160·4	15.52	127·5
1910.....	14,327,662	2.07	967,353	.14	82,120,303	11.87	17,871,477	2.58	115,286,795	178·0	16.67	137·0
1911.....	15,670,663	2.19	1,021,628	.14	89,982,223	12.57	19,840,695	2.77	126,515,209	195·4	17.67	145·2
1912.....	16,973,900	2.31	1,071,605	.15	100,146,541	13.64	22,982,588	3.13	141,174,634	218·2	19.23	158·0
1913.....	17,901,031	2.38	1,127,177	.15	105,265,336	13.98	28,845,737	3.83	153,139,281	236·5	20.34	167·1
1914.....	18,527,229	2.40	1,162,234	.15	104,600,185	13.54	24,586,448	3.18	148,876,096	229·9	19.27	158·3
1915.....	18,588,573	2.34	1,212,588	.15	105,137,092	13.26	25,183,685	3.18	150,121,938	231·8	18.93	155·5
1916.....	19,768,089	2.43	1,323,234	.16	126,691,913	15.56	27,283,425	3.35	175,066,661	270·3	21.51	176·7
1917.....	21,559,030	2.58	1,440,034	.17	161,029,606	19.26	29,498,409	3.53	213,527,079	329·7	25.54	209·8
1918.....	23,888,121	2.78	1,571,811	.18	198,645,254	23.12	32,623,514	3.80	256,728,700	396·4	29.88	245·5
1919.....	27,084,148	3.07	1,686,822	.19	218,919,261	24.78	35,084,194	3.97	282,774,425	436·6	32.01	263·0
1920.....	28,384,850	3.14	1,895,783	.21	228,800,379	25.34	37,203,890	4.12	296,284,902	457·5	32.81	269·6

[1]Dominion Notes of larger denominations in hands of banks not included. [3]Yearly average.
[2]Includes Provincial Notes amounting to $28,811 in 1900 and reduced gradually to $27,743 in 1920. [4]At end of June in each year.

40.—Number of Branches of Banks in Canada, by Provinces, 1868, 1902, 1905 and 1915-20.

Provinces.	1868.	1902.	1905.	1915.	1916[1].	1917[1].	1918[1].	1919[1]	1920[1].
P. E. Island	–	9	10	17	17	17	24	36	41
Nova Scotia	5	89	101	109	111	119	123	155	169
New Brunswick	4	35	49	79	82	83	84	111	121
Quebec	12	137	196	716	784	821	795	1,055	1,150
Ontario	100	349	549	1,164	1,154	1,169	1,165	1,451	1,586
Manitoba	–	52	95	204	200	203	254	322	349
Saskatchewan	–	30	87	401	413	441	506	581	591
Alberta				258	247	267	307	408	424
British Columbia	2	46	55	208	187	183	179	215	242
Yukon	–	–	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total	**123**	**747**	**1,145**	**3,159**	**3,198**	**3,306**	**3,440**	**4,337**	**4,676**

[1]Includes sub-agencies for receiving deposits for the Banks employing them.

41.—Number of Branches of Chartered Banks, by Provinces, as at December 31, 1920.

Chartered Banks.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Provincial Sub-agencies	Total.
Bank of Montreal	1	14	16	49	92	17	37	14	48	1	16[1]	16	321
Bank of Nova Scotia	12	44	42	21	130	10	17	4	4	–	49[2]	31	364
Bank of Toronto	–	–	–	10	84	14	32	16	4	–	–	–	160
Molsons Bank	–	–	–	47	73	2	–	4	4	–	–	–	130
Banque Nationale	–	–	–	95	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	222	320
Merchants Bank of Canada	–	3	1	41	131	37	43	79	14	–	2	49	400
Banque Provinciale du Canada	3	–	14	76	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	171	278
Union Bank of Canada	1	3	3	9	91	69	112	67	9	–	3	22	389
Canadian Bank of Commerce	10	24	7	78	123	35	82	72	60	2	15	27	535
Royal Bank of Canada	11	74	26	61	189	41	103	46	54	–	112[3]	36	753
Dominion Bank	–	–	–	4	80	16	7	7	4	–	2	6	126
Bank of Hamilton	–	–	–	2	76	35	30	15	12	–	–	–	170
Standard Bank of Canada	–	–	–	1	123	6	21	25	1	–	–	17	194
La Banque d'Hochelaga	–	–	–	116	23	10	12	12	–	–	–	164	337
Imperial Bank of Canada	–	–	–	3	111	10	36	40	18	–	–	–	218
Home Bank of Canada	–	–	–	3	46	11	10	1	2	–	–	–	73
Sterling Bank of Canada	–	–	–	1	71	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	83
Weyburn Security Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	1	25
Total	**38**	**162**	**109**	**617**	**1,459**	**320**	**570**	**402**	**234**	**3**	**200**	**762**	**4,876**
Sub Agencies (Provincial)	3	7	12	533	127	29	21	22	8	–	–	–	–
Total	**41**	**169**	**121**	**1,150**	**1,586**	**349**	**591**	**424**	**242**	**3**	**200**	–	**4,876**

[1]Includes 1 sub-agency. [2]Includes 3 sub-agencies. [3]Includes 2 sub-agencies.

42.—Number of Branches of Canadian Chartered Banks in other countries with their location, December 31, 1920.

Banks and Location.	Branches.	Banks and Location.	Branches.
	No.		No.
Bank of Montreal:—		Canadian Bank of Commerce:—	
Great Britain	2[1]	Newfoundland	5
United States	4	United States	4
France	1	Great Britain	1
Newfoundland	8	St. Pierre Miquelon	1
Mexico	1	Mexico	1
		Barbados	1
		Cuba	1
Bank of Nova Scotia:—		Jamaica	1
Newfoundland	27[2]		
Jamaica	12[1]	Royal Bank:—	
United States	3		
Porto Rico	3	Cuba	47
Dominican Republic	2	B. W. Indies	19[1]
England (London)	1	Newfoundland	11[1]
Cuba	1	Dominican Republic	6
		Venezuela	4
		Porto Rico	3
Banque Nationale:—		Brazil	3
		British Guiana	3
France	1	Haiti	2
		Martinique	2
		Guadeloupe	2
Merchants Bank:—		Argentine	2
		British Honduras	1
England (London)	1	Colombia	1
United States (New York)	1	Costa Rica	1
		Uruguay	1
		Spain	1
Union Bank:—		United States	1
		Great Britain	1
England	2	France	1
United States	1		
		Dominion Bank:—	
		England (London)	1
		United States (New York)	1
		Total	**200**

[1]Includes 1 sub-agency. [2]Includes 2 sub-agencies.

43.—Assets of Chartered Banks of Canada, December 31, 1920.

Chartered Banks.	Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.	Specie.	Dominion Notes.	Call and short loans in Canada.	Current loans in Canada.[2]	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	20,200,000	25,534,971	34,332,327	1,824,445	225,149,378	246,092,090	553,133,211
Bank of Nova Scotia	12,750,000	13,002,785	21,126,075	6,012,415	90,732,706	96,080,402	239,704,383
Bank of Toronto	4,000,000	1,010,516	10,594,132	3,757,085	53,656,955	25,984,786	99,003,474
Molsons Bank	2,500,000	573,946	3,305,288	7,953,697	49,623,899	25,403,966	89,360,796
Banque Nationale	4,500,000	374,122	2,460,666	4,705,178	38,576,629	20,484,324	71,100,919
Merchants Bank of Canada	7,000,000	4,078,276	5,129,538	9,090,846	111,224,422	54,205,030	190,728,112
Banque Provinciale du Canada	–	139,646	262,807	8,855,590	14,279,859	17,916,588	41,454,490
Union Bank of Canada	4,500,000	1,661,525	8,673,510	5,307,603	74,450,682	60,926,421	155,519,741
Canadian Bank of Commerce	15,500,000	14,886,154	23,697,914	25,492,280	218,434,857	166,537,872	464,549,077
Royal Bank of Canada	22,500,000	14,142,398	22,990,931	14,106,134	173,287,643	325,798,264	572,825,370
Dominion Bank	4,000,000	2,092,477	18,052,783	7,646,420	66,216,945	41,254,468	139,263,093
Bank of Hamilton	1,500,000	915,768	3,799,917	6,793,249	54,143,778	21,316,131	88,468,843
Standard Bank of Canada	3,400,000	1,752,828	6,271,375	3,324,684	54,092,136	23,028,635	91,869,658
Banque d'Hochelaga	3,800,000	482,944	3,007,805	4,675,068	43,613,302	18,050,784	73,629,903
Imperial Bank of Canada	7,002,533	1,701,359	10,224,508	3,593,375	65,528,194	42,192,960	130,242,929
Home Bank of Canada	200,000	182,288	2,397,285	1,444,704	14,902,226	9,068,401	28,194,904
Sterling Bank of Canada	–	138,044	996,860	120,473	7,804,678	14,861,368	23,921,423
Weyburn Security Bank	–	17,512	165,559	–	2,059,979	1,766,113	4,009,163
Total	**113,352,533**[1]	**82,687,559**	**177,489,280**	**114,703,246**	**1,357,778,268**	**1,210,968,603**	**3,056,979,489**

[1]Of this deposit $11,502,533 is in gold coin; the balance in Dominion notes.

[2]Includes loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.

44.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks of Canada, December 31, 1920.

Chartered Banks.	Capital paid up.	Rest or reserve fund.	Notes in circulation.	Deposits by the public in Canada.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities.[1]	Rate p.c. of last dividend.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal	22,000,000	22,000,000	39,839,768	334,083,443	130,277,152	504,200,363	12
Bank of Nova Scotia	9,700,000	18,000,000	21,004,637	149,854,713	40,162,437	211,021,787	16
Bank of Toronto	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,884,328	76,455,824	2,309,099	86,649,251	12
Molsons Bank	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,131,293	67,129,207	6,099,120	79,359,620	12
Banque Nationale	2,000,000	2,200,000	6,397,280	44,162,858	15,604,914	66,165,052	12
Merchants Bank of Canada	10,029,622	8,400,000	15,733,252	142,289,620	14,014,843	172,037,715	12
Banque Provinciale du Canada	2,936,869	1,300,000	3,133,268	31,183,363	2,713,136	37,029,767	9
Union Bank of Canada	8,000,000	6,000,000	11,366,194	109,092,458	21,895,159	142,353,811	10
Canadian Bank of Commerce	15,000,000	15,000,000	29,766,859	296,440,115	106,215,106	432,422,080	12
Royal Bank of Canada	20,163,960	20,148,985	40,596,168	282,239,808	208,689,801	531,525,777	12
Dominion Bank	6,000,000	7,000,000	9,159,886	99,768,563	16,424,504	125,352,953	12
Bank of Hamilton	4,970,300	4,685,150	6,185,431	62,292,467	9,063,825	77,539,723	12
Standard Bank of Canada	3,552,493	4,539,370	6,763,473	66,632,535	9,341,982	82,738,010	14
Banque d'Hochelaga	4,000,000	4,000,000	7,645,604	55,265,554	2,253,917	65,165,075	10
Imperial Bank of Canada	7,000,000	7,500,000	13,382,988	95,576,723	4,574,687	113,834,398	12
Home Bank of Canada	1,959,391	500,000	2,131,375	18,618,687	4,842,787	25,592,849	7
Sterling Bank of Canada	1,229,574	450,000	1,208,273	16,729,258	4,123,182	22,060,713	8
Weyburn Security Bank	524,560	225,000	430,490	2,389,034	440,079	3,259,603	7
Total	**128,066,769**	**133,048,505**	**228,758,587**	**1,950,504,230**	**599,045,730**	**2,778,308,547**	–

[1]Exclusive of capital paid up and rest or reserve fund.

45.—General Statement of Chartered Banks for the Calendar Years 1916-20.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Capital paid up	113,175,353	111,637,755	110,618,504	115,004,960	123,617,120
Notes in circulation	126,691,913	161,029,606	198,645,254	218,919,261	228,800,379
Total on deposit[1]	1,418,035,429	1,643,203,020	1,912,395,780	2,189,428,885	2,438,079,792
Discounts to the people	1,135,866,531	1,219,161,252	1,339,660,669	1,552,971,202	1,935,449,637
Liabilities[2]	1,596,905,337	1,866,228,236	2,184,359,820	2,495,582,568	2,784,068,698
Assets	1,839,286,709	2,111,559,555	2,432,331,418	2,754,568,118	3,064,133,843

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the monthly returns in each year. [1]Including deposits of Federal and Provincial Governments and including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada. [2]Excluding capital and rest or reserve fund.

.—Dep osits in Chartered Banks in Canada and Elsewhere, for the Calendar Years 1916-1920.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits by the public of Canada—					
Payable on demand	428,717,781	468,049,790	587,342,904	621,676,065	653,862,869
Payable after notice or on a fixed day	780,842,383	928,271,838	966,341,499	1,125,202,403	1,239,308,076
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	155,603,314	178,098,526	206,065,621	238,731,784	335,164,532
Balances due to Dominion and Provincial Governments	52,871,951	68,782,866	152,645,756	203,818,633	209,744,315
Total Deposits	**1,418,035,429**	**1,643,203,020**	**1,912,395,780**	**2,189,428,885**	**2,438,079,792**

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

47.—Discounts of Chartered Banks in Canada and elsewhere, for the Calendar Years 1916-1920.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada	85,386,829	75,246,096	77,555,410	96,673,179	118,956,035
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada	164,786,760	157,430,643	162,333,308	163,227,204	200,098,050
Current loans in Canada[1]	806,332,074	883,669,377	982,822,203	1,140,395,977	1,410,602,684
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada	64,857,403	91,720,519	106,913,067	140,200,101	186,891,995
Loans to governments	8,014,092	5,703,640	5,236,593	8,214,314	13,945,219
Overdue debts	6,489,373	5,390,977	4,800,088	4,260,427	4,955,654
Total discounts of banks	**1,135,866,531**	**1,219,161,252**	**1,339,660,669**	**1,552,971,202**	**1,935,449,637**

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

[1]Includes loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.

48.—Assets of Chartered Banks for the Calendar Years 1917-1920.[1]

Schedule.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$
Balances due from agencies of the banks or from other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom	17,885,648	10,973,606	12,359,426	17,669,923
Balances due from agencies of chartered banks or agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	53,021,952	47,419,961	50,904,693	62,100,182
Bank premises	50,450,491	52,605,314	54,499,498	58,111,876
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada	75,246,096	77,555,410	96,673,179	118,956,035
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada	157,430,643	162,333,308	163,227,204	200,098,050
Current loans in Canada[2]	883,669,377	982,822,203	1,140,395,977	1,410,602,684
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada	91,720,519	106,913,067	140,200,101	186,891,995
Deposit in central gold reserves	54,914,167	95,106,667	112,679,167	107,702,722
Deposits made with and balances due from other banks in Canada	5,700,421	5,418,511	5,823,388	5,697,820
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation	6,324,442	5,817,646	6,054,419	6,122,715
Dominion notes	136,704,316	178,308,722	176,744,958	177,990,416
Dominion and provincial government securities	131,078,854	162,821,026	214,621,625	120,356,255
Loans to governments	5,703,640	5,236,593	8,214,314	13,945,219
Mortgages on real estate sold by banks	1,804,311	1,941,736	2,354,169	2,679,975
Municipal securities in Canada and public securities elsewhere than in Canada	183,341,125	252,936,568	256,270,715	210,826,991
Notes of and cheques on other banks	94,963,354	112,260,404	132,538,353	175,917,505
Overdue debts	5,390,977	4,800,088	4,260,427	4,955,654
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	58,958,908	56,103,418	54,429,301	48,031,228
Real estate other than bank premises	5,691,900	5,629,595	5,835,339	4,781,361
Specie	73,771,084	78,347,452	81,351,598	81,471,916
Other assets	17,787,330	26,980,123	35,130,267	49,223,321
Total assets	**2,111,559,555**	**2,432,331,418**	**2,754,568,118**	**3,064,133,843**

[1]The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.
[2]Includes loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.

49.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks for the Calendar Years 1917-1920[1].

Schedule.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$
Liabilities to shareholders—				
Capital paid up	111,637,755	110,618,504	115,004,960	123,617,120
Rest or reserve fund	113,560,997	114,041,500	121,160,774	128,756,690
Total	**225,198,752**	**224,660,004**	**236,165,734**	**252,373,810**
Other liabilities—				
Balances due to agencies of Canadian banks, or to other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom	3,174,754	4,460,369	5,908,764	7,057,506
Balances due to agencies of Canadian banks, or to other banks or agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	22,187,475	26,737,157	29,901,770	40,380,320
Balance due to Dominion Government after deducting advances for credits, pay lists, etc	47,933,871	132,889,924	181,768,998	188,360,129
Balance due to provincial governments	20,848,996	19,755,832	22,049,660	21,384,185
Deposits by the public payable on demand in Canada	468,049,790	587,342,904	621,676,065	653,862,869
Deposits by the public payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada	928,271,838	966,341,499	1,125,202,403	1,239,308,076
Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada	8,689,741	9,386,432	10,641,494	11,830,949
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	178,098,526	206,065,621	238,731,784	335,164,532
Notes in circulation	161,029,606	198,645,254	218,919,261	228,800,379
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads	27,943,639	32,734,828	40,782,369	57,919,753
Total	**1,866,228,236**	**2,184,359,820**	**2,495,582,568**	**2,784,068,698**
Total liabilities to shareholders and other liabilities	**2,091,426,988**	**2,409,019,824**	**2,731,748,302**	**3,036,442,508**
Excess of assets over all liabilities—undivided profits not included	20,132,567	23,311,594	22,819,816	27,691,335

[1]The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

50.—Amount of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks, 1916-1920.[1]

Cities.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Calgary	233,097,671	348,663,426	331,334,577	355,011,325	438,073,277
Edmonton	114,745,915	142,606,772	171,015,066	233,066,784	294,873,361
Halifax	125,997,881	151,812,753	215,289,303	241,300,194	254,677,402
Hamilton	200,811,087	244,401,339	262,076,476	306,370,966	380,733,960
London	100,090,560	112,664,207	176,958,350	164,126,856	192,157,969
Montreal	3,715,125,744	4,188,255,210	4,823,924,284	6,251,781,893	7,109,189,038
Ottawa	261,049,599	291,197,716	357,598,751	472,691,921	515,006,231
Quebec	192,163,703	213,505,003	238,906,890	290,983,483	364,589,361
St. John, N.B.	90,946,795	102,948,814	117,133,608	151,319,093	176,672,389
Toronto	2,571,535,613	3,004,785,565	3,379,864,506	4,251,644,303	5,410,214,802
Vancouver, B.C.	321,585,736	419,610,898	545,368,714	654,913,205	846,540,136
Victoria, B.C.	81,271,154	84,822,216	101,471,852	123,351,345	145,707,106
Winnipeg	2,061,795,257	2,622,924,702	2,362,734,211	2,316,724,063	3,015,703,999
Regina	124,349,589	169,800,113	184,624,629	210,898,989	231,070,268
Saskatoon	68,316,154	94,173,065	91,431,883	105,886,584	118,503,076
Moosejaw	52,971,442	64,896,741	78,425,563	86,447,625	94,624,910
Total	**10,315,853,900**	**12,257,068,537**	**13,448,158,663**	**16,216,518,629**	**19,588,337,285**

[1]From Bradstreet's.

51.—Reserve or Rest Fund held by Chartered Banks by months, 1911-1920.

Months.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	$	$	$	$	$
January	84,356,108	98,101,595	107,200,548	112,401,141	113,227,654
February	84,766,633	98,721,502	107,514,405	112,679,074	113,227,654
March	84,891,710	99,234,481	107,903,491	112,706,350	113,227,654
April	85,213,740	100,638,290	108,414,337	113,287,200	113,327,654
May	86,690,829	100,878,848	108,681,230	113,346,113	113,060,988
June	86,943,135	101,031,186	108,732,561	113,368,898	113,060,988
July	88,352,064	101,735,482	108,959,833	113,381,526	113,060,988
August	89,324,728	102,751,441	109,194,211	113,382,911	113,060,988
September	90,181,949	104,301,411	109,358,445	113,385,761	113,061,008
October	93,418,824	104,639,396	109,624,776	113,392,374	112,752,333
November	95,699,232	106,212,072	111,850,862	113,165,307	112,718,473
December	96,868,124	106,840,007	112,118,016	113,070,859	112,457,333
Monthly averages	**88,892,256**	**102,090,476**	**109,129,393**	**113,130,626**	**113,020,310**
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
January	112,457,333	113,337,875	114,161,223	116,129,225	124,724,985
February	112,457,333	113,351,648	114,163,908	116,870,214	124,925,000
March	113,022,933	113,371,858	114,176,008	117,433,322	124,925,000
April	113,122,933	113,485,903	114,329,718	119,799,736	126,475,000
May	113,022,933	113,493,033	114,333,518	121,126,066	128,575,000
June	113,022,933	113,494,533	114,344,068	122,124,261	128,675,000
July	113,022,933	113,499,203	114,140,148	122,230,372	130,027,965
August	113,022,933	113,515,103	114,141,248	122,273,225	130,182,660
September	113,022,933	113,517,153	114,142,333	123,041,750	130,325,640
October	113,022,933	113,518,213	111,125,000	123,477,561	130,413,330
November	113,293,018	114,046,753	113,425,000	124,710,890	132,782,190
December	113,383,343	114,100,693	116,015,825	124,712,670	133,048,505
Monthly averages	**112,989,541**	**113,560,997**	**114,041,500**	**121,160,774**	**128,756,690**

52.—Additional Bank Reserves, with Liabilities, 1892-1920[1].

Year.	Cash Due From			Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.	Securities.				Total Liabilities.	Net Liabilities.
	Banks in the United Kingdom.	Banks elsewhere than in Canada and United Kingdom.	Total.		Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Canadian municipal British, Foreign and Colonial other than Canadian.	Railway and other Bonds.	Total.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1892	2,058,538	20,728,669	22,787,207	–	3,173,714	7,709,634	7,060,065	17,943,413	208,062,169	200,590,342
1893	2,651,533	17,318,101	19,969,634	–	3,221,223	9,223,577	5,919,928	18,364,728	217,195,975	209,917,600
1894	3,439,354	18,904,416	22,343,770	–	3,152,962	10,634,982	7,893,695	21,681,639	221,006,724	214,163,371
1895	4,915,458	23,183,161	28,098,619	–	2,792,147	9,423,850	9,566,175	21,782,172	229,794,322	222,531,570
1896	7,147,788	17,207,798	24,355,586	–	2,802,821	9,310,414	11,505,439	23,618,674	232,338,086	225,090,083
1897	11,149,437	22,060,471	33,209,908	–	3,049,525	12,559,340	13,728,645	29,337,510	252,660,708	244,627,721
1898	11,078,459	21,849,137	32,927,596	–	4,898,081	16,529,414	17,241,967	38,669,462	281,076,656	271,451,376
1899	11,872,548	24,136,270	36,008,818	–	4,952,525	16,622,875	15,023,469	36,598,869	318,624,032	307,537,537
1900	6,972,195	15,443,217	22,415,412	28,228,469[2]	8,163,571	14,364,547	19,561,005	42,089,123	356,394,095	344,672,898
1901	5,598,939	12,811,524	18,410,463	40,020,238	11,331,385	13,031,176	30,440,258	54,802,819	420,003,743	405,915,468
1902	6,598,159	13,519,799	20,117,958	46,162,659	9,804,998	14,487,633	34,859,390	59,152,021	466,963,829	451,052,607
1903	5,638,954	14,192,232	19,831,186	38,025,662	11,186,607	14,896,472	37,800,893	63,883,972	507,527,550	489,439,303
1904	7,523,615	16,817,357	24,340,972	41,212,007	10,705,202	15,560,146	38,779,477	65,044,825	554,014,076	534,147,781
1905	9,960,560	19,201,939	29,162,499	51,452,955	8,833,627	18,820,985	39,974,520	67,629,132	618,678,632	595,027,264
1906	8,877,979	16,801,119	25,679,098	59,363,639	9,360,614	20,460,625	41,125,898	70,947,137	713,790,553	684,185,650
1907	6,027,157	15,363,728	21,890,885	52,907,513	9,546,760	21,198,817	41,239,589	71,985,166	769,026,924	737,505,039
1908	9,828,186	30,822,761	40,650,947	60,764,075	9,522,743	19,788,937	42,651,006	71,962,686	762,077,184	726,443,676
1909	10,311,864	31,779,144	42,091,008	119,728,263	11,653,798	21,707,363	50,783,614	84,144,775	882,598,548	844,098,072
1910	18,892,833	28,301,602	47,194,435	112,777,530	14,741,621	21,696,784	56,194,734	92,639,139	1,019,177,601	974,731,187
1911	21,122,092	29,695,985	50,818,077	91,097,704	10,637,580	22,848,170	60,909,240	94,394,990	1,097,661,393	1,044,712,367
1912	21,338,926	28,154,996	49,493,922	105,718,070	9,388,968	22,586,119	64,080,763	96,055,850	1,240,124,354	1,178,577,787
1913	13,329,642	28,238,329	41,567,971	98,602,615	9,995,257	23,183,161	70,713,075	103,891,473	1,287,372,535	1,222,752,292
1914	12,230,533	36,932,958	49,163,491	112,438,696	11,697,603	22,707,738	68,636,267	103,041,608	1,309,944,006	1,251,372,615
1915	20,824,559	43,781,939	64,606,498	118,896,692	12,814,898	31,553,091	74,020,538	118,388,527	1,353,629,123	1,298,018,989
1916	24,025,192	72,923,228	96,948,420	164,786,760	29,717,007	117,902,686	68,386,482	216,006,175	1,596,905,337	1,520,438,686
1917	17,885,648	53,021,952	70,907,600	157,430,643	131,078,854	183,341,125	58,958,908	373,378,887	1,866,228,236	1,771,264,882
1918	10,973,606	47,419,961	58,393,567	162,233,308	162,821,026	252,936,568	56,103,418	471,861,012	2,184,359,820	2,071,307,749
1919	12,359,426	50,904,693	63,264,119	163,227,204	214,621,625	256,270,715	54,429,301	525,321,641	2,495,582,568	2,363,044,215
1920	17,669,923	62,100,182	79,770,105	200,098,050	120,356,255	210,826,991	48,031,228	379,214,474	2,784,068,698	2,608,151,193

[1]The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.
[2]Six months, July to Dec., 1900.

53.—Ratio of Bank Reserves to Net Liabilities, 1892-1920.

Year.	Cash on hand.	Cash due from banks outside of Canada.	Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.	Securities.	Total Reserves.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1892	8·8	11·3	–	8·9	29·0
1893	9·4	9·5	–	8·7	27·6
1894	10·4	10·4	–	10·1	30·9
1895	10·4	12·6	–	9·8	32·8
1896	9·9	10·8	–	10·5	31·2
1897	10·3	13·6	–	11·9	35·8
1898	9·3	12·1	–	14·2	35·6
1899	8·7	11·7	–	11·8	32·2
1900	8·4	6·5	–	12·2	27·1
1901	8·0	4·5	10·0	13·5	36·0
1902	7·9	4·4	10·2	13·1	35·6
1903	8·9	4·0	7·7	13·0	33·6
1904	9·4	4·5	7·7	12·1	33·7
1905	9·5	4·9	8·6	11·3	34·3
1906	8·9	3·7	8·7	10·4	31·7
1907	9·5	2·9	7·2	9·7	29·3
1908	11·1	5·5	8·3	9·9	34·8
1909	11·3	5·0	14·2	9·9	40·4
1910	10·7	4·8	11·5	9·5	36·5
1911	11·5	4·8	8·7	9·0	34·0
1912	11·3	4·2	8·9	8·1	32·5
1913	11·1	3·4	8·1	8·5	31·1
1914	12·8	3·9	9·0	8·2	33·9
1915	15·4	5·0	9·2	9·1	38·7
1916	13·7	6·4	10·8	14·2	45·1
1917	11·9	4·0	8·9	21·1	45·9
1918	12·4	2·8	7·8	22·8	45·8
1919	10·9	2·7	6·9	22·2	42·7
1920	9·9	3·1	7·7	14·5	35·2

54.—Business of the Post Office Savings Banks, fiscal years 1916-1920.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Savings banks.....No.	1,289	1,312	1,318	1,328	1,323
Deposits.....$	8,539,742	11,974,434	11,791,967	12,593,190	10,003,068
Transferred from Government S.B. to Post Office S.B.....$	295,100	–	91,649	174,143	184,303
Interest on deposits.....$	1,160,083	1,206,528	1,244,578	1,208,559	1,056,545
Total cash and interest...$	9,994,925	13,180,962	13,128,194	13,975,892	11,243,916
Withdrawals.....$	9,981,913	10,606,901	14,427,194	13,604,411	21,293,282
At credit of open accts...$	40,008,418	42,582,479	41,283,479	41,654,960	31,605,594
Open accounts.....No.	134,345	135,142	125,735	116,541	97,154

55.—Business of the Dominion Government Savings Banks, fiscal years 1916-1920.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits	1,904,392	2,135,601	2,048,469	2,344,918	2,378,600
Interest on deposits	407,148	395,447	382,151	340,378	319,800
Total cash and interest	2,311,540	2,531,048	2,430,620	2,685,296	2,698,400
Withdrawals	2,797,843	2,417,293	3,886,947	3,460,481	3,371,280
At credit of depositors	13,519,855	13,633,610	12,177,283	11,402,098	10,729,218

56.—Total Business of Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks, fisca years 1916-1920.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits	10,739,234	14,110,035	13,932,085	15,112,251	12,565,971
Interest on deposits	1,567,231	1,601,975	1,626,729	1,548,937	1,376,345
Total cash and interest	12,306,465	15,712,010	15,558,814	16,661,188	13,942,316
Withdrawals	12,779,756	13,024,194	18,314,141	17,064,892	24,664,562
At credit of depositors	53,528,273	56,216,089	53,460,762	53,057,058	42,334,812

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Loan and Trust Companies.—Up to and including the year 1913 tables were given in the Year Book of the assets and liabilities, with comparative figures for a series of years, of loan companies and building societies. These tables were taken from the "Annual Report of the Affairs of Building Societies, Loan and Trust Companies in the Dominion of Canada," as issued by the Department of Finance. The statistics in this Report were compiled by the Department of Finance partly from the statements required to be furnished under legislation of the Dominion Parliament and partly from returns voluntarily made by corporations operating under provincial charters. The laws relating to loan and trust companies incorporated by Acts of the Parliament of Canada were revised by the Loan and Trust Companies Acts of 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, cc. 40 and 55), and since the passing of these Acts the Annual Report issued by the Department of Finance up to and including the year 1913 has been replaced by

57.—Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies, 1914-1919.

LIABILITIES.

Year.	Capital paid up in cash.	Reserve Fund.	Debentures			Deposits		Other liabilities	Total liabilities.
			payable in Canada.	payable elsewhere.	Stock issued.	payable on demand.	payable after notice.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	19,238,512	9,374,363	6,688,124	22,745,770	1,296,480	5,611,174	2,492,898	3,140,770	70,588,091
1915	19,401,856	9,878,266	6,764,836	22,279,861	1,390,869	5,471,355	3,721,839	3,083,784	71,992,666
1916	19,673,934	10,319,176	6,889,946	20,101,111	1,447,205	5,618,554	3,369,166	3,453,207	70,872,297
1917	19,813,217	10,705,215	7,075,081	18,270,163	1,509,491	5,824,112	3,110,713	3,371,201	69,679,193
1918	19,945,858	10,938,193	7,442,982	17,767,685	1,543,566	4,885,038	2,917,501	4,554,401	69,995,224
1919	20,191,612	11,923,234	7,765,614	17,894,509	1,595,780	6,201,947	3,145,149	5,802,176	74,520,021

57.—Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies, 1914-1919—concluded.

ASSETS.

Year.	Lent on mortgages and hypotheques.	Lent upon and invested in				Cash on hand and in banks.	Interest due.	Other Assets.	Total Assets.
		Government, municipal and school securities.	Bonds of incorporated companies	Stocks of incorporated companies	Bank stocks.				
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	53,710,084	775,783	1,162,442	7,059,052	1,069,317	3,220,803	591,443	2,399,167	70,588,091
1915	52,807,357	1,483,635	2,062,710	7,314,803	1,019,702	3,993,004	679,966	2,631,489	71,992,666
1916	51,984,926	2,305,361	2,502,354	6,421,843	569,106	3,241,053	681,246	3,168,848	70,872,297
1917	49,722,872	2,618,688	2,630,620	6,347,894	527,534	3,478,220	751,475	3,608,920	69,676,223
1918	48,293,988	4,852,291	2,363,802	6,392,850	579,344	3,023,539	524,064	3,964,253	69,995,031
1919	47,309,298	9,273,011	2,674,265	6,948,763	524,656	2,828,636	261,810	4,689,382	74,520,021

"Annual Statements of the Loan and Trust Companies incorporated by Acts of the Parliament of Canada." Tables **57** and **58** show therefore the liabilities and assets of the loan and trust companies as compiled from the statements furnished to the Department of Insurance. They relate to 14 loan and 16 trust companies, and do not include companies or societies operating under provincial charters. Under Chapters 14 and 21 of the Statutes of 1920 (10-11 Geo. V, chaps. 14 and 21) a systematic annual inspection of the affairs of these companies will hereafter be made by the Department of Insurance.

58.—Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies, 1914-1919.

LIABILITIES.

Year.	Liabilities to Shareholders.			Other liabilities.	Total liabilities of the companies	Liabilities to the Public.			Total liabilities to the public.
	Capital paid up in cash.	Reserve Fund.	Other liabilities to Shareholders.			Money in trust for investment.	Trust funds for investment guaranteed.	Estate trusts and agencies under administration.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	6,051,146	2,341,413	202,427	1,948,414	10,743,400	2,582,455	5,998,013	29,832,343	38,392,811
1915	5,307,128	1,159,479	233,738	606,005	7,306,350	3,113,170	6,613,929	31,002,934	40,730,033
1916	5,673,670	1,245,589	287,214	620,470	7,826,943	3,799,149	6,606,169	36,756,902	47,162,220
1917	5,297,130	1,275,789	352,153	731,220	7,656,292	3,443,682	7,706,276	38,141,389	49,291,347
1918	6,266,203	1,477,617	415,938	676,379	8,836,137	5,170,463	7,572,916	56,194,857	68,938,236
1919	7,356,474	1,643,464	391,625	616,378	10,007,941	5,234,500	7,470,172	52,084,047	64,788,719

ASSETS.

Year.	Loans				Government, municipal and school securities owned.	Cash on hand and in banks.	Market value of real estate, government securities, etc., over book value.	All other assets belonging to the companies	Total assets of the companies
	on real estate secured by mortgage and hypotheques.	on real estate other than on first mortgages or hypotheques.	on stocks of incorporated companies	on securities of incorporated companies					
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	5,189,797	113,095	303,939	253,686	787,400	179,928	879,039	3,033,756	10,740,640
1915	3,972,520	102,395	110,692	536,832	876,760	172,448	5,181	1,529,522	7,306,350
1916	3,906,986	544,747	94,904	279,488	1,116,110	266,964	32,231	1,585,513	7,826,943
1917	3,993,484	297,387	30,940	222,841	1,145,815	173,130	3,331	1,789,364	7,656,292
1918	3,933,962	101,784	62,337	232,135	1,839,000	724,689	5,865	1,936,365	8,836,137
1919	4,432,455	557,171	184,180	312,589	2,170,618	706,763	8,392	1,635,773	10,007,941

59.—Investments on Trust Account, 1914-1919.

Year.	Investments on Trust Account.						Holdings as Trustee Uninvested.		Total investments on Trust Account.
	First mortgages and hypotheques upon improved freehold property in Canada.	First mortgages and hypotheques upon improved freehold property outside of Canada	Government securities direct or guaranteed in and outside of Canada.	Canadian municipal bonds and debentures.	Other securities authorized by terms of trust.	Investments other than foregoing.	Cash in hand and in banks.	Uninvested and unrealized trust or agency assets.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914....	13,238,642	20,000	238,200	2,182,345	6,344,875	6,839,172	870,994	8,658,583	38,392,811
1915....	8,397,041	3,870,474	511,824	3,702,963	5,804,827	5,901,214	778,473	11,763,217	40,730,033
1916....	9,273,771	–	716,877	4,124,956	11,464,750	1,935,357	2,661,481	17,492,051	47,669,243
1917....	9,251,407	–	1,356,108	5,351,349	12,402,509	1,844,718	1,351,416	17,733,840	49,291,347
1918....	9,314,279	–	1,881,629	7,951,431	11,932,270	3,496,477	2,027,618	32,334,532	68,938,236
1919....	10,950,249	–	1,947,485	9,446,079	15,448,913	3,807,651	2,694,454	28,838,186	73,133,017

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Commercial Failures in Canada, 1920.—According to Bradstreet's of January 8, 1921, the total number of Canadian failures reported during the calendar year 1920 was 985, with liabilities of $20,744,774 in 1920, as against 625, with liabilities of $10,095,232 in 1919. In number there was an increase in 1920 of 57·60 p.c., as compared with 1919, while the liabilities increased by over 51 p.c. Dun's Bulletin of the same date gives the total number of Canadian insolvencies in 1920 as 1,078, as compared with 755 in 1919, whilst liabilities reached in 1920 the total of $26,494,301, as compared with $16,256,259 in 1919. Tables **60** and **62** give the statistics from both authorities, those from Bradstreet's (Table **60**) being classified by provinces for the calendar years 1919 and 1920 and those for Dun's Bulletin, including Newfoundland, being classified by branches of business for the calendar years 1918 to 1920 (Table **61**) and by classes and provinces for the calendar year 1920 with totals for the years 1908 to 1919, including Newfoundland (Table **62**). An analysis by cause of the failures for 1919 and 1920 is given in Table **63** (Bradstreet's).

60.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, for the calendar years 1919 and 1920. [From Bradstreet's.]

Provinces.	No. of Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
			$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1	–	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	21	44	56,014	110,038	99,586	285,654
New Brunswick	10	14	48,288	30,450	74,514	57,900
Quebec	257	372	3,099,186	5,924,472	5,231,007	11,713,162
Ontario	151	236	627,125	1,950,553	1,471,972	4,063,624
Manitoba	56	99	183,885	885,517	495,710	1,648,261
Saskatchewan	61	106	327,617	505,033	577,614	937,973
Alberta	30	46	111,150	512,400	248,525	816,500
British Columbia	38	68	636,269	569,650	1,896,304	1,221,700
Canada	**625**	**985**	**5,089,534**	**10,488,113**	**10,095,232**	**20,744,774**

61.—Commercial Failures in Canada by Branches of Business, 1918-1920.

[From Dun's Bulletin.]

Classes.	1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
Manufacturers—		$		$		$
Iron and Foundries	4	435,000	3	1,804,800	3	115,011
Machinery and Tools	21	1,867,033	15	2,807,930	20	4,046,847
Woollens, Carpets, etc	1	500	–	–	–	–
Cotton, Hosiery, etc	1	3,500	3	153,000	–	–
Lumber, Carpenters	38	2,050,140	32	1,578,169	26	1,034,253
Clothing, Millinery	34	183,602	28	343,054	53	3,096,484
Hats, Gloves and Furs	3	41,104	5	51,500	10	170,834
Chemicals and Drugs	2	75,785	7	68,491	2	19,000
Printing and Engraving	9	53,200	9	514,900	7	499,900
Milling and Bakers	30	147,121	16	143,712	22	1,180,602
Leather, Shoes, etc	6	55,683	10	325,435	9	287,116
Liquors and Tobacco	4	125,810	5	106,725	5	294,000
Glass, Earthenware	5	656,307	5	160,878	2	9,658
All other	74	2,548,013	75	2,175,883	96	5,117,511
Total Manufacturers	**232**	**8,248,807**	**213**	**10,234,477**	**255**	**15,871,216**
Traders—		$		$		$
General Stores	93	966,384	85	966,344	171	2,997,633
Groceries and Meats	192	987,742	179	1,363,485	259	1,634,916
Hotels, Restaurants	38	329,414	30	79,906	49	138,497
Liquors and Tobacco	18	57,103	16	25,802	13	34,812
Clothing, Furnishing	55	482,918	38	208,452	60	703,548
Dry Goods and Carpets	33	406,209	29	429,854	43	436,611
Shoes, Rubbers, and Trunks	34	174,494	25	244,990	31	279,912
Furniture, Crockery	12	123,925	7	74,146	8	77,311
Hardware, Stoves, and Tools	18	295,576	23	404,851	23	310,697
Chemicals and Drugs	12	100,989	4	36,710	7	32,500
Paints and Oils	1	1,800	–	–	–	–
Jewellery and Clocks	15	70,935	9	58,408	8	48,904
Books and Papers	3	206,026	3	13,810	4	12,100
Hats, Furs and Gloves	1	7,831	1	25,000	4	99,836
All other	65	931,051	45	543,870	91	897,228
Total Traders	**590**	**5,142,397**	**494**	**4,475,628**	**771**	**7,704,505**
Agents and Brokers	**51**	**1,111,273**	**48**	**1,546,154**	**52**	**2,918,580**
Total	**873**	**14,502,477**	**755**	**16,256,259**	**1,078**	**26,494,301**

NOTE.—The failures in Table 61 include those of Newfoundland.

62.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Classes, for 1920, with totals for 1908-1919. [From Dun's Review.]

Provinces.	Total Commercial.			Manufacturing.	
	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
	–	$ –	$ –	–	$ –
Prince Edward Island	50	110,174	367,264	8	76,070
Nova Scotia	27	73,507	105,898	2	20,000
New Brunswick	380	8,105,336	13,428,420	102	8,495,163
Quebec	269	5,562,541	6,689,284	84	5,590,056
Ontario	71	938,149	961,543	14	397,091
Manitoba	117	926,839	1,075,471	8	21,462
Saskatchewan	56	633,030	455,068	8	83,800
Alberta	64	1,151,756	1,636,163	25	1,139,574
British Columbia	**1,034**	**17,501,332**	**24,719,111**	**251**	**15,823,216**
Total 1920					
Newfoundland	44	1,068,184	1,775,190	4	48,000
Total 1919	755	10,741,441	16,256,259	213	10,234,477
" 1918	873	11,251,341	14,502,477	232	8,248,807
" 1917	1,097	13,051,900	18,241,465	261	7,455,094
" 1916	1,685	19,670,542	25,063,534	363	8,796,646
" 1915	2,661	39,526,358	41,162,321	655	13,877,414
" 1914	2,898	30,909,563	35,045,095	614	11,063,191
" 1913	1,719	12,658,979	16,979,406	452	6,792,763
" 1912	1,357	8,783,409	12,316,936	323	4,556,615
" 1911	1,332	9,964,604	13,491,196	321	4,760,016
" 1910	1,262	11,013,396	14,514,650	292	7,030,227
" 1909	1,442	10,318,511	12,982,800	354	3,933,938
" 1908	1,640	12,008,113	14,931,790	426	5,967,498

Provinces.	Trading.		Other Commercial.		Banking.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
	–	$ –	–	$ –	–	$ –
Prince Edward Island	41	285,194	1	6,000	–	–
Nova Scotia	23	76,898	2	9,000	–	–
New Brunswick	265	2,662,957	13	2,270,300	–	–
Quebec	171	1,016,744	14	82,484	–	–
Ontario	55	362,452	2	202,000	–	–
Manitoba	104	1,033,256	5	20,753	–	–
Saskatchewan	41	220,568	7	150,700	–	–
Alberta	33	449,589	6	47,000	–	–
British Columbia	**733**	**6,107,658**	**50**	**2,788,237**	–	–
Total 1920						

62.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Classes, for 1920, with totals for 1908-1919. [From Dun's Review.]—concluded.

Provinces.	Trading.		Other Commercial.		Banking.	
	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.	Number.	Liabilities.
		$		$		$
Newfoundland	38	1,596,847	2	130,343	–	–
Total 1919	494	4,475,628	48	1,546,154	–	–
" 1918	590	5,142,397	51	1,111,273	–	–
" 1917	777	8,417,239	59	2,369,132	–	–
" 1916	1,237	12,290,368	85	3,982,520	–	–
" 1915	1,888	21,696,890	118	5,558,017	1	150,000
" 1914	2,164	18,677,935	120	5,303,968	1	250,000
" 1913	1,216	8,681,419	51	1,505,224	1	125,000
" 1912	975	6,906,665	59	853,656	–	–
" 1911	986	7,606,891	5	1,124,289	1	71,194
" 1910	947	6,943,579	23	540,850	2	2,546,871
" 1909	1,059	7,867,287	29	1,181,575	–	–
" 1908	1,171	8,242,436	43	712,856	2	2,137,242

NOTE.—Newfoundland included in totals 1908-1919.

63.—Causes of Failures in Canada and the United States by Numbers and Percentages, years ended December 31, 1919 and 1920. [From Bradstreet's.]

IN CANADA (including Newfoundland and Pierre-Miquelon).

Failures due to	Number.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Incompetence	126	204	647,854	1,144,019	1,328,804	2,205,521
Inexperience	34	79	79,950	389,363	228,630	891,863
Lack of capital	224	334	2,117,805	5,643,600	4,601,550	11,682,434
Unwise credits	16	23	62,550	97,000	146,966	226,700
Failures of others	11	13	49,700	60,700	140,346	189,300
Extravagance	5	6	22,000	8,020	52,500	30,199
Neglect	15	28	28,316	73,060	76,920	172,213
Competition	–	8	–	58,000	–	140,050
Specific conditions	131	182	639,284	3,478,121	1,139,455	4,945,136
Speculation	8	5	113,000	145,040	247,037	251,455
Fraud	56	97	1,344,075	380,834	2,158,024	1,404,704
Total	**626**	**979**	**5,104,534**	**11,477,757**	**10,120,232**	**22,139,575**

IN UNITED STATES.

Incompetence	2,109	2,753	11,730,114	32,455,312	26,068,530	56,522,786
Inexperience	307	556	1,740,312	7,725,694	5,510,902	14,268,745
Lack of capital	1,669	2,735	15,837,726	60,396,251	29,378,542	113,612,638
Unwise credits	72	131	2,869,310	12,625,729	4,534,615	15,578,242
Failures of others	97	105	2,046,947	2,389,931	3,844,066	3,476,379
Extravagance	59	105	612,889	642,160	1,374,864	1,268,384
Neglect	93	110	340,426	1,057,127	934,622	2,021,429
Competition	59	112	476,852	728,628	945,009	1,266,060
Specific conditions	623	1,221	12,095,267	144,002,263	23,671,566	194,121,666
Speculation	37	43	1,112,845	4,761,745	2,640,534	8,119,845
Fraud	390	592	6,498,608	7,363,014	16,646,409	16,115,341
Total	**5,515**	**8,463**	**55,361,296**	**274,147,854**	**115,549,659**	**426,371,515**

63.—Causes of Failures in Canada and the United States by Numbers and Percentages, years ended December 31, 1919 and 1920. [From Bradstreet's.]—concluded.

PERCENTAGES OF NUMBER OF FAILURES AND LIABILITIES, CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE.

Failures due to	Canada per cent.				United States per cent.			
	Number.		Liabilities.		Number.		Liabilities.	
	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
Incompetence	20·1	20·8	13·1	10·0	38·2	32·5	22·6	13·3
Inexperience	5·4	8·1	2·2	4·0	5·6	6·6	4·8	3·3
Lack of capital	35·8	34·1	45·5	52·8	30·3	32·3	25·5	26·6
Unwise credits	2·6	2·4	1·4	1·0	1·3	1·6	3·9	3·7
Failures of others	1·8	1·3	1·4	0·9	1·7	1·2	3·3	0·8
Extravagance	0·8	0·6	0·5	0·2	1·1	1·2	1·2	0·3
Neglect	2·4	2·9	0·7	0·8	1·7	1·3	0·8	0·5
Competition	–	0·8	–	0·6	1·1	1·3	0·8	0·3
Specific conditions	20·9	18·6	11·5	22·3	11·3	14·4	20·5	45·5
Speculation	1·3	0·5	2·4	1·1	0·7	0·6	2·3	1·9
Fraud	8·9	9·9	21·3	6·3	7·0	7·0	14·3	3·8

Analysis of Commercial Failures.—In Tables **64** and **65** Bradstreet's and Dun's records of commercial failures are analysed according to the method suggested by Kemmerer. First the total number of concerns doing business is indicated, and secondly the number of failures with the percentage of these to the whole, the latter being stated in the form of an index number of which the base is 100 as representing the figures of 1900. Thirdly, the assets and liabilities are set forth and analysed. It will be noted that the average liability for each year is indicated; this is necessary because the extent of demoralization caused by business failures is proportioned to the size of the failure, the failure of one large concern often causing a stronger business depression than the failure of scores of small ones. The relation of liabilities to assets is also significant. Lastly as a rough balancing of results the index number indicating the proportion of failures to the number of concerns in business and the index number of the size of the concerns failing are averaged, and the result given as the barometer of business depression. This number reversed is a barometer of business confidence. The records of Bradstreet and Dun are not on the same basis, but the general tendency of the two records is the same, the difference in results being usually only a matter of degree.

64.—Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900-1920. (Bradstreet's).

Year.	Number of Concerns—				Assets.	Liabilities.			Index Number of Business.		
	Doing Business.	Failing.	Proportion Failing.			Total.	Average.		Proportion to Assets.	Depression.	Confidence.
			Percentage	Index No. 1900=100			Amount.	Index No.			
	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1900	100,618	1,337	1·32	100·0	4,246,693	10,785,601	8,067	100·0	2·53	100·0	100·0
1901	103,421	1,379	1·33	100·7	5,264,551	11,783,737	8,546	105·8	2·23	103·2	96·8
1902	106,099	1,095	1·03	78·0	3,602,742	8,546,365	7,804	96·7	2·37	87·3	112·7
1903	108,215	958	0·88	66·6	3,870,605	8,372,011	8,739	108·3	2·16	91·4	108·6
1904	110,615	1,175	1·06	80·3	4,137,418	10,019,311	8,527	105·7	2·42	93·0	107·0
1905	114,335	1,430	1·25	94·7	6,584,191	13,879,700	9,706	120·3	2·10	107·5	92·5
1906	112·362	1,239	1·10	83·3	4,305,076	9,450,093	7,627	94·5	2·19	88·9	111·1
1907	116,202	1,365	1·17	86·6	5,276,698	11,735,272	8,596	106·5	2·22	96·5	103·5
1908	118,875	1,715	1·44	109·1	7,770,207	17,582,304	10,252	127·1	2·26	118·1	81·9
1909	123,232	1,588	1·28	96·9	6,195,515	12,811,184	8,067	100·0	2·06	98·4	101·6
1910	128,881	1,469	1·14	86·3	7,075,347	15,712,586	10,696	132,6	2·22	109,4	90·6
1911	130,446	1,401	1·07	81·0	6,420,331	13,086,946	9,341	115·7	2·03	98·3	101·7
1912	142,583	1,312	0·92	69·7	5,611,675	12,355,282	9,417	116·7	2·20	93·2	106·8
1913	149,852	1,827	1·21	91·6	8,142,990	16,650,450	9,113	112·9	2·04	102·2	97·8
1914	155,849	2,886	1·85	140·1	13,507,536	30,693,658	10,635	131·8	2·27	135·9	64·1
1915	156,008	2,621	1·68	127·3	14,227,192	32,134,312	12,260	152·0	2·26	139·6	60·4
1916	156,535	1,772	1·13	85·6	6,349,078	15,952,684	9,003	111·6	2·51	98·6	101·4
1917	153,079	1,109	0·72	54·6	6,207,512	13,616,822	12,278	152·2	2·20	103·4	96·6
1918	152,974	814	0·53	40·1	5,354,727	12,413,536	15,250	189·0	2·32	114·6	85·4
1919	156,187	625	0·40	30·3	5,089,534	10,095,232	16,152	200·2	1·98	115·2	84·8
1920	164,049	985	0·60	45·4	10,488,413	20,744,774	21,061	261·1	1·98	153·2	46·8

65.—Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900-1920. (Dun).

Year.	Number of Concerns—				Assets.	Liabilities.			Index Number of Business.		
	Doing Business.	Failing.	Proportion Failing.			Total.	Average.		Proportion to Assets.	Depression.	Confidence.
			Percentage	Index No. 1900=100.			Amount.	Index No.			
	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1900	95,772	1,355	1·41	100·0	8,202,898	11,613,208	8,570	100·0	1·42	100·0	100·0
1901	96,961	1,341	1·38	97·8	7,686,823	10,811,671	8,062	94·1	1·41	95·9	104·1
1902	93,890	1,101	1·17	82·9	7,772,418	10,934,777	9,931	115·9	1·41	99·4	100·6
1903	95,029	978	1·03	73·0	4,872,422	7,552,724	7,723	90·1	1·55	81·5	118·5
1904	96,822	1,246	1·29	91·5	8,555,875	11,394,117	9,114	106·7	1·33	99·1	100·9
1905	101,246	1,347	1·33	94·3	6,822,005	9,854,659	7,316	85·4	1·44	89·8	110·2
1906	104,576	1,184	1·13	80·1	6,499,052	9,085,773	7,673	89·5	1·39	84·8	115·2
1907	108,160	1,278	1·17	82·9	9,443,227	13,221,250	10,345	120·7	1·40	101·8	98·2
1908	113,551	1,640	1·44	102·1	12,008,113	14,932,790	9,105	106·2	1·24	104·2	95·8
1909	117,309	1,442	1·23	87·2	10,318,511	12,982,800	9,003	105·0	1·26	96·1	103·9
1910	119,764	1,262	1·05	74·4	11,013,396	14,514,650	11,501	134·2	1·31	104·3	95·7
1911	129,917	1,332	1·03	73·0	9,964,404	13,491,196	10,128	118·2	1·35	95·6	104·4
1912	132,469	1,357	1·02	72·3	8,783,409	12,316,396	9,076	105·9	1·40	89·1	110·9
1913	141,135	1,719	1·22	86·5	12,658,979	16,979,406	9,877	115·2	1·34	100·8	99·2
1914	149,999	2,892	1·93	136,9	30,888,363	34,996,694	12,101	141·2	1·13	139,0	61·0
1915	150,378	2,652	1·76	124·8	39,243,658	40,676,621	15,338	179·0	1·04	151·9	48·1
1916	147,575	1,677	1·14	80·8	19,640,703	24,985,908	14,899	173·9	1·27	127·3	72·7
1917	142,431	1,088	0·76	53·9	12,994,179	18,108,347	16,643	194·2	1·39	124·0	76·0
1918	141,709	873	0·62	43·9	11,246,341	14,502,477	16,612	193·8	1·29	118·8	81·2
1919	142,919	751	0·53	37·6	10,731,541	16,224,259	21,603	252·1	1·51	144·8	55·2
1920	151,203	1,034	0·68	48·2	17,501,332	24,719,111	23,906	278·9	1·41	163·5	36·5

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

Under the Government Annuities Act, 1908 (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 5), as amended by the Act of 1920, His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister (at present the Postmaster General), may sell to persons domiciled or resident in Canada over the age of five years immediate or deferred annuities of not less than $50 nor more than $5,000 (1) for the life of the annuitant; (2) for a term of years certain, not exceeding twenty years, or for the life of the annuitant, whichever period shall be the longer; and (3) an immediate or deferred annuity to any two persons domiciled in Canada during their joint lives, and with or without continuation to the survivor. The property and interest of any annuitant in any contract for an annuity is neither transferable nor attachable. The purchaser may contract that, in the event of the death of the annuitant before the date fixed for the annuity to begin, all money paid shall be refunded to the purchaser or his legal representatives with interest at the rate of 4 p.c., compounded yearly.

Statistics of the annuities in force on March 31, 1920, are given in Tables **66-67.** From September 1, 1908, to March 31, 1920, 4,828 annuities have been issued, of which 293 have been cancelled on account of death, leaving on March 31, 1920, 976 immediate annuities and 3,559 deferred annuities, a total of 4,535 contracts in force. The total value of these annuities is $1,051,952.14, and the amount received for annuities purchased is $4,380,348.62.

66.—Government Annuities Fund Statement, March 31, 1920.

ASSETS.

Fund on March 31, 1919	$3,599,341 44	
Receipts, 1919–1920, less payments	298,369 97	
Fund on March 31, 1920		$3,897,711 41

LIABILITIES.

Net present value of all outstanding contracts	$3,897,711 41

RECEIPTS.

For Immediate Annuities	$ 241,918 27	
For Deferred Annuities	189,703 91	
Amount transferred by Government to maintain reserve	144,097 18	
		$ 575,719 36

PAYMENTS.

Annuities paid under Immediate Contracts	$ 249,202 20	
Return of premiums under Plan "A" Contracts	5,243 79	
Return of purchase money	22,903 40	
Balance March 31, 1920	298,369 97	
Total		**$ 575,719 36**

67.—Valuation on March 31, 1920, of Annuity Contracts issued pursuant to the Government Annuities Act, 1908.

Description of Contracts.	No.	Amount of Annuities.	Total value on March 31, 1920 of Annuities purchased.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1. Immediate Annuities	623	173,152 20	1,343,233 00
2. Immediate Annuities, guaranteed	258	59,856 24	535,717 00
3. Immediate Last Survivor	95	28,308 09	271,520 00
4. Deferred, Plan "A"	1,157	242,268 58	573,205 14
5. Deferred, Plan "A" guaranteed	1,907	406,293 60	658,354 71
6. Deferred, Last Survivor	49	15,190 77	92,175 12
7. Deferred, Plan "B"	446	126,882 66	423,506 44
Totals	**4,535**	**1,051,952 14**	**3,897,711 41**

INSURANCE.

Insurance Statistics.—Insurance companies doing business throughout the Dominion of Canada are licensed by the Dominion Government under Acts administered by an Insurance Department under the Minister of Finance. The insurance statistics in Tables **68-88,** which are restricted to companies doing business under license from the Dominion Government and do not therefore include the business of companies operating under license from the Provincial Governments, are compiled from the Reports of the Superintendent of Insurance, and are divided into three classes relating (1) to insurance against fire; (2) to life insurance and (3) to insurances of a miscellaneous character covering risks of accident, guarantee, employer's liability, sickness, burglary, hail, steam boilers, tornado, weather, inland transportation, automobiles, sprinkler leakage, live stock and title. They refer in all cases to the calendar year. Complete statistics of these three classes of insurance up to the year 1919 have been published by the Insurance Department, and are included in this section of the Year Book for 1920.

Fire Insurance.—Fire insurance was carried on in 1919 by 134 companies, as compared with 116 companies in 1918 and 96 in 1917 Of the 134 companies in 1919, 39 were Canadian, 40 British and 55 foreign. The gross amount of fire policies, new and renewed, taken during the year 1919, was $5,423,569,961, which is greater by $817,534,905 than the amount taken in 1918. Premiums charged

in 1919 amounted to $57,577,631, as compared with $48,770,112 in 1918. The net amount at risk on Dec. 31, 1919, was $4,923,024,381.

Life Insurance.—The business of life insurance in Canada was transacted in 1919 by 43 active companies, including 24 Canadian, 8 British and 11 foreign. Notwithstanding the difficulties arising out of the war, the total amount of policies in Canada taken during the year 1919 was $524,543,629, as compared with $313,251,556 in 1918 and $282,120,430 in 1917. For the Canadian companies the amounts effected were $320,150,705 in 1919, as compared with $179,429,315 in 1918 and $172,703,621 in 1917; for British companies $11,264,394 in 1919, as compared with $5,969,013 in 1918 and $5,109,183 in 1917 and for foreign companies $193,128,530 in 1919, as compared with $127,498,228 in 1918 and $104,307,626 in 1917. The total amount of life insurance in force through life companies for the year 1919, at the date of the statements rendered, was $2,187,837,317, as against $1,785,061,273 in 1918 and $1,585,042,563 in 1917, these figures being distributed among the three different classes of company as follows: Canadian $1,362,631,562, ($1,105,503,447 in 1918); British $66,908,064 ($60,296,113 in 1918); Foreign $758,297,691 ($619,261,713 in 1918).

Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan.—Table 84 gives the statistics of life insurance on the assessment plan, that is, insurance effected through fraternal or friendly societies by assessments on the members thereof and with annual dues to meet expenses. The statistics in these tables relate, however, only to the eight societies reporting to the Insurance Department of the Dominion Government, viz., the Alliance Nationale, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Artisans Canadiens, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society, the Independent Order of Foresters (whose statistics include sick and funeral departments), the Royal Guardians and the Woodmen of the World.

War Claims incurred by Insurance Companies in Canada 1914-18.—With a view to ascertaining the extent to which the life insurance companies in Canada have been affected by the war, a circular was sent by the Superintendent of Insurance to each company asking for the figures showing the war claims incurred during each of the five years 1914 to 1918. The claims were further classified in each year according as they were incurred under policies held by (a) enlisted soldiers killed in action or dying from wounds; (b) enlisted soldiers dying from other causes; (c) other persons engaged

in war service or civilians dying as a result of military operations. The results of the inquiry are given in Table **85,** which shows the total war losses to Dominion and Provincial licensees during the six years 1914-1919 as $21,738,409. As illustrating the comparative effects of war and epidemics upon insurance companies, it may be noted that the death claims due to influenza, pneumonia or grippe during the last three months of 1918 amounted to $9,803,306, and during the first three months of 1919 to $4,559,175—a total of $14,362,481, or about two-thirds of the total war losses paid in six years.

Insurance other than Fire or Life.—Insurance business other than fire or life was carried on in Canada in 1919 by 107 companies: 26 Canadian, 27 British and 54 foreign. In 1918 the corresponding figures were: 24 Canadian, 24 British and 48 foreign, a total of 96. Seventy-seven of these companies in 1919 (55 in 1918) likewise transacted fire insurance. In addition there were in 1919 7 fraternal orders or societies which carried on sickness insurance and also life insurance. Of the 26 Canadian companies in 1919 (24 in 1918), 9 (12 in 1918) transacted miscellaneous classes of business only. The combined assets of the 9 companies amounted at the end of 1919 to $4,497,576, as compared with liabilities of $1,196,152, the excess of assets thus amounting to $3,301,424.

Insurance under Dominion and Provincial Licenses combined.—The measures adopted by the Superintendent of Insurance to collect statistics of the business transacted by companies holding licenses from the Provincial Governments of Canada, or permitted by provincial laws to transact business without a license, were described in the Year Book of 1916-17, pages 576 and 577. Tables **89** to **93** give particulars of insurance business transacted respectively by Dominion and provincial licensees. According to these tables, the total fire insurance (Table **89**) effected in 1919 on property situated in Canada was $6,233,667,486, including $5,423,569,961 with Dominion licensees, $435,624,288 with provincial licensees and $374,473,237 with unlicensed companies (Table **93**). The total net amount of life insurance in force at December 31, 1919 (Table **92**), was $2,545,746,508 of which $2,321,892,716 was with Dominion licensees. The bulk of the life business of the provincial licensees is transacted by fraternal companies. On business other than fire and life (Table **91**), the net premiums received in 1919 were $19,037,681 and the net losses paid were $9,796,919.

68.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1919.

Companies.	Gross amount of Policies new and renewed.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for Premiums.	Net cash paid for Losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Canadian Companies—						
Acadia Fire	29,904,691	406,074	1·36	224,010	103,573	46·24
Antigonish Farmers	264,018	1,988	0·75	1,988	617	31·04
Beaver Fire	6,545,809	103,878	1·59	35,172	6,650	18·91
British America	135,936,834	1,434,020	1·05	795,194	295,455	37·16
British Colonial	27,407,997	372,371	1·36	187,362	97,715	52·15
British North Western	14,816,703	155,827	1·05	89,089	41,506	46·59
Canada Accident and Fire	23,909,954	218,812	0·92	76,376	27,354	35·81
Canada National	23,158,794	336,913	1·45	187,809	65,623	34·94
Canada Security	2,722,067	54,681	2·01	27,943	1,486	5·32
Canadian Fire	39,011,308	581,084	1·49	345,098	114,692	33·23
Canadian Indemnity	6,826,765	102,730	1·50	87,222	29,963	34·35
Canadian Lumbermen's	1,905,304	43,196	2·27	1,349	none	–
Cumberland Farmers	148,425	3,001	2·02	2,382	5	0·21
Dominion Fire	47,468,704	595,909	1·26	380,694	150,114	39·43
Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident	9,352,409	97,225	1·04	50,899	14,017	27·54
Fire Insurance Co. of Canada	35,109,616	319,555	0·91	128,524	18,881	14·69
General Accident of Canada	3,742,850	39,863	1·07	8,751	3,353	38·31
Globe Indemnity	29,400,894	282,763	0·96	138,356	53,192	38·45
Guardian Insurance Co. of Canada	9,180,301	97,798	1·07	32,429	4,227	13·04
Halifax Fire	2,090,334	30,209	1·45	21,362	26,826	125·59
Hudson Bay	27,085 358	357,747	1·32	203,231	107,051	52·67
Imperial Underwriters	32,667,172	282,748	0·87	106,750	51,175	47·94
Kings Mutual	1,535,425	16,162	1·05	15,614	2,245	14·38
Liverpool Manitoba	46,662,933	506,455	1·09	270,501	105,458	38·99
London Mutual	84,282,162	783,739	0·93	503,782	232,344	46·12
Mercantile	38,486 063	362,899	0·94	295,575	96,115	32·52
Mount Royal	89,800,858	1,116,558	1·24	585,447	285,369	48·74
Mutual Fire	785,603	15,685	2·00	15,190	4,964	32·68
North Empire	20,181,960	238,274	1·18	109,069	83,130	76·22
North West	20,920,294	234,825	1·12	145,079	70,502	48·60
Occidental	39,067,107	457,715	1·17	215,077	102,288	47·56
Pacific Coast	24,617,948	229,743	0·93	112,187	31,957	28·48
Pictou County Farmers	448,000	3,579	0·80	3,381	1,239	36·65
Quebec	42,176,383	369,058	0·88	302,573	123,654	40·87
Western	253,113,119	2,885,756	1·14	710,373	383,481	53·98
Totals	**1,170,734,162**	**13,138,840**	**1·12**	**6,415,838**	**2,736,221**	**42·65**
British Companies—						
Alliance	43,442,961	403,296	0·93	354,981	118,137	33·28
Atlas	59,144,054	723,462	1·22	606,679	290,760	47·93
British Crown	46,571,791	579,325	1·24	400,845	167,846	41·87
British Traders	18,116,491	215,023	1·19	154,600	47,585	30·78
Caledonian	57,022,235	582,463	1·02	434,478	162,163	37·32
Car and General	24,240,658	129,543	0·53	71,862	28,722	39·97
Century	16,037,972	271,113	1·69	196,456	72,507	36·91
China	428,585	6,798	1·59	1,723	none.	–
Commercial Union	167,497,711	1,594,402	0·95	1,188,574	401,347	33·77

63.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1919.—con.

Companies.	Gross amount of Policies new and renewed.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for Premiums.	Net cash paid for Losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
British Companies—con.	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Eagle Star and British Dominions	47,423,239	392,656	0·83	293,612	94,830	32·30
Employers' Liability	89,518,669	865,465	0·97	683,124	267,354	39·14
General Accident, Fire and Life	56,868,334	577,282	1·02	414,105	154,792	37·38
Guardian Assurance	155,113,154	1,707,831	1·10	1,433,698	595,484	41·53
Law, Union and Rock	36,167,951	341,786	0·94	281,242	84,691	30·11
Liverpool, London and Globe	160,402,752	1,756,140	1·09	1,373,487	651,049	47·40
London Guarantee and Accident	83,517,390	935,414	1·12	637,131	318,268	49·95
London and Lancashire Fire	113,372,818	1,155,699	1·02	940,970	415,356	44·14
London Assurance	55,592,183	546,871	0·98	452,293	116,696	25·80
National Benefit	1,248,723	20,847	1·67	17,995	9,660	53·68
North British and Mercantile	124,260,712	1,332,229	1·07	1,079,632	481,484	44·60
Northern Assurance Co	102,312,685	1,221,116	1·19	1,050,101	435,718	41·49
Norwich Union Fire	107,464,065	1,209,858	1·13	985,959	406,616	41·24
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	40,998,675	425,406	1·04	318,223	140,595	44·18
Palatine	49,582,537	500,886	1·01	381,632	143,958	37·72
Phœnix of London	120,852,991	1,505,756	1·25	1,145,616	486,210	42·44
Provincial	10,947,935	94,733	0·87	75,969	28,033	36·90
Queensland	21,651,200	242,896	1·12	196,636	78,226	39·78
Royal Exchange	86,863,107	811,371	0·93	686,340	271,594	39·57
Royal Insurance	196,984,945	2,219,986	1·13	1,764,826	793,992	44·99
Scottish Metropolitan	1,175,683	15,902	1·35	2,828	none.	–
Scottish Union and National	55,256,002	517,741	0·94	435,215	156,325	35·92
Sun Insurance Office	94,105,444	946,011	1·00	752,276	341,448	45·39
Union Assurance Society	88,785,481	885,141	1·00	680,761	308,749	45·35
Union Insurance of Canton	52,442,183	515,983	0·98	401,963	124,013	30·85
Yangtsze	118,050	2,801	2·37	669	none.	–
Yorkshire	47 112,109	586,873	1·25	481,370	193,657	40·23
Totals	**2,432,641,475**	**25,840,105**	**1·06**	**20,377,871**	**8,387,865**	**41·16**
Foreign Companies—						
Aetna	53,557,619	605,106	1·13	460,381	195,477	42·46
Agricultural	2,083,713	36,379	1·75	20,032	6,594	32·92
Alliance Insurance	32,707,263	226,718	0·69	135,457	42,405	31·30
American Alliance	1,984,100	31,173	1·57	5,838	1,208	20·70
American Central	31,107,874	262,431	0·84	107,881	47,000	43·57
American Equitable	2,455,721	12,070	0·49	none.	none.	–
American Insurance	7,994,283	99,691	1·26	69,673	29,439	42·25
American Lloyds	5,905,345	23,471	0·40	21,502	4,707	21·89
Boston	15,556,230	164,877	1·06	95,810	32,759	34·19
California	12,499,244	95,689	0·77	63,711	25,545	40·09
Citizens' of Missouri	5,051,211	71,206	1·41	32,609	3,709	11·37
Commercial Union of N.Y.	910,234	13,713	1·51	7,864	444	5·65
Connecticut	31,484,634	332,728	1·06	192,192	72,310	37·62
Continental	63,624,159	696,729	1·10	462,310	195,412	42·27

68.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1919.—concluded.

Companies.	Gross amount of Policies new and renewed.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for Premiums.	Net cash paid for Losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
Foreign Companies—con.	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Equitable Fire and Marine	23,048,544	236,781	1·03	52,568	23,887	45·44
Fidelity-Phenix	58,042,147	652,825	1·12	438,717	174,458	39·77
Fire Association of Phila	8,260,376	97,295	1·18	67,314	20,547	30·52
Fireman's Fund	33,685,647	317,455	0·94	214,458	94,864	44·22
Firemen's Insurance	12,259,741	138,598	1·13	108,809	22,030	20·25
General of Paris	22,888,812	190,076	0·83	136,652	58,490	42·80
Girard	1,687,387	12,952	0·77	5,808	none.	–
Glens Falls	36,160,566	303,297	0·84	188,929	73,943	39·14
Globe and Rutgers	95,804,218	930,064	0·97	723,096	363,043	50·21
Great American	76,074,064	722,858	0·95	479,433	240,840	50·23
Hartford Fire	166,080,843	1,654,512	0·99	1,224,204	503,336	41·12
Home Insurance	153,248,899	1,737,463	1·13	1,401,820	597,061	42·59
Insurance Co. of North America	134,575,947	1,986,916	0·81	748,787	314,553	42·01
Insurance Co. of State of Pa	25,440,800	213,552	0·84	176,719	84,696	47·93
Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance	11,070,656	200,287	1·81	152,089	38,970	25·62
Manufacturing Lumbermen's	10,091,405	185,872	1·84	141,698	163,638	115·48
Mechanics' and Traders'	1,771,212	43,766	2·47	19,181	19,538	101·86
Merchants' Fire	5,469,215	69,585	1·27	50,954	3,196	6·27
Millers' National	4,041,077	56,144	1·39	45,560	15,835	34·76
National Ben Franklin	13,285,789	158,210	1·19	151,102	44,366	29·36
National Fire of Hartford	71,689,188	798,811	1·11	612,393	213,869	34·92
National Union Fire	28,024,385	262,280	0·94	191,078	80,931	42·36
La Nationale	58,634,012	607,914	1·04	503,467	217,998	43·30
Newark	8,628,390	98,104	1·14	48,192	7,418	15·42
New Hampshire	10,334,131	119,522	1·16	68,753	19,466	28·31
New Jersey	5,078,727	56,772	1·12	35,444	1,978	5·58
Niagara	46,886,887	449,822	0·96	295,972	107,035	36·16
Northwestern Mutual	2,706,150	41,692	1·54	27,228	100	0·37
Northwestern National	24,582,657	299,388	1·22	253,519	83,613	32·98
Phenix of Paris	25,921,827	227,261	0·88	153,387	69,273	45·16
Phœnix of Hartford	74,034,157	724,106	0·98	420,692	177,880	42·28
Providence, Washington	29,243,442	298,144	1·02	231,223	114,611	49·57
Queen of America	69,639,325	865,942	1·24	708,406	327,978	46·17
St. Paul Fire and Marine	62,100,482	580,872	0·94	410,907	163,810	39·87
Springfield Fire and Marine	63,768,520	611,015	0·96	414,459	190,697	46·01
Stuyvesant	7,564,186	103,001	1·36	66,271	39,785	60·03
L'Union, Paris, France	21,756,101	306,416	1·41	259,546	105,154	40·51
United States Fire	3,459,621	33,405	0·97	16,945	none.	–
Vulcan	8,876,157	62,651	0·71	44,341	13,522	30·50
Westchester	37,357,004	371,276	0·99	272,474	105,851	38·85
Totals	**1,820,194,324**	**18,598,686**	**1·02**	**13,237,765**	**5,555,269**	**41·97**
Grand Totals	**5,423,569,961**	**57,577,631**	**1·06**	**40,031,474**	**16,679,355**	**41·67**

69.—Amounts received for Fire Insurance Premiums and paid for Losses, with percentage of Losses to Premiums, 1869-1919.

Year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums.	Year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to premiums.
	$	$	p.c.		$	$	p.c.
1869	1,785,539	1,027,720	57·56	1895	6,943,382	4,993,750	71·92
1870	1,916,779	1,624,837	84·77	1896	7,075,850	4,173,501	58·98
1871	2,321,716	1,549,199	66·73	1897	7,157,661	4,701,833	65·69
1872	2,628,710	1,909,975	72·66	1898	7,350,131	4,784,487	65·09
1873	2,968,416	1,682,184	55·67	1899	7,910,492	5,182,038	65·51
1874	3,522,303	1,926,159	54·68	1900	8,331,948	7,774,293	93·31
1875	3,594,764	2,563,531	71·31	1901	9,650,348	6,774,956	70·20
1876	3,708,006	2,867,295	77·33	1902	10,577,084	4,152,289	39·26
1877	3,764,005	8,490,919	225·58	1903	11,384,762	5,870,716	51·57
1878	3,368,430	1,822,674	54·11	1904	13,169,882	14,099,534	107·06
1879	3,227,488	2,145,198	66·47	1905	14,285,671	6,000,519	42·00
1880	3,479,577	1,666,578	47·90	1906	14,687,963	6,584,291	44·83
1881	3,827,116	3,169,824	82·83	1907	16,114,475	8,445,041	52·41
1882	4,229,706	2,664,986	63·01	1908	17,027,275	10,279,455	60·37
1883	4,624,741	2,920,228	63·14	1909	17,049,464	8,646,826	50·72
1884	4,980,128	3,245,323	65·16	1910	18,725,531	10,292,393	54·96
1885	4,852,460	2,679,287	55·22	1911	20,575,255	10,936,948	53·16
1886	4,932,335	3,301,388	66·93	1912	23,194,518	12,119,581	52·25
1887	5,244,502	3,403,514	64·90	1913	25,745,947	14,003,759	54·39
1888	5,437,263	3,073,822	56·53	1914	27,499,158	15,347,284	55·81
1889	5,588,016	2,876,211	51·47	1915	26,474,833	14,161,949	53·49
1890	5,836,071	3,266,567	55·97	1916	27,783,852	15,114,063	54·40
1891	6,168,716	3,905,697	63·31	1917	31,246,530	16,379,101	52·42
1892	6,512,327	4,377,270	67·22	1918	35,954,405	19,359,252	53·84
1893	6,793,595	5,052,690	74·37	1919	40,031,474	16,679,355	41·67
1894	6,711,369	4,589,363	68·38	**Total**	**557,971,969**	**324,659,654**	**58·19**

70.—Totals of Fire Insurance Premiums received and Losses paid, with percentage of Losses to Premiums by Nationality of Companies, 1869-1919.

Companies.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses to Premiums.
	$	$	p.c.
Canadian companies	112,817,250	67,650,686	59·96
British companies	322,661,999	190,025,156	58·89
Foreign companies	122,492,720	66,983,812	54·68
Total	**557,971,969**	**324,659,654**	**58·19**

71.—Fire Insurance Premiums received and Losses paid by Canadian Companies doing business in Canada and other Countries, with percentage of Losses paid to Premiums received, 1878-1919.

Year.	Business in Canada.			Business in Other Countries.		
	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
1878	591,495	241,545	40·84	1,251,923	737,430	58·90
1880	459,653	219,954	47·85	1,377,310	885,293	64·28
1885	983,555	518,633	52·73	1,485,078	1,051,090	70,78
1890	1,018,226	604,846	59·40	1,584,879	910,511	57·45
1895	785,416	499,472	63·59	2,566,980	1,462,849	56,99
1900	689,956	658,405	95·43	2,804,896	1,969,862	70·23
1905	2,611,899	1,277,772	48·92	3,911,739	2,307,655	58·99
1910	3,037,675	1,754,359	57·75	3,141,709	1,714,812	54·58
1911	3,204,241	1,755,348	54·78	3,343,157	2,149,515	64·30
1912	3,133,661	1,662,120	53·04	3,467,975	2,039,201	58·80
1913	3,285,887	1,978,284	60·21	2,856,233	1,829,175	64·04
1914	2,989,211	1,797,561	60·13	3,129,204	2,112,379	67·51
1915	2,938,210	1,668,798	56·80	3,011,851	1,750,132	58·11
1916	3,038,964	1,475,316	48·55	2,799,871	1,632,886	58·32
1917	2,516,953	1,292,164	51·34	3,706,222	1,722,205	46·47
1918	2,969,892	1,416,558	47·69	4,702,958	2,434,150	51·76
1919	3,328,680	1,463,404	43·96	4,595,216	2,294,842	49·98

72.—Amount of Fire Insurance at Risk in Canada, 1869-1919.

Year.	Amount at risk.	Year.	Amount at risk.	Year.	Amount at risk.	Year.	Amount at risk.
	$		$		$		$
1869	188,359,809	1883	572,264,041	1895	837,872,864	1907	1,614,703,536
1870	191,549,586	1884	605,507,789	1896	845,574,352	1908	1,700,708,263
1871	228,453,784	1885	611,794,479	1897	868,522,217	1909	1,863,276,504
1872	251,722,940	1886	586,773,022	1898	895,394,107	1910	2,034,276,740
1873	278,754,835	1887	634,767,337	1899	936,869,668	1911	2,279,868,346
1874	306,844,219	1888	650,735,059	1900	992,332,360	1912	2,684,355,895
1875	364,421,029	1889	684,538,378	1901	1,038,687,619	1913	3,151,930,389
1876	404,608,180	1890	720,679,621	1902	1,075,263,168	1914	3,456,019,009
1877	420,342,681	1891	759,602,191	1903	1,140,453,716	1915	3,531,620,802
1878	409,899,701	1892	821,410,072	1904	1,215,013,931	1916	3,720,058,236
1879	407,357,985	1893	814,687,057	1905	1,318,146,495	1917	3,986,197,514
1880	411,563,271	1894	836,067,202	1906	1,443,902,244	1918	4,523,514,841
1881	462,210,968					1919	4,923,024,381
1882	526,856,478						

73.—Assets of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1915-19.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Real estate	947,229	1,295,400	1,423,963	1,428,921	2,027,655
Loans on real estate	3,319,848	3,343,750	3,186,488	2,232,143	2,101,585
Stocks, bonds and debentures	9,793,226	10,785,277	12,047,378	16,259,079	20,915,449
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	2,567,121	2,718,065	3,467,806	3,412,180	4,950,477
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	2,162,128	2,271,752	3,737,752	4,542,576	4,538,576
Interest and rents	290,747	292,548	365,090	415,346	480,352
Other assets	354,109	471,452	485,293	443,740	682,642
Total assets	**19,434,408**	**21,178,244**	**24,713,770**	**28,733,985**	**35,696,736**
British Companies—					
Real estate	2,371,456	2,361,921	2,378,570	2,699,024	2,563,168
Loans on real estate	5,471,761	5,321,817	12,709,933	12,812,262	3,969,328
Stocks, bonds and debentures	14,778,620	15,487,919	17,352,975	22,972,016	24,460,316
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	2,122,057	2,275,667	2,713,810	2,948,869	3,612,027
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	2,265,547	2,848,486	4,411,767	3,733,382	3,710,520
Interest and rents	186,550	205,650	528,604	549,132	225,742
Other assets in Canada	164,763	219,340	231,379	359,215	517,991
Total assets in Canada	**27,360,754**	**28,720,800**	**40,327,038**	**46,073,900**	**39,059,092**
Foreign Companies—					
Real estate	–	none.	none.	none.	none.
Loans on real estate	–	none.	none.	none.	none.
Stocks, bonds and debentures	8,304,971	9,285,183	10,339,773	12,752,667	13,840,421
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	1,406,320	1,485,304	1,573,316	1,776,201	2,186,593
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	870,233	1,196,765	2,084,495	2,478,986	4,302,292
Interest and rents	111,582	124,360	145,869	148,362	158,401
Other assets	55,951	42,167	52,026	67,949	75,283
Total assets in Canada	**10,749,057**	**12,133,779**	**14,195,479**	**17,224,165**	**20,562,990**
All companies—					
Real estate	3,318,685	3,657,321	3,802,533	4,127,945	4,590,823
Loans on real estate	8,791,609	8,665,567	15,896,421	15,044,405	6,070,913
Stocks, bonds and debentures	32,876,817	35,558,379	39,740,126	51,983,762	59,216,186
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	6,095,498	6,479,036	7,754,932	8,137,250	10,749,097
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	5,297,908	6,317,003	10,234,014	10,754,944	12,551,388
Interest and rents	588,879	622,558	1,039,563	1,112,840	864,495
Other assets	574,823	732,959	768,698	870,904	1,275,916
Total assets in Canada	**57,544,219**	**62,032,823**	**79,236,287**	**92,032,050**	**95,318,818**

[1]Or deposited with Governments.

74.—Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Liabilities in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1915-19.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled losses	1,004,123	1,832,805	3,382,071	4,114,105	4,221,470
Reserve of unearned premiums	5,895,740	5,960,745	7,004,629	7,925,912	9,355,790
Sundry items	1,509,362	1,783,253	1,902,409	2,646,579	4,170,922
Total liabilities, not including capital	**8,409,225**	**9,576,803**	**12,289,109**	**14,686,596**	**17,748,182**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	11,025,183	11,601,441	12,424,661	14,047,389	17,948,554
Capital stock paid up	9,705,234	9,706,336	10,455,893	11,323,256	12,937,306
British Companies—					
Unsettled losses	733,158	1,976,475	2,846,585	2,258,557	2,529,672
Reserve of unearned premiums	8,681,721	9,699,494	10,827,544	12,084,409	13,563,203
Sundry items	1,520,477	417,151	620,012	1,244,533	2,461,967
Total liabilities in Canada	**10,935,356**	**12,093,120**	**14,294,141**	**15,587,499**	**18,554,842**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	16,425,398	16,627,680	26,032,897	30,486,401	20,504,250
Capital stock paid up	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Companies—					
Unsettled losses	699,776	1,166,977	1,774,278	1,272,279	1,335,225
Reserve of unearned premiums	4,767,935	5,129,402	5,809,042	6,554,146	7,620,914
Sundry items	336,998	262,587	309,892	785,080	1,441,183
Total liabilities in Canada	**5,804,709**	**6,558,966**	**7,893,212**	**8,611,505**	**10,397,322**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	4,944,348	5,574,813	6,302,267	8,612,660	10,165,668
Capital stock paid up	–	–	–	–	–
All Companies—					
Unsettled losses	2,437,057	4,976,257	8,002,934	7,644,941	8,086,367
Reserve of unearned premiums	19,345,396	20,789,641	23,641,215	26,564,467	30,539,907
Sundry items	3,366,837	2,462,991	2,832,313	4,676,192	8,074,072
Total liabilities in Canada, not including capital	**25,149,290**	**28,228,889**	**34,476,462**	**38,885,600**	**46,700,346**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	32,394,929	33,803,934	44,759,825	53,146,450	48,618,472
Capital stock paid up[1]	9,705,234	9,706,336	10,455,893	11,323,256	12,937,306

[1] Canadian companies only.

75.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1915-19.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
INCOME.	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Net cash for premiums from fire and other....	10,008,557	11,146,958	15,397,572	17,586,476	18,329,956
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	672,406	739,599	780,713	962,863	1,240,566
Sundry items.....	59,795	78,632	28,585	28,398	65,674
Total cash income.....	**10,740,758**	**11,965,189**	**16,206,870**	**18,577,737**	**19,636,196**
British Companies[1]—					
Net cash for premiums..	13,609,363	14,294,801	16,317,315	18,658,712	20,377,877
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	911,348	952,690	1,572,080	1,680,468	1,219,425
From branches other than Fire or Life.....	2,217,868	2,239,324	3,371,441	3,587,437	4,429,295
Sundry items.....	4,659	1,557	1,505	783	1,084
Total cash income.....	**16,743,238**	**17,488,372**	**21,262,341**	**23,927,400**	**26,027,676**
Foreign Companies[1]—					
Net cash for premiums..	8,306,395	8,671,173	10,146,386	11,725,601	13,237,767
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	398,696	445,970	448,136	582,441	673,023
From branches other than Fire or Life.....	978,343	1,551,295	2,801,764	2,518,135	2,789,164
Sundry items.....	None.	None.	5,573	3,012	145
Total cash income.....	**9,683,434**	**10,668,438**	**13,401,859**	**14,829,189**	**16,700,099**
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies—					
Paid for losses.....	5,947,654	6,560,438	8,301,165	5,176,053	5,031,061
General expenses.....	3,701,268	4,040,280	4,985,345	4,018,550	4,498,537
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.	–	–	–	6,386,814	7,571,999
Dividends or bonus to shareholders.....	510,429	438,319	1,216,795	490,482	869,195
Total cash expenditure	**10,159,351**	**11,039,037**	**14,503,305**	**16,071,899**	**17,970,792**
Excess of income over expenditure.....	581,407	926,152	1,703,565	2,505,838	1,665,404
British Companies[1]—					
Paid for losses.....	6,889,360	7,926,461	8,358,290	9,908,001	8,387,864
General expenses.....	4,503,221	4,812,638	5,423,713	6,320,803	7,121,830
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.	2,179,610	1,968,887	2,905,050	2,997,315	4,233,299
Total cash expenditure	**13,572,191**	**14,707,986**	**16,687,053**	**19,226,119**	**19,742,993**
Excess of income over expenditure.....	3,171,047	2,780,386	4,575,288	4,701,281	6,284,683

[1] Income and Expenditure in Canada.

75.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies doing Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1915-1919—concluded.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
EXPENDITURE—concluded	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign Companies[1]—					
Paid for losses	4,646,722	4,589,096	5,643,986	6,709,347	5,555,268
General expenses	2,578,842	3,004,842	3,368,986	3,965,025	4,483,060
On account of branches other than Fire or Life	761,589	1,821,147	1,967,947	1,711,862	2,328,857
Total cash expenditure	**7,987,153**	**9,414,691**	**10,980,919**	**12,386,234**	**12,367,185**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,696,281	1,253,747	2,420,940	2,442,955	4,332,914

[1]Income and expenditure in Canada.

76.—Amount of Net Premiums written and Net Losses incurred by Provinces in Canada, by Canadian, British, and Foreign Companies transacting Fire Insurance, 1919.

(Licensed re-insurance deducted.)

Provinces.	Canadian.		British.		Foreign.	
	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
P. E. Island	32,380	16,971	108,627	55,175	55,788	21,886
Nova Scotia	473,319	259,211	841,097	353,928	930,604	526,132
New Brunswick	327,613	205,631	929,696	510,475	736,518	323,874
Quebec	1,870,936	899,369	4,976,159	2,590,674	2,881,699	1,410,230
Ontario	3,347,248	1,463,194	7,513,770	2,964,207	3,882,441	1,585,403
Manitoba	873,220	250,830	1,478,641	353,957	1,174,965	296,708
Saskatchewan	996,108	311,860	1,567,030	653,420	1,069,800	475,124
Alberta	773,076	257,889	1,391,591	526,526	1,032,704	314,893
British Columbia	700,120	179,020	1,973,051	604,545	1,723,891	522,724
Yukon	None.	None.	3,119	None.	2,473	None.
Total	**9,394,020**	**3,843,975**	**20,839,057**[1]	**8,639,376**[2]	**13,495,320**[3]	**5,485,974**

[1]Including $56,276 premiums which have not been separated according to Provinces.
[2]Including $26,469 losses which have not been separated according to Provinces.
[3]Including $4,347 premiums which have not been separated according to Provinces.

77.—Life Insurance in Canada, 1915-1919.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Canadian Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....NO	109,118	120,759	135,145	132,585	198,527
Policies in force at end of year..... "	620,559	675,634	744,239	811,891	947,489
Policies become claims "	9,213	9,912	11,633	16,501	13,106
Amount of policies new and taken up.. $	121,033,310	138,201,281	172,703,621	179,429,315	320,150,705
Net amount of policies in force..... $	829,972,809	895,528,435	996,699,282	1,105,503,447	1,362,631,562
Net amount of policies become claims. $	10,383,062	11,763,328	13,183,223	18,926,307	14,373,721
Amount of premiums in year..... $	28,546,303	30,296,416	34,599,199	38,728,815	47,126,374
Claims paid[1]..... $	9,914,932	10,537,141	12,636,011	16,063,901	17,454,054
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	1,329,424	2,394,825	2,865,751	5,414,116	1,902,639
Resisted..... $	109,000	114,972	101,332	24,504	62,993
British Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....NO	7,690	6,901	7,849	6,877	8,756
Policies in force at end of year..... "	31,383	33,293	36,389	38,040	42,232
Policies become claims "	802	821	798	956	936
Amount of policies new and taken up.. $	5,727,313	5,250,633	5,109,183	5,969,013	11,264,394
Net amount of policies in force..... $	58,087,018	59,151,931	58,617,506	60,296,113	66,908,064
Net amount of policies become claims.. $	1,773,592	1,801,022	1,521,921	1,674,214	1,803,020
Amount of premiums in year..... $	2,071,592	1,903,590	1,957,143	1,935,219	2,201,462
Claims paid[1]..... $	1,712,889	1,693,628	1,561,113	1,466,069	1,895,928
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	324,261	408,571	341,361	519,175	382,258
Resisted..... $	50,500	50,594	50,686	53,000	2,208
Foreign Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....NO	365,788	330,008	354,760	393,645	433,968
Policies in force at end of year..... "	1,297,010	1,474,455	1,681,202	1,942,045	2,200,603
Policies become claims "	13,168	16,708	19,565	30,005	27,144
Amount of policies new and taken up.. $	94,358,935	87,649,711	104,307,626	127,853,228	193,128,530
Net amount of policies in force..... $	423,556,850	467,499,266	529,725,775	619,261,713	758,297,691
Net amount of policies become claims. $	5,403,510	6,695,184	7,470,501	9,381,768	8,339,561
Amount of premiums in year..... $	14,488,783	15,893,099	18,287,267	20,977,013	25,380,673
Claims paid[1]..... $	5,542,199	6,488,908	7,245,838	8,717,631	8,727,110
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	475,751	669,138	822,358	1,359,971	852,393
Resisted..... $	125,790	122,597	132,163	67,627	41,199

[1]Including matured endowments.

77.—Life Insurance in Canada, 1915-1919—concluded.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
All Companies—					
Policies new and taken up..... No	482,596	457,668	497,758	533,107	641,251
Policies in force at end of year..... "	1,948,952	2,183,382	2,461,830	2,791,976	3,190,324
Policies become claims "	23,183	27,441	31,996	47,462	41,186
Amount of policies new and taken up.. $	221,119,558	231,101,625	282,120,430	313,251,556	524,543,629
Net amount of policies in force..... $	1,311,616,677	1,422,179,632	1,585,042,563	1,785,061,273	2,187,837,317
Net amount of policies become claims. $	17,560,164	20,259,534	22,175,645	29,982,289	24,516,302
Amount of premiums in year..... $	45,106,678	48,093,105	54,843,609	61,641,047	74,708,509
Claims paid[1]..... $	17,170,020	18,719,677	21,442,962	26,247,601	28,077,092
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	2,129,436	3,472,534	4,029,470	7,293,262	3,137,290
Resisted..... $	285,290	288,163	284,181	145,131	106,400

[1]Including matured endowments.

78.—Insurance Death-rate in Canada, 1916-1919.

Companies.	1916.			1917.		
	Number of lives exposed to risk.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of lives exposed to risk.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Active companies, ordinary.....	729,618	7,770	10·6	794,720	8,999	11·3
Active companies, industrial.....	1,344,733	13,799	10·3	1,538,092	16,240	10·6
Assessment and fraternal societies.....	97,125	1,330	13·7	91,413	1,504	16·5
Non-active and retired companies.....	2,667	151	56·6	2,449	92	37·6
Total.....	**2,174,143**	**23,050**	**10·6**	**2,426,674**	**26,835**	**11·1**
	1918.			1919		
Active companies, ordinary.....	880,859	13,011	14·8	1,008,389	7,581	7·5
Active companies, industrial.....	1,762,147	23,657	13·4	1,989,367	16,548	8·3
Assessment and fraternal societies.....	115,360	2,112	18·3	151,085	1,909	12·6
Non-active and retired companies.....	2,284	107	46·8	2,125	118	55·5
Total.....	**2,760,650**	**38,887**	**14·1**	**3,150,966**	**26,156**	**8·3**

NOTE.—Average death-rate for all companies in the nineteen years 1901-1919, 10·1.

79.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies and Assets in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1915-1919.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Canadian Companies—	$	$	$	$	$
Real estate	14,096,206	15,052,552	17,405,495	16,297,408	16,791,000
Loans on real estate	96,058,936	95,921,380	92,703,648	90,653,299	91,325,101
Loans on collaterals	1,696,754	2,501,710	1,279,931	1,225,805	1,761,166
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force	39,303,673	41,134,378	42,749,481	43,884,451	44,611,927
Stocks, bonds and debentures	104,357,271	125,686,429	149,578,220	179,671,910	204,639,727
Interest and rent due and accrued	6,724,460	7,191,937	7,329,915	7,442,414	8,061,833
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	5,159,429	3,678,529	4,194,956	3,903,597	2,403,405
Outstanding and deferred premiums	6,562,725	6,611,938	7,246,081	7,818,704	9,019,887
Other assets	283,980	299,405	257,072	209,302	293,744
Total assets	**274,243,434**	**298,078,258**	**322,744,799**	**351,106,890**[2]	**378,907,790**[2]
British Companies—					
Real estate	961,214	968,794	975,987	1,112,914	1,306,036
Loans on real estate	17,834,771	16,942,175	15,738,494	14,222,507	12,998,447
Loans on collaterals	155,193	156,943	160,169	166,934	18,770
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force	2,713,804	2,655,840	2,543,442	2,532,382	2,446,603
Stocks, bonds, and debentures	14,675,860	15,998,950	16,001,299	17,819,067	20,036,680
Interest and rent due and accrued	407,409	432,307	435,110	463,106	417,433
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	702,430	788,602	682,031	677,197	756,488
Outstanding and deferred premiums	347,661	344,215	335,650	354,537	350,585
Other assets	10,224	18,040	34, 067	373,187	35,820
Total assets in Canada	**37,808,566**	**38,305,866**	**36,906,159**	**37,721,831**	**38,366,862**
Foreign Companies—					
Real estate	72,559	79,840	83,085	120,295	221,013
Loans on real estate	11,973,851	11,087,153	10,834,482	10,639,987	10,063,742
Loans on collaterals	none.	none.	none.	30,627	none.
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force	10,850,791	10,777,910	11,026,169	11,172,030	11,318,518
Stocks, bonds, and debentures	49,721,360	55,146,616	62,404,175	71,502,264	86,090,541
Interest and rent due and accrued	1,152,562	1,151,210	1,270,588	1,309,586	1,390,927
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	2,408,289	2,537,267	4,232,789	1,997,886	2,077,111
Outstanding and deferred premiums	1,287,225	1,352,317	1,497,861	1,828,015	2,296,416
Other assets	1,874	9,846	none.	6,498	16,281
Total assets in Canada	**77,468,511**	**82,142,159**	**91,349,149**	**98,607,188**	**113,474,549**

[1] Includes cash deposit with Government.

[2] The figure in the text is the book value; the market value of these assets was $348,709,244 in 1918, and $376,604,050 in 1919.

NOTE.—Certain British Companies transacting fire insurance in Canada transact also life insurance in Canada, and insomuch as a separation of assets has not been made between these two classes, their assets in Canada are not here included, but are included in the assets of British companies shown in Table 73 on page 628.

80.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1915-1919.

Schedule.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled claims	2,382,635	3,768,275	4,557,929	7,752,308	3,920,563
Net re-insurance reserve	227,562,062	246,172,484	267,172,605	291,035,397	321,027,592
Sundry liabilities	7,571,712	8,668,836	10,738,527	11,560,484	16,220,206
Total liabilities not including capital	**237,516,409**	**258,609,595**	**282,469,061**	**310,348,189**	**341,168,361**
Surplus of assets excluding capital	36,727,025	39,468,663	40,275,738	38,361,055	35,435,689
Capital stock paid up	5,582,019	5,680,106	5,740,583	5,921,342	5,980,407
British Companies[1]—					
Unsettled claims	374,761	459,164	392,046	572,175	384,466
Net re-insurance reserve	18,760,831	19,267,700	18,888,809	19,075,622	19,361,479
Sundry liabilities	209,972	121,208	140,405	67,198	157,757
Total liabilities not including capital	**19,345,564**	**19,848,072**	**19,421,260**	**19,714,995**	**19,903,702**
Surplus of assets	18,463,002[2]	18,457,794[2]	17,484,899[2]	18,006,856	18,463,160
Foreign Companies[1]—					
Unsettled claims	601,540	791,735	954,520	1,427,598	893,592
Net re-insurance reserve	69,124,209	74,997,553	82,516,873	92,346,507	104,220,027
Sundry liabilities	1,687,867	1,988,928	2,282,503	3,515,199	3,621,881
Total liabilities not including capital	**71,413,706**	**77,778,196**	**85,753,896**	**97,289,304**	**108,735,500**
Surplus of assets	6,054,805	4,363,963	5,595,253	1,317,884	4,739,049
All Companies—					
Unsettled claims	3,358,936	5,019,174	5,904,495	9,752,081	5,198,621
Net re-insurance reserve	315,447,102	340,437,737	368,578,287	402,457,526	444,609,098
Sundry liabilities	9,469,551	10,778,972	13,161,435	15,142,881	19,999,844
Total liabilities not including capital	**328,275,679**	**356,235,863**	**387,644,217**	**427,352,488**	**469,807,563**
Surplus of assets excluding capital	61,244,832	62,290,420	63,355,890	57,685,775	58,637,898
Capital stock paid up[3]	5,582,019	5,680,106	5,740,583	5,921,342	5,980,407

[1]Liabilities in Canada. [2]Incomplete. [3]Canadian companies only.

81.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1915-1919.

Schedule.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
INCOME.	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Net premium income....	38,492,314	41,626,425	46,997,715	53,188,261	64,433,449
Consideration for annuities.....	1,699,598	2,332,401	1,448,569	1,622,847	2,519,957
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	14,512,703	16,004,312	17,637,462	18,986,651	19,991,623
Sundry items.....	133,224	287,869	148,946	1,479,332	1,766,153
Total cash income.....	**54,837,839**	**60,251,007**	**66,232,692**	**75,277,091**	**88,631,182**
British Companies—					
Net premium income....	2,071,284	1,903,433	1,956,835	1,935,219	2,201,462
Consideration for annuities.....	307	158	308	9,771	1,050
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	1,933,401	1,889,512	1,936,229	1,851,191	1,977,211
Sundry items.....	2,197	712	-102	14,797	86,640
Total cash income[1].....	**4,007,189**	**3,793,815**	**3,893,270**	**3,810,978**	**4,266,363**
Foreign Companies—					
Net premium income....	14,476,565	15,830,132	18,138,725	20,977,014	25,380,673
Consideration for annuities.....	12,217	62,968	148,542	15,750	40,066
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.....	3,633,145	3,944,510	4,215,168	4,747,572	5,189,215
Sundry items.....	15,237	49,538	41,170	375,416	431,784
Total cash income[1].....	**18,137,164**	**19,887,148**	**22,543,605**	**26,115,752**	**31,041,738**
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies—					
Payments to policyholders.....	25,909,382	24,147,117	27,570,554	33,137,434	38,477,058
General expenses.....	11,322,408	12,253,485	14,017,950	16,170,006	21,912,380
Dividends to stockholders.....	690,436	510,816	549,005	553,192	558,02
Total expenditure.....	**37,922,226**	**36,911,418**	**42,137,509**	**49,860,632**	**60,947,459**
Excess of income over expenditure.....	16,915,613	23,339,589	24,095,183	25,416,459	27,683,723
British Companies—					
Payments to policyholders.....	2,182,843	1,990,050	1,997,904	1,706,934	2,149,843
General expenses.....	508,519	485,907	494,348	530,003	667,253
Dividends to stockholders.....	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenditure[1]....	**2,691,362**	**2,475,957**	**2,492,252**	**2,236,937**	**2,817,096**
Excess of income over expenditure.....	1,315,827	1,317,858	1,401,018	1,574,041	1,449,267

[1]Income and expenditure in Canada.

81.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1915-1919—concluded.

Schedule.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
EXPENDITURE—con.	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign Companies—					
Payments to policyholders	8,335,383	9,549,992	10,417,237	11,969,716	12,386,608
General expenses	3,403,578	3,728,182	4,442,426	5,756,211	7,149,276
Dividends to stockholders	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenditure[1]	**11,738,961**	**13,278,174**	**14,859,663**	**17,725,927**	**19,535,884**
Excess of income over expenditure	6,398,203	6,608,974	7,683,942	8,389,825	11,505,854

[1]Income and expenditure in Canada.

82.—Net Amount of Life Insurance in force in Canada, 1914-1919.

Companies.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian	794,520,423	829,972,809	895,528,435	996,699,282	1,105,503,447	1,362,631,562
British	60,770,658	58,087,018	59,151,931	58,617,506	60,296,113	66,908,064
Foreign	386,869,397	423,556,850	467,499,266	529,725,775	619,261,713	758,297,691
All	**1,242,160,478**	**1,311,616,677**	**1,422,179,632**	**1,585,042,563**	**1,785,061,273**	**2,187,837,317**

NOTE.—See Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 313 for the years 1875 to 1900, and for the years 1901 to 1913, C. Y. B., 1914, p. 617.

83.—Premium Income of Life Companies, 1914-1919.

Companies.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian	26,047,253	28,546,303	30,296,416	34,599,199	38,728,815	47,126,374
British	1,906,998	2,071,592	1,903,590	1,957,143	1,935,219	2,201,462
Foreign	13,139,844	14,488,783	15,893,099	18,287,267	20,977,013	25,380,673
All	**41,094,095**	**45,106,678**	**48,093,105**	**56,843,609**	**61,641,047**	**74,708,599**

NOTE.—See Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 312, for the years 1875 to 1900, and for the years 1901 to 1913, C. Y. B., 1914, p. 617.

84.—Life Insurance on Assessment Plan, 1915-1919.

Items.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
No. certificates taken	4,503	3,897	7,991	7,193	12,155
No. certificates become claims	2,072	2,243	2,550	2,647	2,786
	$	$	$	$	$
Amount paid by members	2,332,594	1,931,898	5,776,737	2,679,637	2,654,835
Amount of certificates new and taken up	3,152,000	3,299,250	6,301,236	5,497,819	10,405,843
Net amount in force	100,421,755	91,681,224	109,691,288	129,053,773	134,055,399
Amount of certificates become claims	2,275,594	2,202,484	2,594,937	2,555,462	2,643,671
Claims paid	2,254,448	2,147,515	2,468,652	3,037,860	2,997,753
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted	215,426	297,160	375,907	387,193	180,919
Resisted	8,000	5,500	1,000	2,500	1,992
Amount terminated by—					
Death	1,556,038	1,482,851	1,825,695	4,381,610	1,900,633
Surrender, expiry, or lapse, etc.	22,015,141	11,928,616	8,266,146	14,849,510	12,163,679
Total terminated	23,571,179	13,411,467	10,091,841	19,231,120	14,064,312
Assets—					
Real estate	1,022,464	1,061,139	880,685	1,428,123	1,357,738
Loans on real estate	7,106,185	7,430,142	9,776,409	7,789,646	7,418,138
Policy Loans (Liens arising out of re-adjustment)	19,101,153	18,579,639	25,567,695	26,013,580	24,000,472
Stocks, bonds and debentures	13,758,528	13,713,387	14,443,905	16,303,729	20,307,673
Cash on hand and in banks	1,026,428	749,659	993,669	264,221	609,790
Interest and rent due and accrued	397,529	464,285	590,270	747,850	650,515
Dues from members	178,022	93,364	164,970	164,346	235,262
Other assets	1,955,345	2,679,196	1,292,675	4,316,012	4,976,927
Total assets	**44,545,654**	**44,770,811**	**53,710,278**	**57,027,507**	**59,556,515**[2]
Liabilities—					
Claims, unsettled	458,945	485,903	594,129	590,647	305,672
Reserve	41,395,398[1]	43,241,785[1]	48,963,644[1]	53,550,029[1]	54,187,476[1]
Due on account of general expenses	8,971	4,962	20,722	2,159,159	1,063,370
Other liabilities	1,047,637	78,086	3,210,032		
Total liabilities	**42,910,951**	**43,810,736**	**52,788,527**	**56,299,835**	**55,556,518**
Income—					
Assessments	4,762,454	3,981,676	11,316,586	5,595,406	5,308,692
Fees and dues	268,644	242,928	316,293	173,837	378,641
Interest and rents	1,498,638	2,051,224	2,230,332	2,579,591	2,482,912
Other receipts	2,404	65,113	31,197	15,727	136,408
Total income	**6,532,140**	**6,340,941**	**13,894,408**	**8,364,561**	**8,306,653**
Expenditure—					
Paid to members	4,518,298	4,468,362	5,336,489	6,269,903	6,007,306
General expenses	459,990	446,683	778,301	1,091,611	1,150,358
Total expenditure	**4,978,288**	**4,915,045**	**6,114,790**	**7,361,514**	**7,157,664**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,553,852	1,425,896	7,779,618	1,003,047	1,148,989

[1]Independent Order of Foresters $40,783,811 in 1915, $41,833,439 in 1916, $43,763,143 in 1917, $43,803,952 in 1918 and $44,031,640 in 1919, including a special reserve of $500,000 in 1916, $1,000,000 in 1917, $1,600,000 in 1918 and $1,000,000 in 1919.

[2]The figure in the text is the book value; the market value of these assets was $57,052,508.

85.—Canadian War Claims Incurred, 1914-1919.

Year.	Dominion Licensees.		Provincial Licensees.	Year.	Dominion Licensees.		Provincial Licensees.
	Canadian Policy-holders.	British and Foreign Policy-holders of Canadian Companies.			Canadian Policy-holders.	British and Foreign Policy-holders of Canadian Companies.	
1914.	$	$	$	1917	$	$	$
A	15,793	55,827	1,000	A	5,011,994	263,248	721,977
B	1,622	–	1,000	B	375,760	17,724	45,885
C	–	–	–	C	241,478	12,802	23,855
Total	**17,415**	**55,827**	**2,000**	**Total**	**5,629,232**	**293,774**	**791,717**
1915.				1918.			
A	1,607,342	140,380	114,746	A	4,181,843	336,749	599,935
				B[1]	299,695	39,231	30,550
B	190,684	15,742	18,500	B	453,814	46,037	51,867
C	141,709	19,138	7,585	C	72,746	16,368	2,770
Total	**1,939,735**	**175,260**	**140,831**	**Total**	**5,008,098**	**438,385**	**685,122**
				1919.			
				A[2]	817,514	127,677	282,414
1916.				1914–1919.			
A	4,318,839	279,141	426,711	A	15,953,325	1,203,022	2,146,783
B	226,987	8,110	50,411	B	1,548,562	126,844	198,213
C	15,112	6,597	1,500	C	471,045	54,905	35,710
Total	**4,560,938**	**293,848**	**478,622**	**Grand Total**	**17,972,932**	**1,384,771**	**2,380,706**

B[1] Enlisted soldiers dying from influenza, pneumonia or grippe.
A: Enlisted soldiers killed in action, or dying from wounds. B: Enlisted soldiers dying from other causes. C: Other persons engaged in war service, or civilians dying as a result of military operations. [2] And additional claims not included above.

86.—Insurance other than Fire and Life, 1919.

Companies.	Policies in force at end of year.	Premiums.	Amount of Policies new and renewed.	Net Amount in force.	Losses incurred.	Claims paid.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Guarantee	19,268[1]	1,138,882	283,934,747[1]	214,628,328[1]	268,840	310,419
Personal Accident	90,795[1]	2,044,083	567,234,228[1]	415,539,724[1]	779,972	735,759
Personal Accident and Sickness	60,181	950,071	11,078,000[1]	23,282,490[1]	350,712	538,212
Employers' Liability	5,613[1]	2,540,148	61,127,836[1]	54,148,736[1]	1,469,649	1,561,925
Sickness	55,486[1]	1,311,890	1,611,745[1]	1,409,495[1]	785,656	872,792
Burglary	10,303[1]	321,862	62,154,008[1]	70,074,242[1]	116,841	113,229
Steam Boiler	4,615[1]	286,448	33,258,772[1]	63,399,433[1]	25,761	32,716
Hail	none.	2,712,776	133,328,831[1]	none.	1,798,926	1,805,827
Inland Transportation	not given.	288,545	659,001,471[1]	6,654,382[1]	261,349	238,287
Plate Glass	10,232[1]	375,473	[2]	[2]	248,416	226,206
Automobile[3]	18,456[1]	1,524,279	131,504,681[1]	73,862,368[1]	852,781	779,901
Automobile[4]	21,023[1]	1,901,704	249,897,297[1]	174,828,682[1]	954,136	785,507
Sprinkler Leakage	1,298[1]	65,172	12,428,890	21,707,227	53,130	35,260
Live Stock	2,237	58,599	2,546,406	1,291,047	43,377	45,101
Tornado	7,130[1]	75,646	22,950,730	36,212,878	245,241	87,746
Explosion	–	514,808	324,500,248	125,668,116	1,007	1,152
Forgery Ins.	1	none.	14,000	14,000	none.	none.

[1] Incomplete. [2] Plate glass companies having adopted the system of insurance by replacement instead of paying for the value of the glass broken, their returns do not show the amount of insurance effected during the year, nor the amount in force at the end of the year. [3] Including fire risk. [4] Excluding fire risk. [5] Returns of one company only (Employers' Liability).

87.—Income and Expenditure and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1919.

Companies.	Cash Income.	Cash Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities. [1]	Excess of Assets over Liabilities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Boiler Inspection	144,500	105,049	39,451	417,191	148,293	268,898
Casualty Co. of Canada	11,864	9,883	1,981	28,396	11,358	17,038
Chartered Trust and Executor Co	112,316	92,047	20,269	518,572	84,149	470,423
Dominion-Gresham	208,236	206,672	1,564	382,070	120,497	261,573
General Animals	78,724	67,176	11,548	82,906	40,506	42,400
Guarantee Co. of N.A.	710,024	346,153	363,871	2,566,762	531,333	2,035,429
Merchants Casualty Co.	566,069	577,274	−11,205	252,074	155,508	96,566
Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident	206,456	229,677	−23,221	165,758	80,697	85,061
Protective Association of Canada	184,915	179,127	5,788	83,847	59,811	24,036
Total	**2,223,101**	**1,813,058**	**410,046**	**4,497,576**	**1,196,152**	**3,301,424**

[1]Not including capital stock.

88.—Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies, other than Canadian, doing Business other than Fire and Life, 1919.

Companies.	Income (Cash).			Expenditure (Cash).			
	Premiums.	Interest and Dividends on Stock.	Total Cash Income.	Paid for Losses.	General Expenditure.	Total Cash Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
American and Foreign Marine	32,212	1,430	33,642	22,001	7,303	29,304	4,338
American Surety	61,323	3,340	64,663	56,739	7,474	64,213	450
British and Foreign Marine	312	4,680	4,992	1,198	59	1,257	3,735
Continental Casualty	67,284	1,313	68,597	33,571	26,125	59,696	8,901
Excess	131,377	62	131,439	75,578	43,552	119,130	12,309
Federal	44,564	none.	44,564	38,149	14,203	52,352	−7,788
Fidelity and Casualty	299,030	14,548	313,578	125,815	159,484	285,299	28,279
Hartford Steam Boiler	1,300	1,350	2,650	4,000	none.	4,000	−1,350
International Fidelity	6,808	none.	6,808	2,340	341	2,681	4,127
Lloyds Plate Glass	48,852	4,188	53,040	33,484	26,267	59,751	−6,711
Loyal Protective	136,413	2,235	155,169[1]	89,130	64,093	153,223	1,946
Maryland Assurance	152,405	5,161	157,566	105,707	57,954	163,661	−6,095
Maryland Casualty	343,741	17,077	360,818	132,018	114,662	246,680	114,138

[1]Includes sundries $16,521.

88.—Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies, other than Canadian, doing Business other than Fire and Life, 1919—concluded.

Companies.	Income (Cash).			Expenditure (Cash).			
	Premiums.	Interest and Dividends on Stock.	Total Cash Income.	Paid for Losses.	General Expenditure.	Total Cash Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
National Provincial Plate Glass	15,680	none.	15,680	9,803	7,664	17,467	−1,787
National Surety	105,560	7,688	113,248	16,259	41,724	57,983	55,265
New York Plate Glass	18,641	1,280	19,921	12,929	8,362	21,291	−1,370
Ocean Marine	9,637	4,650	14,287	23,390	2,364	25,754	−11,467
Preferred Accident	30,681	59	30,740	9,500	22,941	32,441	−1,701
Railway Passengers	283,874	703	284,577	111,379	147,760	259,139	25,438
Ridgeley Protective	65,081	1,398	71,608[1]	49,853	15,195	65,048	6,560
Security Mutual Casualty	10,269	2,030	12,299	5,275	685	5,960	6,339
Travelers' Indemnity Co., Hartford	333,677	12,502	346,179	119,141	137,861	257,002	89,177
United Commercial Travelers	22,640	1,440	24,080	7,046	2,647	9,693	14,387
United States Fidelity and Guaranty	517,362	22,390	539,752	196,843	242,208	439,051	100,701
Western Casualty	14,243	975	22,583[2]	974	16,675	17,649	4,934
Total	**2,752,966**	**110,499**	**2,892,480**	**1,282,122**	**1,167,603**	**2,449,725**	**442,755**

[1]Includes sundries $5,129. [2]Includes sundries $7,365.

89.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1919.

Business transacted by	Net insurance written.	Net in force Dec. 31, 1919.	Net premiums received.	Net losses paid.
	$	$	$	$
1. Dominion licensees	5,423,569,961	4,923,024,381	40,031,474	16,679,355
2. Provincial licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	399,603,451	915,877,287	3,992,321	1,924,719
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	36,020,837	89,065,690	309,871	158,219
Total for Provincial Companies	435,624,288	1,004,942,977	4,302,192	2,082,938
Grand Totals	**5,859,194,249**	**5,927,967,358**	**44,333,666**	**18,762,293**

90.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1919.

Business transacted by	Net premiums received.	Net losses paid.
	$	$
1. Dominion licensees	16,150,386	8,170,039
2. Provincial licensees—		
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	2,306,563	1,134,601
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	549,938	465,747
(c) British and Foreign Companies	30,794	26,532
Total for Provincial Companies	2,887,295	1,626,880
Grand Totals	**19,037,681**	**9,796,919**

1.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1919.

NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

Class of business.	Dominion Licensees.	Provincial Licensees.				Grand Totals.
		(a) Prov. Cos within provinces by which they are incorp.	(b) Prov. Cos. within prov. other than those by which they are incorp.	(c) British and Foreign.	Total Provincial Licensees	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
'Accident	2,044,083	7,259	865	–	8,124	2,052,207
Accident and Sickness combined	950,071	124,434	78,330	–	202,764	1,152,835
" (Fraternals)	–	86,452	80,241	28,618	195,311	195,311
Automobile (including Fire risk)	1,524,279	26,748	9,567	–	36,315	1,560,594
Automobile (excluding Fire risk)	1,901,704	30,148	8,018	–	38,166	1,939,870
Burglary	321,862	9,317	–	–	9,317	331,179
Employers' Liability	2,540,148	110,885	–	–	110,885	2,651,033
Explosion	514,808	–	–	–	–	514,808
Funeral	–	306,364	–	–	306,364	306,364
" (Fraternals)	–	34,915	–	–	34,915	34,915
Guarantee	1,138,882	36,161	2,093	–	38,254	1,177,136
Hail	2,712,776	226,079	187,025	–	413,104	3,125,880
Inland Transportation	288,545	106	–	–	106	288,651
Live Stock	98,599	11,181	9,882	–	21,063	119,662
Plate Glass	375,473	78,972	1,513	–	80,485	455,958
Sickness	1,311,890	3,923	–	–	3,923	1,315,813
" (Fraternals)	–	726,288	808	2,176	729,272	729,272
Sickness and Funeral combined (Fraternals)	–	434,632	171,596	–	606,228	606,228
Sprinkler Leakage	65,172	–	–	–	–	65,172
Steam Boiler	286,448	–	–	–	–	286,448
Tornado	75,646	–	–	–	–	75,646
Weather	–	52,699	–	–	52,699	52,699
Totals	**16,150,386**	**2,306,563**	**549,938**	**30,794**	**2,887,295**	**19,037,681**

91.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1919

NET LOSSES PAID. —concluded.

Class of business.	Dominion Licensees.	Provincial Licensees. (a) Prov. Cos. within provinces by which they are incorp.	(b) Prov. Cos. within prov. other than those by which they are incorp.	(c) British and Foreign.	Total Provincial Licensees	Grand Totals.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Accident	735,759	818	423	–	1,241	737,000
Accident and Sickness combined	538,212	37,624	20,880	–	58,504	596,716
" (Fraternals)	–	73,845	83,613	24,717	182,175	182,175
Automobile (including Fire risk)	779,901	10,238	4,334	–	14,572	794,473
Automobile (excluding Fire risk)	785,507	10,769	2,051	–	12,820	798,327
Burglary	113,229	6,746	–	–	6,746	119,975
Employers' Liability	1,561,925	84,485	–	–	84,485	1,646,410
Explosion	1,152	–	–	–	–	1,152
Funeral	–	9,295	–	–	9,295	9,295
" (Fraternals)	–	47,697	9,638	–	57,335	57,335
Guarantee	310,419	3,433	3,382	–	6,815	317,234
Hail	1,805,827	92,378	191,952	–	284,330	2,090,157
Inland Transportation	238,287	6	–	–	6	238,293
Live Stock	45,101	7,067	8,483	–	15,550	60,651
Plate Glass	226,206	34,229	839	–	35,068	261,274
Sickness	872,792	1,429	–	–	1,429	874,221
" (Fraternals)	–	599,610	10,126	1,815	611,551	611,551
Sickness and Funeral combined (Fraternals)	–	110,258	130,026	–	240,284	240,284
Sprinkler Leakage	35,260	–	–	–	–	35,260
Steam Boiler	32,716	–	–	–	–	32,716
Tornado	87,746	–	–	–	–	87,746
Weather	–	4,674	–	–	4,674	4,674
Totals	**8,170,039**	**1,134,601**	**465,747**	**26,532**	**1,626,880**	**9,796,919**

92.—Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, 1919.

Business transacted by	New policies issued (gross).	Net in force Dec. 31, 1919.	Net premiums received.	Net death claims paid.
1. Dominion licensees—	$	$	$	$
(a) Life companies	572,906,085	2,187,837,317	74,946,592	20,625,949
(b) Fraternals	10,405,843	134,055,399	2,654,835	2,102,648
Totals	**583,311,928**	**2,321,892,716**	**77,601,427**	**22,728,597**
2. Provincial licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within province by which they are incorporated.				
(i) Life companies	3,587,654	10,901,754	356,011	62,325
(ii) Fraternals	2,646,278	96,892,402	2,110,054	1,887,817
(b) Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.				
(i) Life companies	2,096,150	5,542,014	155,177	38,205
(ii) Fraternals	3,769,750	57,664,607	941,230	830,167
(c) British and foreign companies				
(i) Fraternals	4,780,150	52,853,015	845,361	818,156
Totals for Provincial companies	**16,879,982**	**223,853,792**	**4,407,833**	**3,636,670**
Grand Totals	**600,191,910**	**2,545,746,508**	**82,009,260**	**26,365,267**

93.—Fire Insurance effected on property in Canada, under Section 129 of the Insurance Act, 1917, by Companies, Associations or Underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada.

Companies.	Amount of Insurance.
	$
Lloyds' Associations	43,936,744
Reciprocal Underwriters	33,664,370
Mutual Companies	249,242,972
Stock Companies	47,629,151
Total	**374,473,237**

Description of Property.	
Lumber and Lumber Mills	21,314,420
Other Industrial Plants and Mercantile Establishments	277,579,237
Stock and Merchandise	54,696,934
Railway Property and Equipment	18,637,293
Miscellaneous	2,245,353
Total	**374,473,237**

Amount by Provinces.

	$		$
P. E. Island	6,600	Saskatchewan	4,757,900
Nova Scotia	10,420,674	Alberta	5,186,153
New Brunswick	17,707,677	British Columbia	18,748,368
Quebec	136,339,376	Yukon	57,290
Ontario	171,689,265		
Manitoba	9,559,934	**Total**	**374,473,237**

XII.—ADMINISTRATION.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Representation by Provinces.—The four original provinces of the Dominion were Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which were given parliamentary representation according to Section 37 of the British North America Act, 1867. By Imperial Orders in Council the provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were admitted into the Dominion, the former on July 20, 1871, by Order dated May 16, 1871, and the latter on July 1, 1873, by Order dated June 26, 1873. An Act of the Dominion Parliament of May 12, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), provided for the formation of the province of Manitoba out of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories, so soon as these should be admitted into the Dominion of Canada, which admission was effected by Imperial Order in Council dated June 23, 1870, taking effect on July 15, 1870. In consequence of doubts as to the legal validity of the Dominion Act of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), the Imperial Parliament passed an Act in 1871 (34–35 Vict., c. 28), making the Canadian Act valid and effectual.

Parliament of Canada —The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada consists of the Senate with 96 members and of the House of Commons with 235 members, senators being appointed for life by the Governor-General and members of the House of Commons being

elected by the people. The ordinary legal limit of duration for each parliament is five years, but by Act of the Imperial Parliament (6–7 Geo. V., c. 19), passed June 1, 1916, and intituled an Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867, the duration of the 12th Parliament of Canada was extended until October 7, 1917. The 12th Parliament was dissolved by proclamation of the Governor General on October 6, 1917, and the 13th Parliament of Canada was elected on December 17, 1917. A Redistribution Act passed after each census readjusts the number of representatives in the House of Commons in accordance with rules laid down in Section 51 of the British North America Act, 1867, of the Imperial Parliament (30–31 Vict., c. 3). These rules provide that the province of Quebec shall always have a fixed number of 65 members, and that there shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population (ascertained by the census) as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec. However, by an amendment to the British North America Act passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1915 (5–6 Geo. V., c. 45), it was enacted that "notwithstanding anything in the said Act, a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province." As a consequence of this amendment the representation of Prince Edward Island has remained at 4 members.

The Senate.—The numerical representation of the Senate by provinces is as follows: Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, Quebec 24, Ontario 24, Manitoba 6, Saskatchewan 6, Alberta 6, British Columbia 6. Total 96.

House of Commons.—The representation of the people in the House of Commons has been governed by Acts of the Dominion Parliament passed in 1903, 1904, and 1907 (3 Edw. VII, c. 60; 4 Edw. VII, c. 35; 6–7 Edw. VII, c. 41). The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created by Acts of the Dominion Parliament passed in 1905 (4–5 Edw. VII, cc. 3 and 42), and after the Northwest Census of 1906 the Representation Act was amended by an Act of April 27, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 41), which gave Saskatchewan ten members and Alberta seven members after the next ensuing election of October 26, 1908. The seven additional members thus given to Saskatchewan and Alberta brought the representation of Canada in the House of Commons up to 221. The Representation Act, 1914 (4–5 Geo. V., c. 51), which was assented to on June 12, 1914, came into operation for the election of the 13th Parliament of Canada. An amending Act (5 Geo. V., c. 19), and the Imperial Act 5–6 (Geo. V., c. 45), provide that the House of Commons shall consist of 235 members, distributed by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 16, New Brunswick 11, Quebec 65, Ontario 82, Manitoba 15, Saskatchewan 16, Alberta 12, British Columbia 13 and Yukon Territory 1. Table 1 shows the representation in the House of Commons according to the districts of the Representation Act, 1914, and of the amending Act (5 Geo. V., c. 19).

1.—Representation in the House of Commons according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.
Canada.	**7,206,643**[1]	**235**
Prince Edward Island.	**93,728**	**4**
Kings	22,636	1
Prince	32,779	1
Queens	38,313	2
Nova Scotia.	**492,338**	**16**
Antigonish and Guysborough	29,010	1
Cape Breton North and Victoria	29,888	1
Cape Breton South and Richmond	66,625	2
Colchester	23,664	1
Cumberland	40,543	1
Digby and Annapolis	29,871	1
Halifax City and County	80,257	2
Hants	19,703	1
Inverness	25,571	1
Kings	21,780	1
Lunenburg	33,260	1
Pictou	35,858	1
Shelburne and Queens	24,211	1
Yarmouth and Clare	32,097	1
New Brunswick.	**351,889**	**11**
Charlotte	21,147	1
Gloucester	32,662	1
Kent	24,376	1
Northumberland	31,194	1
Restigouche and Madawaska	32,321	1
Royal	31,491	1
St. John City and County and Albert County	63,263	2
Victoria and Carleton	33,034	1
Westmorland	44,621	1
York-Sunbury	37,780	1
Quebec.[2]	**2,005,779**	**65**
Argenteuil	16,766	1
Bagot	18,206	1
Beauce	51,399	1
Quebec—con.		
Beauharnois	20,802	1
Bellechasse	21,141	1
Berthier	19,872	1
Bonaventure	28,110	1
Brome	13,216	1
Chambly and Verchères	28,715	1
Champlain	39,824	1
Charlevoix-Montmorency	27,972	1
Chateauguay-Huntingdon	26,562	1
Chicoutimi-Saguenay[2]	65,888	1
Compton	29,630	1
Dorchester	25,096	1
Drummond and Arthabaska	41,590	1
Gaspé	35,001	1
Hull	34,192	1
Joliette	23,911	1
Kamouraska	20,888	1
Labelle	31,149	1
Laprairie-Napierville	19,335	1
L'Assomption-Montcalm	28,506	1
Laval-Deux-Montagnes	25,275	1
Levis	28,913	1
L'Islet	16,435	1
Lotbinière	22,158	1
Maskinonge	16,509	1
Matane	27,539	1
Megantic	31,314	1
Missiquoi	17,466	1
Montmagny	17,356	1
Montreal Island—		
Hochelaga	44,884	1
Jacques Cartier	55,943	1
Laurier-Outremont	45,176	1
Maisonneuve	33,796	1
Ste. Anne	41,541	1
St. Antoine	34,794	1
St. Denis	45,141	1
Westmount-St. Henri	56,088	1
St. James	44,057	1
St. Laurent-St. George	38,883	1
George-Etienne Cartier	51,937	1
St. Mary	62,521	1
Nicolet	30,055	1
Pontiac	29,416	1
Portneuf	30,260	1
Quebec County	28,046	1
Quebec E	30,922	1

[1] Including 5,900, the population of the Northwest Territories.

[2] Includes portion of Northwest Territories added to Quebec by the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, with a population of 2,547.

NOTE.—Included in the total population of Quebec are the following unorganized parts and their respective populations, which are not attached to any county, viz.—Abitibi 910, East Main 160, Mistassini 191, Nemiskau 56, Rupert's House 445, Stratton Island 3, Waswanipi 301.

1.—Representation in the House of Commons according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914—con.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.
Quebec—concluded.		
Quebec S.	24,163	1
Quebec W.	30,506	1
Richelieu	19,810	1
Richmond and Wolfe	39,491	1
Rimouski	23,951	1
St. Hyacinthe-Rouville	35,473	1
St. Jean-Iberville	21,882	1
Shefford	23,976	1
Sherbrooke	23,211	1
Stanstead	20,765	1
Temiscouata	36,430	1
Terrebonne	29,018	1
Three Rivers and St. Maurice	36,153	1
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	20,439	1
Wright	23,862	1
Yamaska	20,387	1
Ontario.[1]	**2,527,292**	**82**
Algoma E.	37,968	1
Algoma W.	28,752	1
Brant	19,259	1
Brantford City	26,617	1
Bruce N.	23,783	1
Bruce, S.	26,249	1
Carleton	24,417	1
Dufferin	17,740	1
Dundas	25,973	1
Durham	26,411	1
Elgin E.	17,597	1
Elgin W.	26,715	1
Essex N.	38,006	1
Essex S.	29,541	1
Fort William and Rainy River	33,626	1
Frontenac	21,944	1
Glengarry and Stormont	38,226	1
Grenville	17,545	1
Grey N.	33,957	1
Grey S.	31,934	1
Haldimand	21,562	1
Halton	22,208	1
Hamilton E.	39,793	1
Hamilton W.	37,279	1
Hastings E.	24,978	1
Hastings W.	30,825	1
Huron N.	26,886	1
Huron S.	26,097	1
Kent	52,439	1
Kingston	20,660	1
Lambton E.	25,779	1
Lambton, W.	29,109	1
Lanark	34,375	1
Leeds	36,753	1
Lennox and Addington	20,386	1
Lincoln	35,429	1
Ontario—concluded.		
London	46,300	1
Middlesex E.	23,465	1
Middlesex, W.	27,300	1
Muskoka	21,233	1
Nipissing	43,714	1
Norfolk	27,110	1
Northumberland	32,892	1
Ontario N.	17,141	1
Ontario S.	23,865	1
Ottawa	77,182	2
Oxford N.	25,077	1
Oxford S.	22,294	1
Parry Sound	26,547	1
Peel	22,102	1
Perth N.	30,235	1
Perth S.	18,947	1
Peterborough E.	15,499	1
Peterborough W.	26,151	1
Port Arthur and Kenora[1]	37,641	1
Prescott	26,968	1
Prince Edward	17,150	1
Renfrew N.	23,617	1
Renfrew S.	27,852	1
Russell	39,434	1
Simcoe E.	35,294	1
Simcoe N.	24,699	1
Simcoe S.	25,060	1
Timiskaming	37,076	1
Toronto South	43,956	1
Toronto East	53,712	1
Toronto Centre	54,792	1
Toronto West	57,804	1
Toronto (Parkdale)	59,609	1
Toronto North	51,318	1
Victoria	36,499	1
Waterloo N.	33,619	1
Waterloo S.	28,988	1
Welland	42,163	1
Wellington N.	22,292	1
Wellington S.	32,200	1
Wentworth	34,634	1
York E.	32,864	1
York W.	33,306	1
York S.	34,458	1
York N.	22,415	1
Manitoba.[2]	**461,630**	**15**
Brandon	39,734	1
Dauphin	23,371	1
Lisgar	25,978	1
Macdonald	20,802	1
Marquette	32,384	1
Nelson[2]	11,973	1
Neepawa	23,913	1
Portage la Prairie	22,059	1
Provencher	23,996	1

[1] Includes portion of Northwest Territories added to Ontario by the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, with a population of 4,018. [2]Includes portion of Northwest Territories added to Manitoba by the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, with a population of 6,016.

1.—Representation in the House of Commons according to the Districts of the Representation Act, 1914—concluded.

Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.	Provinces and Districts.	Population, 1911.	Representation.
Manitoba—concluded.			**Alberta.**	**374,663**	**12**
Selkirk	32,650	1	Battle River	26,140	1
Souris	27,133	1	Bow River	27,044	1
Springfield	37,527	1	Calgary E	35,172	1
Winnipeg Centre	58,903	1	Calgary W	30,211	1
Winnipeg North	45,682	1	Edmonton E	32,188	1
Winnipeg South	35,525	1	Edmonton W	34,956	1
			Lethbridge	29,552	1
			Macleod	30,685	1
			Medicine Hat	24,481	1
Saskatchewan.	**492,432**	**16**	Red Deer	37,815	1
			Strathcona	28,501	1
Assiniboia	31,975	1	Victoria	37,918	1
Battleford	21,753	1			
Battleford North	24,017	1	**British Columbia.**	**392,480**	**13**
Humboldt	37,126	1			
Kindersley	21,937	1	Burrard	48,493	1
Last Mountain	32,464	1	Cariboo	26,908	1
Maple Creek	19,869	1	Comox-Alberni	16,777	1
McKenzie	36,921	1	Fraser Valley	22,848	1
Moosejaw	31,552	1	Kootenay E	22,399	1
Prince Albert	36,162	1	Kootenay W	28,373	1
Qu'Appelle	30,470	1	Nanaimo	31,822	1
Regina	44,441	1	Skeena	25,486	1
Saskatoon	31,539	1	Vancouver Centre	60,104	1
Saltcoats	32,332	1	Vancouver South	20,446	1
Swift Current	28,793	1	Victoria City	31,660	1
Weyburn	31,081	1	Westminster, New	29,098	1
			Yale	28,066	1
			Yukon Territory.	**8,512**	**1**

2.—Governors-General of Canada, 1867-1921.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Date of assumption of office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G. (Sir John Young)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
The Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General the Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921

3.—Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1921.

Number of Parliaments.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions, and lengths of Parliaments.
1st Parliament...	1st	Nov. 1, 1867	May 22, 1868	118[1]	Aug., Sept., 1867[3]
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	69	Sept. 24, 1867[4]
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	87	July 8, 1872.[5]
	4th	Feb. 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	59	4 y., 9 m., 15 d.[6]
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	65	July, Aug., Sept., '72.[3]
2nd Parliament..	1st	Mar. 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	81[2]	Sept. 3, 1872.[4]
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	16	Jan. 2, 1874.[5]
					1 y., 4 m., 0 d.[6]
3rd Parliament..	1st	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	62	Jan. 22, 1874[3]
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	64	Feb. 21, 1874.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1876	April 12, 1876	63	Aug. 17, 1878.[5]
	4th	Feb. 8, 1877	April 28, 1877	80	4 y., 5 m., 25 d.[6]
	5th	Feb. 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	93	
4th Parliament..	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	92	Sept. 17, 1878.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 12, 1880	May 7, 1880	86	Nov. 21, 1878.[4]
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	103	May 18, 1882.[5]
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	98	3 y., 5 m., 28 d.[6]
5th Parliament..	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	107	June 20, 1882.[3]
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	94	Aug. 7, 1882.[4]
	3rd	Jan. 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	173	Jan. 15, 1887.[5]
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	98	4 y., 5 m., 10 d.[6]
6th Parliament..	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	72	Feb. 22, 1887.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	90	April 7, 1887.[4]
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	May 2, 1889	92	Feb. 3, 1891.[5]
	4th	Jan. 16, 1890	May 16, 1890	121	3 y., 9 m., 27 d.[6]
7th Parliament..	1st	April 29, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891	155	
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	136	March 5, 1891.[3]
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1893	April 1, 1893	66	April 25, 1891.[4]
	4th	Mar. 15, 1894	July 23, 1894	131	April 24, 1896.[5]
	5th	April 18, 1895	July 22, 1895	96	5 y., 0 m., 0 d.[6]
	6th	Jan. 2, 1896	April 23, 1896	111	
8th Parliament..	1st	Aug. 19, 1896	Oct. 5, 1896	48	
	2nd	Mar. 25, 1897	June 29, 1897	97	June 23, 1896.[3]
	3rd	Feb. 3, 1898	June 13, 1898	131	July 13, 1896.[4]
	4th	Mar. 16, 1899	Aug. 11, 1899	149	Oct. 9, 1900.[5]
	5th	Feb. 1, 1900	July 18, 1900	168	4 y., 2 m., 26 d.[6]
9th Parliament..	1st	Feb. 6, 1901	May 23, 1901	107	Nov. 7, 1900.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 13, 1902	May 15, 1902	90	Dec. 5, 1900.[4]
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1903	Oct. 24, 1903	227	Sept. 29, 1904.[5]
	4th	Mar. 10, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904	154	3 y., 9 m., 26 d.[6]
10th Parliament..	1st	Jan. 11, 1905	July 20, 1905	191	Nov. 3, 1904.[3]
	2nd	Mar. 8, 1906	July 13, 1906	128	Dec. 15, 1904.[4]
	3rd	Nov. 22, 1906	April 27, 1907	157	Sept. 17, 1908.[5]
	4th	Nov. 28, 1907	July 20, 1908	236	3 y., 9 m., 4 d.[6]
11th Parliament..	1st	Jan. 20, 1909	May 19, 1909	120	Oct. 26, 1908.[3]
	2nd	Nov. 11, 1909	May 4, 1910	175	Dec. 3, 1908.[4]
	3rd	Nov. 17, 1910	July 29, 1911	196[7]	July 29, 1911.[5]
					2 y., 7 m., 28 d.[6]

[1] Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the Local Legislatures to meet. [2] Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August. [3] Period of general elections. [4] Writs returnable. [5] Dissolution of Parliament. [6] Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. [7] Not including days (59) of adjournment from May 19th to July 18th.

3.—Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1921.—concluded.

Number of Parliaments.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions and lengths of Parliaments.
12th Parliament..	1st	Nov. 15, 1911	April 1, 1912	139	
	2nd	Nov. 21, 1912	June 6, 1913	173[5]	
	3rd	Jan. 15, 1914	June 12, 1914	148	Sept. 21, 1911.[1]
	4th	Aug. 18, 1914	Aug. 22, 1914	5	Oct. 5, 1911.[2]
	5th	Feb. 4, 1915	April 15, 1915	71	Oct. 6, 1917.[3]
	6th	Jan. 12, 1916	May 18, 1916	127	6 y., 0 m., 0 d.[4]
	7th	Jan. 18, 1917	Sept. 20, 1917	207[6]	
13th Parliament..	1st	Mar. 18, 1918	May 24, 1918	68	
	2nd	Feb. 20, 1919	July 7, 1919	138	
	3rd	Sept. 1, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	71	Dec. 17, 1917.[1]
	4th	Feb. 26, 1920	July 1, 1920	127	Feb. 27, 1918.[2]
	5th	Feb. 14, 1921	June 4, 1921	111	

[1] Period of general elections. [2] Writs returnable. [3] Dissolution of Parliament. [4] Duration of Parliament in years, months, and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. [5] Not including days (25) of adjournment from Dec. 19th, 1912, to Jan. 14th, 1913. [6] Not including days (39) of adjournment from Feb. 7th to April 19th, 1917.

4.—Dominion Ministries, 1896-1920.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
EIGHTH MINISTRY.		
Premier and president of Council..	Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....	July 11, 1896
Minister of Trade and Commerce.	Right Hon. Sir Richard J. Cartwright	July 13, 1896
Secretary of State.....	Hon. R. W. Scott.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. Charles Murphy.....	Oct. 10, 1908
Minister of Justice.....	Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. David Mills.....	Nov. 18, 1897
	Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.....	Feb. 11, 1902
	Hon. Sir Allen B. Aylesworth.....	June 4, 1906
Minister of Marine and Fisheries...	Hon. Sir Louis Henry Davies.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. James Sutherland.....	Jan. 15, 1902
	Hon. J. Raymond F. Préfontaine.....	Nov. 11, 1902
	Hon. Louis P. Brodeur[1].....	Feb. 6, 1906
	Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux[1].....	Aug. 11, 1911
Minister of Militia and Defence....	Hon. Sir Frederick W. Borden.....	July 13, 1896
Postmaster General.....	Hon. Sir William Mulock.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. Allen B. Aylesworth.....	Oct. 16, 1905
	Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.....	June 4, 1906
	Hon. Henri S. Beland.....	Aug. 11, 1911
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. Sydney A. Fisher.....	July 13, 1896
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. Israel J. Tarte.....	July 13, 1896
	Hon. James Sutherland.....	Nov. 11, 1902
	Hon. Charles S. Hyman.....	May 22, 1905
	Hon. William Pugsley.....	Sept. 13, 1907

[1] Also Minister of Naval Service.

4.—Dom nion Ministries 1896-1920—con.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
EIGHTH MINISTRY—concluded.		
Minister of Finance	Hon. William S. Fielding	July 13, 1896
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Andrew G. Blair	July 13, 1896
	Hon. Henry .R Emmerson	Jan. 15, 1904
	Hon. George P. Graham	Sept. 13, 1907
Minister of Interior	Hon. Clifford Sifton	Nov. 17, 1896
	Hon. Frank Oliver	April 8, 1905
Minister of Customs	Hon. William Paterson	June 30, 1897
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière	June 30, 1897
	Hon. M. E. Bernier	June 22, 1900
	Hon. Louis P. Brodeur	Jan. 19, 1904
	Hon. William Templeman	Feb. 6, 1906
Minister of Labour	Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King	June 2, 1909
Without Portfolio	Hon. Richard R. Dobell	July 13, 1896
	Hon. C. A. Geoffrion	July 13, 1896
	Hon. James Sutherland	Sept. 30, 1899
	Hon. W. Templeman	Feb. 25, 1902
	Hon. Charles S. Hyman	Feb. 5, 1904
NOT IN THE CABINET.		
Solicitor-General	Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick	July 13, 1896
	Hon. Henry Carroll	Feb. 11, 1902
	Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux	Jan. 29, 1904
	Hon. Jacques Bureau	Feb. 14, 1907
Controller of Customs	Hon. William Paterson	July 13, 1896
Controller of Inland Revenue	Hon. Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière	July 13, 1896
NINTH MINISTRY.		
Premier and President of the Privy Council	Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden[1]	Oct. 10, 1911
Premier and Secretary of State for External Affairs	Right Hon. Arthur Meighen	July 10, 1920
President of the Privy Council and Minister of Health	Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell[2]	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Right Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster	Oct. 10, 1911
	Right Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster	July 10, 1920
Minister of Interior, Supt. General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines	Hon. Robert Rogers	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. William J. Roche	Oct. 29, 1912
	Hon. Arthur Meighen[3]	Oct. 12, 1917
	Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed	July 10, 1920
Minister of Public Works	Hon. Frederick D. Monk	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Robert Rogers	Oct. 29, 1912
	Hon. Charles C. Ballantyne	Oct. 3, 1917
	Hon. Frank B. Carvell	Oct. 13, 1917
	Hon. Arthur L. Sifton	Sept. 3, 1919
	Hon. Fleming B. McCurdy	July 13, 1920
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. Francis Cochrane	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. John D. Reid	Oct. 12, 1917
	Hon. John D. Reid	July 10, 1920
Minister of Finance	Right Hon. Sir William T. White	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton	Aug. 2, 1919
	Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton	July 10, 1920

[1] Resigned July 10, 1920. [2] Resigned July 7, 1920. [3] Also Minister of Mines.

4.—Dominion Ministries, 1896-1920—con.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
NINTH MINISTRY—con.		
Postmaster General	Hon. Louis P. Pelletier	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Thomas E. Casgrain	Oct. 20, 1914
	Hon. Pierre E. Blondin	Jan. 8, 1917
	Hon. Pierre E. Blondin	July 10, 1920
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service	Hon. John D. Hazen	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Charles C. Ballantyne	Oct. 13, 1917
	Hon. Charles C. Ballantyne	July 10, 1920
Minister of Justice	Hon. Charles J. Doherty	Oct. 10, 1911
	Right Hon. Charles J. Doherty	July 10, 1920
Minister of Militia and Defence	Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Sam Hughes	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Sir Albert Edward Kemp	Nov. 23, 1916
	Major-Gen. the Hon. Sydney C. Mewburn	Oct. 12, 1917
	Hon. Hugh Guthrie	Jan. 24, 1920
	Hon. Hugh Guthrie	July 10, 1920
Minister of Overseas Forces for Canada in the United Kingdom	Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley	Oct. 31, 1916
	Hon. Sir Albert Edward Kemp	Oct. 12, 1917
Secretary of State	Hon. William J. Roche	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Louis Coderre	Oct. 29, 1912
	Hon. Pierre E. Blondin[1]	Oct. 6, 1915
	Hon. Esioff L. Patenaude[1]	Jan. 8, 1917
	Hon. Arthur Meighen[1]	Aug. 25, 1917
	Hon. Martin Burrell[1]	Oct. 12, 1917
	Hon. Arthur L. Sifton	Dec. 31, 1919
	Right Hon. Arthur L. Sifton	July 10, 1920
	Vacant.	
Minister of Labour	Hon. Thomas W. Crothers	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Gideon D. Robertson	Nov. 7, 1918
	Hon. Gideon D. Robertson	July 10, 1920
Minister of Immigration and Colonization and President of the Privy Council	Hon. James A. Calder	Oct. 12, 1917
	Hon. James A. Calder	July 10, 1920
Minister of Inland Revenue	Hon. Wilfrid B. Nantel	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Pierre E. Blondin[1]	Oct. 20, 1914
	Hon. Esioff Leon Patenaude	Oct. 6, 1915
	Hon. Albert E. Sévigny	Jan. 8, 1917
Minister of Customs	Hon. John D. Reid	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Arthur L. Sifton	Oct. 12, 1917
Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue	Hon. Arthur L. Sifton	May 18, 1918
	Hon. Martin Burrell	Jan. 1, 1920
	Hon. Rupert W. Wigmore	July 13, 1920
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Martin Burrell	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Thomas A. Crerar	Oct. 12, 1917
	Hon. Simon F. Tolmie	Aug. 2, 1919
	Hon. Simon F. Tolmie	July 10, 1920
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed	Feb. 21, 1918
	" " " (acting).	
Ministers without portfolio	Hon. Sir George H. Perley	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Albert E. Kemp	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Sir James A. Lougheed	Oct. 10, 1911
	Hon. Francis Cochrane	Oct. 23, 1917
	Hon. A. K. MacLean[2]	Oct. 23, 1917
	Hon. G. D. Robertson	Oct. 23, 1917
	Hon. Sir Albert Edward Kemp	
	Hon. Edgar K. Spinney	July 13, 1920

[1] Also Minister of Mines. [2] Resigned February 24, 1920.

4.—Dominion Ministries, 1896-1920—concluded.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
NINTH MINISTRY—concluded.		
NOT IN THE CABINET.		
Solicitor General	Hon. Arthur Meighen	June 26, 1913
	Hon. Hugh Guthrie[1]	Oct. 4, 1917
Parliamentary Secretary, Militia and Defence	Franklin B. McCurdy	July 19, 1916
	Lt.-Col. Hugh Clark	Nov. 7, 1918
Parliamentary Secretary, Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	Franklin B. McCurdy	Feb. 23, 1918
	Vacant.	
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for External Affairs	Lieut.-Col. Hugh Clark	Oct. 21, 1916
	Francis H. Keefer	Nov. 7, 1918

[1]To be a Member of King's Privy Council for Canada, July 1, 1919.

NOTE.—A complete list of the Dominion Ministries from Confederation to 1913 appeared in the Year Book of 1912, pp. 422–429.

5.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1920.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Name.	Date of appointment.
W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873	P. A. MacIntyre	May 13, 1899
Sir Robert Hodgson	Nov. 22, 1873	D. A. McKinnon	Oct. 3, 1904
Sir Thomas H. Haviland	July 14, 1879	Benjamin Rogers	June 1, 1910
Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884	A. C. Macdonald	June 2, 1915
Jedediah S. Carvell	Sept. 21, 1889	Murdock McKinnon	Sept. 3, 1919
Geo. W. Howlan	Feb. 21, 1894		

NOVA SCOTIA.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867	A. W. McLelan	July 9, 1888
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	Oct. 18, 1867	Malachy Bowes Daly	July 11, 1890
		Malachy Bowes Daly	[1]July 29, 1895
Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. Hastings Doyle	[1]Jan. 31, 1868	Alfred G. Jones	Aug. 7, 1900
Sir E. Kenny (acting)	May 31, 1870	Duncan C. Fraser	Mar. 27, 1906
Joseph Howe	May 1, 1873	James D. McGregor	Oct. 18, 1910
A. G. Archibald	July 4, 1875	David MacKeen	Oct. 19, 1915
Matthew Henry Richey	July 4, 1883	McCallum Grant	Nov. 29, 1916

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	July 1, 1867	John Boyd	Sept. 21, 1893
		John A. Fraser	Dec. 20, 1893
Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867	A. R. McClelan	Dec. 9, 1896
L. A. Wilmot	July 14, 1868	Jabez B. Snowball	Feb. 5, 1902
Samuel Leonard Tilley	Nov. 5, 1873	L. J. Tweedie	Mar. 2, 1907
E. Baron Chandler	July 16, 1878	Josiah Wood	Mar. 6, 1912
Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880	G. W. Ganong	June 29, 1916
Sir Sam'l Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885	William Pugsley	Nov. 6, 1917

[1] Second Term.

5.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1921—concluded.

QUEBEC.

Name.	Date of appointment.	Name.	Date of appointment.
Sir N. F. Belleau	July 1, 1867	L. A. Jetté	Feb. 2, 1898
Sir N. F. Belleau	[1]Jan. 31, 1868	L. A. Jetté	[1]Feb. 2, 1903
Rene Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873	Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier	Sept. 4, 1908
Luc Letellier de St. Just	Dec. 15, 1876	Sir François Langelier	May 5, 1911
Theodore Robitaille	July 26, 1879	Sir Pierre E. Leblanc	Feb. 9, 1915
L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884	Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Oct. 21, 1918
A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887		
Sir J. A. Chapleau	Dec. 5, 1892		

ONTARIO.

Major-Gen. H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867	Sir Oliver Mowat	Nov. 18, 1897
W. P. Howland	July 14, 1868	Sir William Mortimer Clark	April 20, 1903
John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873	Sir John M. Gibson	Sept. 22, 1908
D. A. Macdonald	May 18, 1875	Lt.-Col. Sir John S. Hendrie	Sept. 26, 1914
John Beverly Robinson	June 30, 1880	Lionel H. Clark	Nov. 27, 1919
Sir Alexander Campbell	Feb. 8, 1887	Henry Cockshutt	Sept. 10, 1921
George A. Kirkpatrick	May 30, 1892		

MANITOBA.

A. G. Archibald	May 20, 1870	J. C. Patterson	Sept. 2, 1895
Francis Goodschall Johnson	April 9, 1872	Sir D. H. McMillan	Oct. 16, 1900
Alexander Morris	Dec. 2, 1872	Sir D. H. McMillan	[1]May 11, 1906
Joseph Ed. Cauchon	Dec. 2, 1877	D. C. Cameron	Aug. 1, 1911
James C. Atkins	Sept. 22, 1882	Sir James A. M. Aikins	Aug. 3, 1916
J. C. Shultz	July 1, 1888		

SASKATCHEWAN.

A. E. Forget	Sept. 1, 1905	Sir Richard Stuart Lake	Oct. 6, 1915
Geo. W. Brown	Oct. 5, 1910	H. W. Newlands	Feb. 17, 1921

ALBERTA.

George H. V. Bulyea	Sept. 1, 1905	Robert George Brett	Oct. 6, 1915
George H. V. Bulyea	[1]Oct. 5, 1910	Robert George Brett	[1]Oct. 20, 1920

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. W. Trutch	June 5, 1871	Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière	June 21, 1900
Albert Norton Richards	June 27, 1876	James Dunsmuir	May 11, 1906
Clement F. Cornwall	June 21, 1881	T. W. Patterson	Dec. 3, 1909
Hugh Nelson	Feb. 7, 1887	Sir Frank S. Barnard	Dec. 5, 1914
Edgar Dewdney	Nov. 1, 1892	Col. Edward G. Prior	Dec. 9, 1919
Thomas R. McInnes	Nov. 18, 1897	Walter C. Nichol	Dec. 24, 1920

THE TERRITORIES.

A. G. Archibald	May 10, 1870	Joseph Royal	July 1, 1888
Francis Goodschall Johnson	April 9, 1872	C. H. Mackintosh	Oct. 31, 1893
Alexander Morris	Dec. 2, 1872	M. C. Cameron	May 30, 1898
David Laird, P.C.	Oct. 7, 1876	A. E. Forget	Oct. 11, 1898
Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881	A. E. Forget	[1]Mar. 30, 1904

[1]Second term.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Dominion Lands.—The crown lands of the Dominion of Canada are situated in the Prairie Provinces, in the Dominion Railway Belt of British Columbia, and in a block in northern British Columbia, containing 3,500,000 acres known as the "Peace River Block". All lands within 15 miles of a railway are reserved for soldier settlement; other lands are offered in free grants as homesteads for settlers. Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of eighteen years and is a British subject or declares intention to become a British subject, is entitled to apply for entry for a homestead. The lands are laid out in townships of 36 sections. Each section contains 640 acres and is divided into quarter-sections of 160 acres. A quarter section of 160 acres may be obtained as a homestead on payment of an entry fee of $10 and fulfilment of certain conditions of residence and cultivation. To qualify for the issue of the patent a settler must have resided upon his homestead for at least six months in each of three years, must have erected a habitable house thereon, must have at least 30 acres of his holding broken, of which 20 acres must be cropped. A reduction may be made in the area of breaking where the land is difficult to cultivate on account of scrub or stone. Provision is made for residence in the vicinity on certain conditions, in which case the area of cultivation must be increased.

Disposal of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.—According to figures supplied by the Department of the Interior, a total area of 120,894,407 acres, equal to 5,247 townships, or 188,897 square miles, has been alienated from the Crown. The total number of acres surveyed to January 1, 1920, was 199,757,264, of which 24,952,300 acres were available for homestead entry. Table 6 shows the distribution of the surveyed area for each of the three Prairie Provinces, as at January 1, 1920.

In addition to the surveyed area, there are large tracts of land in the northern parts of these provinces, which have, as yet, been explored only in a very partial way. The total area of this unsurveyed tract is 285,885,434 acres, of which 22,405,020 acres are water-covered. Pamphlets on the resources and developments of the various provinces of Canada have been issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior, some of which are as follows: The new mining district of Manitoba, the Peace River district of Alberta; oil and gas in Western Canada; the province of Saskatchewan; the province of Nova Scotia; the province of New Brunswick; Central British Columbia and a statistical compilation on the natural resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This Branch also publishes lists with the names and addresses of the owners of unoccupied and uncultivated lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, being lands which are not cultivated because the owners are either non-resident or are not interested in farming.

6.—Distribution of the Surveyed Areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, January 1, 1920.

——	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Homestead (including military homesteads)	8,382,000	27,373,200	18,158,100	53,913,300
Pre-emption and Purchased Homesteads (1st Sept., 1908, to 20th Mar., 1918)	–	5,779,800	2,793,900	8,573,700
Half-Breed Script, Sales, Special grants, etc.	5,089,700	2,310,800	1,232,100	8,632,600
Granted to Railway Companies	3,566,997	15,177,063	13,120,014	31,864,074
Granted to Hudson's Bay Company	1,196,700	3,183,200	2,175,600	6,555,500
School Land Endowment (1-18 of area surveyed in sections)	1,626,000	3,938,000	3,732,600	9,296,600
Sold under Irrigation System	–	76,672	980,850	1,057,522
Under Timber Licenses[1]	968,500	1,057,600	1,298,400	3,324,500
Under Grazing Leases[1]	126,700	2,869,100	3,096,000	6,091,800
Forest Reserves and Parks[1]	2,386,700	5,953,700	16,754,000	25,094,400
Reserved for Forestry Purposes (inside surveyed tract)[1]	746,300	1,430,000	1,677,500	3,853,800
Road Allowances[1]	973,500	1,466,400	1,279,900	3,719,800
Parish and River lots	505,200	82,700	118,600	706,500
Indian Reserves	433,860	1,078,434	1,367,974	2,880,268
Indian Reserves surrendered	87,560	402,812	302,228	792,600
Water-covered lands (inside surveyed tract)[1]	4,246,500	1,909,800	2,291,700	8,448,000
Now available for entry (includes lands reserved for soldier settlement)	5,143,300	4,865,000	14,944,000	24,952,300
Total surveyed area	**35,479,517**	**78,954,281**	**85,323,466**	**199,757,264**

[1] Area not available for cultivation.

Railway Lands.—Table 7 is a record for the three fiscal years 1918, 1919, 1920 of the sales of lands by the Hudson's Bay Company and by railway companies having government land grants. The total sales in the fiscal year 1920 (the year ended March 31, 1920) amounted to 1,026,157 acres at a price of $19,188,225, as compared with 1,038,657 acres at a price of $18,148,736 in the previous fiscal year. The 1920 prices average $18.69 per acre, as against $17.47 in the preceding year.

7.—Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants, and by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the Fiscal Years 1918-1920.

Companies.	1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
		$		$		$
Hudson's Bay Company	386,394	6,914,947	285,561	4,978,950	276,629	4,724,941
Canadian Pacific Railway	545,285	11,044,883	602,555	10,580,669	571,571	11,356,146
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway	25,933	321,005	5,289	67,214	4,623	56,760
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake, and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Co.	49,723	783,062	33,838	527,670	32,095	474,895
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company	53,335	815,628	31,774	479,496	26,953	425,656
Canadian Northern Ry. Co.	39,546	732,351	65,110	1,261,963	86,305	1,685,241
Great Northwest Central Railway Company	16,021	275,724	14,530	252,774	27,981	464,586
Total	**1,116,237**	**20,887,600**	**1,038,657**	**18,148,736**	**1,026,157**	**19,188,225**

Homestead Entries.—In the calendar year 1920 the total number of ordinary homestead entries for lands of the Dominion Government was 5,435 as compared with 6,623 in 1919, 4,378 in 1918, 8,768 in 1917, 12,568 in 1916, 17,532 in 1915 and 25,623 in 1914. In 1920, 795 entries were made in Manitoba against 1,209 in 1919, 873 in 1918, 1,618 in 1917, 2,616 in 1916, 4,113 in 1915 and 4,252 in 1914; 1,726 in Saskatchewan against 1,840 in 1919, 1,273 in 1918, 2,957 in 1917, 4,519 in 1916, 6,349 in 1915 and 9,752 in 1914; 2,794 in Alberta against 3,464 in 1919, 2,163 in 1918, 3,982 in 1917, 5,169 in 1916, 6,584 in 1915 and 10,722 in 1914; and 120 in British Columbia against 110 in 1919, 69 in 1918, 211 in 1917, 264 in 1916, 486 in 1915 and 847 in 1914.

Pre-emptions.—The privilege of making pre-emptions or purchased homestead entries was withdrawn by Order in Council, from 20th March, 1918, confirmed by chapter 19 of the Statutes of 1918, assented to May 24, 1918.

Provincial Public Lands.—In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the public lands are administered by the Provincial Governments. In Prince Edward Island all the land is settled. In Nova Scotia there are now no free grants of land; but, under conditions prescribed by the Crown Lands Act of the Provincial Assembly (10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 4, s. 26), and an amending Act of May 3, 1912, Crown lands, not exceeding in each case 150 acres, may be granted for agricultural or grazing purposes to applicants of not less than 18 years of age at the price of $1 per acre in addition to the expenses of survey. Leases and grants of Crown lands may also be obtained upon conditions prescribed. The total area of the Crown lands in Nova Scotia is approximately 816,862 acres.

The area of the Crown lands in New Brunswick is about 7,250,000 acres. Probably not more than one-quarter of this area is suitable for agriculture. Under the provisions of Acts of the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly, lots of 100 acres each may be granted to settlers of 18 years of age or over, subject to conditions which include the clearance and cultivation of ten acres, the building of a house, three years' residence on the lot and payments or labour of $30 for each 100 acres in aid of the construction of roads and bridges. The Government of New Brunswick has commenced a survey with a view to the separation of agricultural lands from those suitable only for timber and to the opening up of homestead lands through which roads will be built, assisted by the province. Some special facilities are offered for the taking up of Crown land in New Brunswick for settlement purposes only by those who have served either in the

For copies of the detailed regulations governing the disposal of provincial Crown lands, application should be made as follows: Nova Scotia, to the Secretary for Industries and Immigration, Halifax; New Brunswick, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton; Quebec, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec; Ontario, to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; British Columbia to the Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria.

army or navy during the European War. An application for 100 acres of land under these conditions may be sent either to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada at St. John, N.B., or to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines at Fredericton, N.B.

In Quebec the area of public lands subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1919, was 6,330,751 acres. During the year ended June 30, 1920, 157,682 acres were surveyed; 120,761 acres reverted to the Crown and 87,216 acres were acquired through exchanges; 197,410 acres were sold, the receipts, including arrears, being $146,398. Adding to the acreage available at June 30, 1919, the areas surveyed and the areas that reverted and deducting sales and grants, there remained subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1920, 6,499,000 acres. Agricultural lands in 100 acre lots are available for settlement upon prescribed conditions at the price of 60 cents per acre.

In Ontario the public lands which are open for disposal are chiefly situated in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma, Timiskaming, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River, and in the counties of Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and Renfrew. In northern Ontario, which comprises the territory lying north and west of the Ottawa and French rivers, the townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and a half lot or quarter section of 160 acres is allowed to each applicant at the price of 50 cents per acre, payable one-fourth cash and the balance in three annual instalments with interest at 6 p.c. The applicant must be male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age. The conditions of purchase include occupation by the purchaser within six months from date of purchase, the erection of a house, the clearance and cultivation of at least 10 p.c. of the area and three years' residence. Proxy regulations enable an individual to purchase a half lot of 160 acres and place an agent in residence, but the duties to be performed before issue of patent are double those required in ordinary purchases. Free grants and homesteads are available on lands within the districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Rainy River and Kenora, and between the Ottawa river and the Georgian bay, comprising portions of the counties of Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Peterborough and Haliburton and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Grants of 160 acres are made to either single or married men in free grant territories where the land is subdivided in sections of 320 acres. In the Huron and Ottawa territory an allowance for waste lands may increase the grant of a single man to an area not exceeding 200 acres, while heads of families may secure 200 acres free and purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents an acre. The settlement duties for free grants are as follows: (a) at least 15 acres to be cleared and brought under cultivation, of which 2 acres at least are to be cleared and cultivated annually during the 3 years; (b) a habitable house to be built at least 16 by 20 feet in size; (c) actual and continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land for 3 years after location and thence to the issue of the patent. The mines and minerals and all timber other

than pine, and in some cases the pine, are covered by the patent. Returned soldiers who enlisted and rendered overseas' service with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces are each entitled to an allocation of 160 acres free, in any township regularly open for sale, subject nevertheless to the performance of settlement duties.

Ranching lands of prospective quality may be obtained on reasonable terms in waste and wooded areas, the valley of the Trent river lying between lake Ontario and the Georgian bay affording good opportunities for cattle and sheep raising. The maximum annual rental is 5 cents an acre and twenty-one year leases, subject to renewal for a like period, may issue conditional that there be regularly maintained on the land such number of head of stock as may be consistent with the resources of the area covered.

Ontario includes 230,000,000 acres of land, of which only 14,500,000 acres are under cultivation. More than 20,000,000 acres of the very finest arable land await the plough. Ontario is 3½ times as large as the British Isles and 1½ times as large as Texas, and almost twice the size of France or Germany. From east to west its borders are 1,000 miles apart, and from north to south, 1,075 miles. Recent railway construction and colonization road building have made accessible vast tracts of untilled farm land and virgin forests in northern Ontario.

Loans are made to settlers in the northern and northwestern districts of Ontario. The maximum amount of any loan to be made to a settler is $500, with interest at 6 p.c. per annum, upon such terms and conditions as the Loan Commissioner may approve. The Government of Ontario is anxious that all bona fide settlers shall take full advantage of the opportunity provided to secure any needed loan, and full information with respect to same may be secured on application to the various Crown Lands Agents, or direct from the Settlers' Loan Commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Sites for summer cottages under reasonable terms and conditions may be acquired by lease within the Government parks, including Algonquin Provincial Park, and by purchase in certain other sections. Islands in the Georgian bay and the North Channel are sold subject to a building restriction and in other waters, exclusive of the parks and reserves without a building requirement. In the Timagami Forest Reserve leases are issued for a term of years on easy terms.

In British Columbia there are large areas of free grant lands. Any British subject being the head of a family, a widow, femme sole who is over 18 years of age and self-supporting, a woman deserted by her husband, or whose husband has not contributed to her support for 2 years, a bachelor over 18 years of age, or any alien on his making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, may pre-empt free 160 acres of the unoccupied and unreserved surveyed

NOTE—Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Crown lands, not being an Indian settlement and not carrying more than 8,000 feet per acre of milling timber west of, and 5,000 ft. per acre east of the Cascade Range. Fees payable include $2 for recording, $2 for certificate of improvement and $10 for Crown Grant. Residence and improvement conditions are imposed. After occupation for 5 years and making improvement to value of $10 per acre, including clearing and cultivation of at least 5 acres, the pre-emptor may obtain certificate of improvement and crown grant. The fact that an applicant has previously homesteaded in another province does not preclude him from pre-empting in British Columbia. Unsurveyed lands cannot be pre-empted.

Homesite leases of an area not exceeding 20 acres, surveyed or unsurveyed, for occupation and cultivation can be obtained—this being a provision to enable fishermen, miners or others to obtain homesites—at small rental, under improvement conditions, including building of dwelling in first year, title being procurable after five years' occupation and completion of survey.

Under the Land Act vacant and unreserved Crown lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, can be purchased in quantities not exceeding 640 acres for agricultural purposes, on improvement conditions. The Minister may require improvements to the value of $5 per acre with 4 years of allowance of the sale and Crown grant may be withheld until it is certified that improvements are made. Price of first class (agricultural) lands is $5 per acre; second class (grazing) lands $2.50 an acre.

Crown lands are leased, subject to covenants and agreements deemed advisable, for agricultural or industrial purposes—for hay-cutting, up to 10 years; for other purposes, except timber-cutting, up to 21 years.

The Land Settlement Board has selected a number of land settlement areas contiguous to the Canadian National Railways. Lands within these areas are sold on easy terms for farming purposes conditional upon development, prices being usually from $3 to $8 an acre, a small cash payment being required and the balance spread over a term of years to suit purchaser. Returned British Columbia soldiers are entitled to abatement of $500 on purchase price. The Board has power to enforce orders on those owning land within an area to improve and to levy a penalty tax for failure; also power to procure compulsory sale of undeveloped land. To established settlers loans are made by the Board for development purposes from

$250 to $10,000, not exceeding 60 p.c. of improved value of land offered as security.

Timber-cutting rights are acquired by timber-sale. The applicant locates the timber, and on application being made the area is cruised, surveyed if necessary, and advertised for sale by tender. All particulars are obtainable from the Forest Branch, Department of Lands. Information regarding water-rights, for power, irrigation, etc., can be obtained by addressing the Water Rights Branch, Department of Lands.

The area of land administered by the province is 223,619,920 acres, of which 195,408,896 acres are vacant and unreserved; 4,591,991 acres are included in Indian, Park, Game, Forest and other reserves and 9,359,296 acres in timber, pulp, coal, grazing and other leases or licenses. The total area of surveys is 28,920,511 acres, including 21,065,579 acres of land surveys, 6,869,498 acres of timber, 582,098 acres of coal lands and 403,334 acres of mineral claims. The area included in cities is 56,270 acres and in district municipalities 888,378 acres. The area of the province is 238,469,600 acres, of which 92,800,000 acres is above timberline, and 91,432,100 acres is forested—39,352,000 acres carrying over 1,000 ft. per acre and 17,281,600 acres from 5,000-30,000 ft. per acre. The area suitable for agriculture is estimated at 22,608,000 acres. On Vancouver Island, an area of 2,110,054 acres is included in the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry. land grant, embracing the southeastern portion of the island, and applications for lands in this area are made to the Land Agent of that railway at Victoria.

8.—Homestead Entries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, by Nationalities, made during the Fiscal Years 1915-1920.

Nationalities.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canadians from Ontario	2,009	1,885	1,500	1,179	599	937
" Quebec	648	505	496	425	260	298
" Nova Scotia	196	137	124	138	53	106
" New Brunswick	117	82	70	87	31	83
" Prince Edward Isl'd.	60	54	51	49	17	47
" Manitoba	1,032	1,137	657	403	238	365
" Saskatchewan	383	280	284	177	75	126
" Alberta	434	310	233	158	87	144
" British Columbia	76	63	68	47	28	37
Persons who had previous entry	3,639	2,779	1,642	1,087	606	875
Newfoundlanders	15	14	4	8	2	10
Canadians returned from the United States	48	19	17	10	6	13
Americans	4,286	2,416	1,734	2,084	870	1,318
English	2,974	2,374	1,469	888	639	1,252

8.—Homestead Entries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, by Nationalities, made during the Fiscal Years 1915-1920.—concluded.

Nationalities.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Scotch	800	700	496	285	182	360
Irish	363	314	194	142	87	154
French	251	111	65	54	38	58
Belgians	109	103	46	39	19	26
Swiss	83	37	30	24	8	13
Italians	108	100	48	25	21	12
Rumanians	38	40	24	19	7	10
Syrians	16	5	5	2	1	4
Germans	474	170	75	10	7	5
Austro-Hungarians	2,879	1,745	735	125	38	69
Dutch	104	50	41	42	15	13
Danes (other than Icelanders)	149	100	57	46	29	35
Icelanders	70	74	36	38	10	20
Swedes	628	342	235	195	60	82
Norwegians	645	309	226	248	83	92
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	1,332	719	489	217	74	105
Chinese	3	4	–	1	4	1
Japanese	7	2	3	2	2	–
Persians	2	–	–	2	–	–
Australians	4	4	10	6	1	5
New Zealanders	3	2	–	2	–	1
Greeks	20	3	1	–	1	1
Hindus	5	4	3	–	–	–
Bulgarians	5	4	2	4	–	–
Serbians	4	4	2	2	1	4
Spaniards	7	–	3	1	–	–
Turks	8	4	–	–	–	–
Hebrews	45	6	–	2	–	–
Other nationalities	9	19	24	46	28	51
Total	**24,088**	**17,030**	**11,199**	**8,319**	**4,227**	**6,732**

9.—Receipts of Patents and Homestead Entries in the Fiscal Years 1916-1920.

Sources of Receipts.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Homestead fees	170,350	112,110	83,180	42,190	67,460
Cash sales	1,073,970	2,707,204	3,046,092	2,192,861	2,799,605
Scrip sales	–	333	131	323	80
Timber dues	378,961	429,403	482,006	408,728	589,780
Hay permits, mining, stone quarries, etc., cash	493,281	600,934	630,473	630,976	896,414
All other receipts	327,078	340,254	315,928	341,204	385,582
Gross revenue	2,443,640	4,190,238	4,557,810	3,616,282	4,738,921
Refunds	143,943	134,243	113,680	76,031	116,249
Net revenue	2,299,697	4,055,995	4,444,130	3,540,251	4,622,672
Total revenue, 1872 to date	50,778,457	54,834,452	59,278,582	62,819,848	67,442,520
Letters patent for Dominion lands No.	18,989	18,774	23,227	16,810	17,732
Homestead entries "	17,030	11,199	8,319	4,227	6,732

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charters of Incorporation.—The number of companies incorporated under the Companies Act and amending Acts during the fiscal years 1919–20, was 991 (as against 512 in the previous year), with a total capitalization of $603,210,850 (as against $214,326,000 in the previous year), and the number of existing companies to which Supplementary Letters Patent were issued was 165, of which 88 increased their capital stock by $85,187,750 and 10 decreased their capital stock by $19,530,000, the remaining 67 being granted supplementary letters patent for various purposes, such as changing names, extending powers, etc. The number of companies incorporated during the year was the maximum for any year in the history of the Department.

Canada Temperance Act.—This Act prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in places that have adopted it and is administered by the Department of the Secretary of State. During the calendar year 1920, the operation of the Act was suspended by Order in Council in the counties of Yarmouth, N.S., and Perth, Huron and Peel, Ontario. Under the Statute the suspension continues as long as the Provincial liquor law is as restrictive as the Canada Temperance Act.

The year was marked by operations of more than usual significance under the Canada Temperance Amendment Act, 1919, which provided for the taking of plebiscites in the provinces upon the question of the importation of intoxicating liquor. An account of these operations is given in Part XIII of this volume.

Naturalizations.—The naturalizations effected under the Naturalization Act (R.S. 1906, c. 77) for the calendar years 1908–1917 inclusive, were given on page 594 of the Year Book for 1919. Since January 1, 1918, the only method of obtaining naturalization has been under what is known as the "Imperial" Naturalization Act, which came into force on January 1, 1915. This Act was known under the title of the Naturalization Act, 1914, until July 7, 1919, when it was repealed and the Naturalization Act, 1919, came into force. On July 1, 1920, the Naturalization Act, 1919, was repealed, and the Naturalization Act, 1914, was revived and amended under the title of the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920. This latter Act is the one now in force. Table **10** shows the principal nationalities granted naturalization under these Acts during the calendar years, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920. It is a noteworthy fact that the number of certificates issued under the above Acts increased from 124 in the year 1915 to 8,773 in 1920.

10.—Naturalizations in Canada by Principal Nationalities, effected under the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920, during the Calendar Years 1915-1929.

Nationalities.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Albanians	–	–	–	–	–	2
Americans	50	63	58	11	37	3,552
Arabians	–	–	–	–	–	1
Argentinians	–	–	–	–	1	–
Austrians	–	–	–	–	–	12
Austro-Hungarians	–	–	–	–	–	3
Belgians	–	1	1	8	65	102
Brazilians	1	–	–	–	–	2
Bulgarians		–	–	–	–	3
Chinese	1	5	4	2	21	20
Czecho-Slovaks	–	–	–	–	3	102
Danes	9	3	11	16	115	133
Dutch	–	2	4	18	80	99
Finns	–	–	–	–	17	111
French	3	5	3	7	128	126
Germans	–	–	–	1	–	112
Germans (Alsace-Lorraine)	–	–	–	–	–	1
Greece	2	6	–	4	30	161
Greece-Turk	–	–	–	–	–	3
Hollanders	3	4	–	–	–	–
Hungarians	–	–	–	–	–	7
Icelanders	–	–	1	–	–	–
Italians	2	3	1	5	156	181
Japanese	9	17	31	15	82	125
Jugo-Slavs	–	–	–	–	–	3
Luxembourgers	–	–	–	1	1	6
Mesopotamians	–	–	–	–	–	4
Montenegrins	–	1	–	–	1	4
No Nationality	–	–	–	–	2	1
Norwegians	5	11	4	34	210	366
Persians	–	–	–	–	–	3
Poles	–	–	–	–	58	1,231
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	1	–
Re-Admission	–	–	–	4	4	–
Rumanians	6	3	2	6	55	384
Russians	6	6	5	9	687	1,303
Serbians	–	–	–	3	3	24
Serb-Croat-Slovenes	–	–	–	–	–	22
Spaniards	–	–	–	3	4	5
Swedes	15	14	8	37	236	384
Swiss	8	10	1	10	39	51
Turk	1	–	–	–	–	2
Turk-Armenian	–	–	–	–	1	39
Turk-Palestine	–	–	–	–	–	1
Turk-Syrians	–	–	–	–	11	79
Venezuelans	–	–	1	–	–	–
Section 4[1]	3	2	–	–	–	2
Section 11, ss. (c) Chap. 38, Nat. Act, 1919[2]	–	–	–	–	–	1
British in Canada	–	–	–	–	3	–
Total	**124**	**156**	**135**	**194**	**2,051**	**8,773**

[1] Under section 4 of the Naturalization Act, 1914, the Secretary of State is authorized in his discretion to grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with regard to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists.

[2] Under section 11, subsection (c), chapter 38, the Naturalization Act, 1919, now repealed, the wife of an alien enemy could, if she were a British subject by birth, resume her British nationality.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Department of Indian Affairs.—By section 5 of the British North America Act, 1867, the Indians of Canada and the lands reserved for them came under the control of the Dominion Government, and in 1873 an Act of the Canadian Parliament (R.S., c. 81) provided that the Minister of the Interior should be Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and as such have the control and management of the lands and property of the Indians in Canada. The aim of the Department of Indian Affairs is the advancement of the Indians in the arts of civilization, and agents have been appointed to encourage the Indians under their charge to settle on the reserve and to engage in industrial pursuits.

Tables **11-18**, compiled from the Reports of the Department, give for the years named particulars respecting population, religion, education, agriculture and financial status. Table **18** shows that during the year 1919 crops to the value of $3,462,147 were raised by the Indians; the corresponding value in 1918 was $3,142,046. Educational advantages are provided for the Indians in day, boarding and industrial schools, and for educational purposes appropriations were made by Parliament for the year 1919–20, amounting to $1,057,663. Several bands of Indians assist, and during the fiscal year 1919–20 the sum of $41,240 was available from this source. As shown in Table **14**, the total number of Indian children enrolled as attending school during the fiscal year 1919 was 12,196, and the average attendance was 7,629.

The total parliamentary appropriation of the Indian Department for the year 1919–20 is $1,741,563. On March 31, 1920, the Indians had to the credit of their trust funds $10,900,057, derived from sales of lands and timber and from rentals of grazing and other lands. The amount named represents an increase of $1,661,270 over that of the preceding year.

11.—Indian Population in Canada, by Provinces, 1911-1917.

Provinces.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Prince Edward Island	292	300	292	288	288	302	292
Nova Scotia	2,026	1,969	2,018	2,050	2,042	2,119	2,031
New Brunswick	1,802	1,903	1,920	1,906	1,862	1,874	1,846
Quebec	11,462	12,817	12,842	12,935	13,174	13,348	13,366
Ontario	22,496	26,393	26,077	26,419	26,162	26,305	26,411
Manitoba	6,104	10,373	10,822	10,290	10,798	11,935	11,583
Saskatchewan	9,439	9,545	9,699	9,779	9,775	9,962	10,646
Alberta	8,088	8,113	9,228	8,281	8,500	8,682	8,837
British Columbia	24,581	24,781	25,172	25,370	25,399	25,737	25,694
Yukon	3,500	3,500	1,389	1,528	1,528	1,528	1,528
Northwest Territories	13,871	5,262	8,030	4,928	4,003	3,769	3,764
Indians in Canada	**103,661**	**104,956**	**106,490**	**103,774**	**103,531**	**105,561**	**105,998**
Eskimos	4,600	4,600	3,447	3,447	3,447	3,296	3,296

12.—Distribution of Indian Population by Age, Sex and Province, with Births and Deaths, by Provinces, 1917.

Provinces.	Under 6 years.		6 to 15 years.		16 to 20 years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Prince Edward Island	20	30	33	28	19	17
Nova Scotia	178	217	200	187	136	134
New Brunswick	145	147	161	156	70	57
Quebec	974	1,021	894	910	576	542
Ontario	1,743	1,783	2,212	2,143	1,512	1,416
Manitoba	1,074	1,124	1,181	1,048	861	794
Saskatchewan	1,075	1,061	1,053	1,013	467	490
Alberta	569	602	585	538	306	303
British Columbia	1,993	1,931	2,152	2,132	1,320	1,327
Northwest Territories	134	133	206	196	78	64
Total	**7,905**	**8,049**	**8,677**	**8,351**	**5,345**	**5,144**

Provinces.	21 to 65 years.		65 years upwards.		Births.	Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Prince Edward Island	65	58	14	8	–	–
Nova Scotia	433	397	79	70	46	65
New Brunswick	327	306	51	35	67	70
Quebec	1,934	1,930	247	224	230	200
Ontario	5,107	5,292	470	524	673	623
Manitoba	2,071	2,307	321	397	406	337
Saskatchewan	2,015	2,233	250	363	458	352
Alberta	1,292	1,273	62	123	340	252
British Columbia	5,389	5,297	528	567	618	641
Northwest Territories	370	79	50	48	15	25
Total	**19,003**	**19,172**	**2,072**	**2,359**	**2,853**	**2,565**

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the ages of 19,921 Indians.

13.—Religion of Indian Population by Provinces as at March 31, 1917.

Provinces.	Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Aboriginal Beliefs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	292	10	–	–
Nova Scotia	14	–	–	2,006	–	1	–
New Brunswick	–	–	–	1,846	–	–	–
Quebec	119	6	452	8,655	–	20	–
Ontario	6,469	23	4,543	6,785	1,177	519	2,686
Manitoba	3,636	592	3,128	1,919	110	423	1,370
Saskatchewan	2,984	949	74	4,289	–	94	1,630
Albert	1,247	–	1,548	3,704	–	–	1,307
British Columbia	4,492	585	3,075	13,039	–	369	1,421
Northwest Territories	307	–	–	1,351	–	–	–
Yukon	915	–	–	100	–	–	–
Total	**20,183**	**2,155**	**12,820**	**43,986**	**1,297**	**1,426**	**8,414**

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the religious belief of 15,717 Indians.

14.—Attendance of Pupils at Indian Schools, by Provinces, 1919.

Provinces.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of attendance.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Prince Edward Island	2	21	23	44	19	43·18
Nova Scotia	15	131	152	283	127	44·87
New Brunswick	12	132	134	266	152	57·14
Quebec	27	583	655	1,238	766	61·87
Ontario	88	1,743	1,736	3,479	1,970	56·69
Manitoba	48	889	947	1,836	1,063	57·95
Saskatchewan	33	636	663	1,299	976	75·13
Alberta	26	542	500	1,042	818	78·50
British Columbia	56	1,165	1,147	2,312	1,475	62·98
Yukon	6	62	65	127	57	44·88
Northwest Territories	8	116	154	270	206	76·30
Total	**321**	**6,020**	**6,176**	**12,196**	**7,629**	**62·56**

15.—Acreage and Value of Indian Lands, by Provinces, 1919.

Provinces.	Total acreage of reserves.	Land cleared but not under cultivation.	Land under cultivation.	Value of Lands.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	$
Prince Edward Island	1,527	404	397	20,000
New Brunswick	19,696	3,229	1,985	85,660
Nova Scotia	39,720	841	823	76,900
Quebec	156,020	13,714	9,878	1,361,215
Ontario	1,031,705	73,542	66,771	4,920,459
Manitoba	402,022	105,694	13,955	2,982,416
Saskatchewan	1,173,381	789,268	43,003	12,637,568
Alberta	1,307,346	874,194	50,087	16,585,833
British Columbia	729,258	282,822	31,125	12,865,194
Total	**4,860,675**	**2,143,708**	**218,024**	**51,535,245**

16.—Area and Yield of Field Crops of Indians, by Provinces, 1919.

Provinces.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Grain.	
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.
Prince Edward Island	9	102	31	585	2	7
Nova Scotia	4	65	39	1,235	20	324
New Brunswick	29	255	116	1,900	34	481
Quebec	336	5,064	2,835	41,186	1,405	15,182
Ontario	3,906	47,103	11,406	230,470	3,697	62,795
Manitoba	4,705	46,515	3,083	44,060	1,455	20,278
Saskatchewan	12,536	112,740	14,466	240,061	656	5,204
Alberta	8,347	5,562	9,653	155,071	526	12,324
British Columbia	1,564	36,438	3,950	101,920	1,291	30,474
Total	**31,436**	**253,844**	**45,579**	**816,488**	**9,086**	**147,069**

16.—Area and Yield of Field Crops of Indians, by Provinces, 1919—concluded.

Provinces.	Potatoes.		Other Roots.		Hay and Fodder.
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Tons.
Prince Edward Island	8	825	1	40	95
Nova Scotia	118	5,753	27	1,321	770
New Brunswick	69	4,000	10	775	246
Quebec	981	53,421	120	6,007	6,867
Ontario	1,836	61,517	1,486	28,853	35,488
Manitoba	471	35,081	35	502	17,105
Saskatchewan	129	9,454	28	2,116	65,466
Alberta	152	7,545	41	152	18,645
British Columbia	2,738	308,011	1,005	42,273	24,086
Total	**6,592**	**485,697**	**2,753**	**82,039**	**168,768**

17.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock of Indians, with Total Values, by Provinces, 1919.

Provinces.	Horses.	Cattle.	Poultry.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	No.	No.	No.	$
Prince Edward Island	12	27	76	3,200
Nova Scotia	78	351	1,123	20,965
New Brunswick	54	112	400	8,295
Quebec	1,038	4,213	12,293	221,430
Ontario	4,369	10,887	60,777	790,605
Manitoba	1,663	2,787	3,875	276,081
Saskatchewan	5,104	8,219	5,870	974,002
Alberta	10,068	7,838	2,151	923,925
British Columbia	12,899	18,088	30,888	1,225,467
Total	**35,285**	**52,522**	**117,453**	**4,443,970**

18.—Sources and Values of Income of Indians, 1919.

Provinces.	Value of			Received from Land Rentals	Earned by			Total Income of Indians.
	Farm Products including Hay.	Beef Sold.	Wages Earned.		Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.	Other Industries.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island.	2,900	200	1,500	–	650	75	6,000	11,325
Nova Scotia	20,240	4,605	83,380	80	6,425	6,470	38,675	160,167
New Brunswick	8,500	200	37,800	2,700	6,800	1,925	4,875	65,015
Quebec	227,974	39,190	476,065	20,975	8,600	152,300	71,895	1,009,949
Ontario	898,772	51,128	1,072,000	54,727	174,120	502,705	110,695	3,186,693
Manitoba	276,594	20,500	131,615	5,124	92,765	240,785	58,625	894,245
Saskatchewan	740,299	144,353	88,170	30,972	25,450	152,848	115,981	1,394,416
Alberta	332,637	116,849	89,603	16,343	3,375	31,321	131,180	811,312
B. Columbia	954,231	73,390	541,485	23,525	720,070	326,559	287,705	2,945,595
Total	**3,462,147**	**450,415**	**2,521,618**	**154,446**	**1,038,255**	**1,714,988**[1]	**825,631**	**10,788,842**[2]

[1] Including $300,000 from Treaty 8 District.
[2] Including $310,125 from Treaty 8 District.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Since Confederation and before, the Department of Public Works has been known as the constructing department. In 1879, the railways and canals were placed under control of a new department, the building and maintenance of penitentiaries were transferred to the Department of Justice, the maintenance and construction of lighthouses to the Marine and Fisheries Department and the smaller drill halls and armouries to the Department of Militia and Defence. The work of the Department of Public Works is now divided into three principal branches, viz., the Engineering Branch, the Architect's Branch and the Telegraph Branch.

Engineering.—The Engineering Branch comprises the construction and repair of wharves, piers, breakwaters, dams, weirs, bank and beach protection works; the improvement of harbours and rivers by dredging; the construction, maintenance and operation of government dredging plant; the construction and maintenance of graving docks; the construction, maintenance and working of slides and booms; the construction and maintenance of interprovincial bridges and approaches thereto, and of bridges on highways of federal importance in the Northwest Territories and the maintenance of military roads; also hydrographic and ordinary surveys and examinations, inclusive of precision levelling and geodetic measurements which are required for the preparation of plans, reports and estimates; the testing of cements, etc. The Branch has charge of about 1,700 harbour works, 4 graving docks, 4 slide and boom works, interprovincial bridges, 48 dredges and 231 tugs, scows and other dredging plant.

Architecture.—The Architect's Branch builds and maintains government buildings, post offices, custom houses, examining warehouses, and constructs quarantine, immigration and experimental farm buildings, armouries, military hospitals and drill halls, land offices and telegraph offices. The most important public building now under construction is that of the new Houses of Parliament at Ottawa.

Telegraphs.—The Telegraph Branch has control over the construction, repair, and maintenance of all government-owned telegraph lines and cables. These lines are located in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon, and statistics relating to them are given on page 505.

Graving Docks.—There are four graving or dry docks completed and owned by the Canadian Government. The dimensions of these docks are shown in Table 19. The dock at Kingston, Ontario, is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company. The dock at Levis, Quebec, east of the old dock, is 1,150 feet long, divided into two parts (650 and 500 feet respectively), and 120 feet wide; it has a depth at high water of 40 feet. It cost about $3,500,000. Under

the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 17)[1], several docks have been subsidized by payments of 3 or 3½ p.c. per annum on the original cost for a given number of years, as shown by Table **20.**

19.—Dimensions of Graving Docks owned by the Dominion Government.

Location.	Length.	Width at			Depth of water on sill.	Rise of tide.	
		Coping.	Bottom	Entrance.		Spring.	Neap.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Levis, Que.	600·3	100	59·3	67·6	25·8	18	13·3
Esquimalt, B.C.	430	90	41	65	26½	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont.	308·6	79	47	55	14½ & 16½	–	–
Lauzon, Que.	1,150	144	105	120	40 H.W.	18	13·3

20.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks subsidized under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910.

Location.	Length.	Width.	Depth over sill.	Total cost.	Subsidy.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	$	
Collingwood No. 1, Ont.	515·10	59·8	16	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years.
" No. 2, Ont.	413·2	95	16	306,965	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Port Arthur, Ont.	708·3	77·6	16·2	1,258,050	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Montreal, Que.	600	100	27½	3,000,000	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Prince Rupert, B.C.	600	100	25	2,199,168	3½ p.c. for 25 years.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	650	77	18½	1,326,529	3 p.c. for 20 years.[1]
Toronto, Ont.	300	80	15	894,121	3 p.c. for 20 years.[1]
St. John, N.B.	1,150	(Plans not yet approved, but will be similar to those of the new Levis dock.)			

[1] Not yet commenced.

Expenditure and Revenue.—Table **21** shows the expenditure and revenue for the fiscal years 1916-20 of the Public Works Department of the Dominion Government. For the fiscal year 1920 the expenditure was $20,455,460, as compared with $21,395,500 in 1919, a decrease of $940,040, brought about by a material falling-off in the war appropriation amounting to $4,155,377, but this is to a great extent counterbalanced by an increase of $1,139,232 in the harbour and river works, accounted for in a large measure by the cost of improvements being made at St. John, N.B., amounting to $962,000, an increase over last year of $716,000; an increase of $975,445 in public buildings, the largest item being $408,000 for postal station "A" at Toronto. Dredging operations account for $527,986, the largest increase being in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. There was an increase in miscellaneous expenditure, owing principally to the cost of living bonus. The revenue for the year shows an increase of $102,608.

[1] For description of this Act, see Canada Year Book, 1910, p. xxviii.

21.—Expenditure and Revenue of the Public Works Department for the fiscal years 1916-1920.

EXPENDITURE.

Items.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Harbour and river works	7,401,896	6,548,568	5,551,774	3,181,349	4,320,581
Dredging plant, etc.	3,875,713	2,410,413	1,405,838	677,500	1,205,486
Slides and booms	115,418	111,876	64,859	56,169	33,339
Roads and bridges	44,742	38,266	18,991	24,952	202,888
Public Buildings	6,857,206	5,717,450	5,843,289	7,466,679	8,442,124
Telegraphs	742,692	775,340	751,452	789,883	885,730
Miscellaneous	501,631	559,683	419,005	706,464	1,028,185
Total	**19,539,298**	**16,161,596**	**14,055,208**	**12,902,996**	**16,118,333**
From War Appropriation for Military Hospitals	–	–	–	8,492,504	4,337,127
Grand total	–	–	–	**21,395,500**	**20,455,460**

REVENUE.

Slides and booms	108,228	97,142	26,188	16,763	48,133
Graving docks	64,216	64,919	56,484	72,428	81,148
Rents	90,129	94,729	106,205	101,664	143,355
Telegraph lines	181,227	191,453	204,878	231,332	277,749
Casual revenue	65,106	45,017	27,737	108,295	81,073
Ferries	–	–	–	–	1,632
Total	**508,906**	**493,260**	**421,492**	**530,482**	**633,090**

HARBOUR COMMISSIONS.

Certain of the more important Canadian harbours are controlled by Harbour Commissions, constituted by special act of the Dominion Parliament in each case. The number of Commissioners varies, but is, in most cases, three. In every case the property of the harbour is placed under the jurisdiction of the Commission, but in most cases, remains vested in the Crown, Quebec and Toronto being exceptions. Property acquired from the Crown, however, may not be alienated without the consent of the Governor in Council, and the Commissioners have authority to administer the harbour, appoint the harbour master, make by-laws and regulations concerning the harbour and ships using it, fix and collect dues payable for the use of the harbour and control the expenditure of the revenue received from this source. For the purpose of harbour construction and improvements a Commission may, with consent of the Governor in Council, expropriate land and borrow money on debentures issued against security of the real and other property of the harbour. In the cases of Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver, money has been advanced by the Dominion Government against such debentures. The Commissions are under the inspection of the Marine Department and make reports to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The harbours

at the following places are administered by Commissions, the date given in each case being that of the Act of Parliament under which the Commission received its present constitution and powers:—Quebec (1899); Three Rivers (1882); Montreal (1894); Belleville (1889); Toronto (1911); Hamilton (1912); Winnipeg and St. Boniface (1912); Vancouver (1913); New Westminster (1913); North Fraser (1913). The Commission for Pictou harbour was abolished by legislation passed in 1920.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

The National Gallery of Canada was the outcome of the establishment in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne and H.R.H. Princess Louise of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, which required the elected Academicians to deposit their diploma pictures in the National Gallery at Ottawa. The collections of pictures, statuary and other works of art now occupying premises in the Royal Victoria Museum in Ottawa consist of purchases made by means of the annual grants voted by the Dominion Parliament, the diploma works of the members of the Royal Canadian Academy and gifts and loans by persons interested in art. In 1907 an Advisory Arts Council of three members was appointed by authority of an Order in Council, and in 1913, under the National Gallery of Canada Act (3-4 Geo. V., c. 33), the Advisory Arts Council was constituted the Board of Trustees for the management of the National Gallery and the administration of its annual grants.

Amongst the collections of oil paintings now in the National Gallery are works by such old masters as Caravaggio, Andrea del Sarto, Bartholomaus de Bruyn, Luca Giordano, Cima da Conegliano, Frans Floris, Chardin, Hogarth, Snyders, Daniel Mytens. The more modern schools include representative works by the great English masters: Reynolds, Hoppner, Beechey, Lawrence, Gainsborough, Millais, Leighton, Holman Hunt. The French masters include J. F. Millet, Claude Monet, Alfred Sisley and a number of others, while the contemporary British school is strongly represented by fine examples of the work of such artists as Arnesby Brown, Laura Knight, Glyn Philpot, W. Orpen, D. Muirhead, G. Henry, Austen Brown and many others. The Gallery includes an excellent and representative exhibition of the work of Canadian artists both past and present. After having been closed to visitors since February, 1916, during part of which time the halls were occupied by the Houses of Parliament, the National Gallery was reopened Sept. 12, 1921, with extended premises and augmented collections of art objects.

PUBLIC DEFENCE.

Military Forces.—Before the outbreak of the war, the Canadian Militia consisted of a Permanent Force, which on March 31, 1914, numbered 3,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and an Active Militia, which at the same date numbered 5,615 officers and 68,991 non-commissioned officers and men. Since the outbreak of the

war on August 4, 1914, successive contingents of troops of all arms have been recruited, equipped, trained and despatched by the Canadian Government to Great Britain for active service as part of the Imperial forces. When hostilities ceased on November 11, 1918, there had been sent overseas for active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

Table **22** showing the militia expenditure and revenue for the five fiscal years 1916 to 1920, is taken from the Report for the year ended March 31, 1920, of the Militia Council. This table shows that the ordinary expenditure of the Department of Militia and Defence for the year ended March 31, 1920, was $4,634,516, as compared with $3,444,954 for 1919, $3,893,896 for 1918, and $4,359,289 for 1917. The ordinary revenue amounted to $194,820 for the year ended March 31, 1920, as compared with $118,019 for 1919, $86,354 for 1918 and $169,254 for 1917.

22.—Expenditure and Revenue of Militia for the Fiscal Years 1916-1920.

Schedule.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Allowances for drill instruction, care of arms, and postage	68,643	47,573	70,794	51,283	91,214
Annual drill	–	–	–	–	34,059
Cadet Corps	84,972	80,311	90,771	68,770	74,414
Clothing and necessaries	–	39,191	–	–	–
Contingencies—including guards of honour, escorts and salutes	31,670	23,214	16,344	5,338	8,762
Custom dues	26,004	68,780	2,212	–	–
Departmental Library	895	641	615	1,043	974
Dominion arsenal	299,678	29,924	–	–	–
Engineer services	690,755	396,895	364,529	304,144	319,486
Grants to artillery and rifle associations and to regimental bands	47,878	7,981	10,258	2,549	27,328
Gratuities and compassionate allowances	500	–	–	1,002	3,326
Maintenance of military properties	175,053	164,166	173,344	101,352	120,962
Pay of Insp.-Gen. and military members of Militia Council (statutory)	18,450	18,290	18,152	18,010	18,010
Pay of headquarters staff	74,956	84,766	93,998	103,154	127,844
Pay of division and district staffs	109,241	123,536	112,397	113,693	161,599
Permanent force—pay, provisions and supplies	2,116,245	2,396,183	2,297,228	1,947,304	3,088,691
Printing and stationery	70,000	70,000	69,871	61,667	52,391
Royal Military College	135,685	147,576	162,293	201,885	219,160
Salaries and wages of civil employees	232,797	205,801	232,913	210,066	197,459
Schools of instruction—pay of active militia attending	178,898	81,384	7,899	–	–
Topographical survey	25,440	31,274	31,406	31,082	40,522
Transport and freight	60,567	43,923	41,306	16,698	24,854
Warlike stores	–	15,753	–	–	–
Training areas	233,085	224,623	68,838	4,643	5,041
Miscellaneous small votes	–	–	22,670	190,371	15,731
Ordnance, ammunition, tents, wagons, saddlery and harness and equipment generally, excepting clothing	4,084	57,504	6,058	9,752	1,278
Consolidated Revenue, Workmen's Compensation Act	–	–	–	1,148	1,411
Total Militia Expenditure	**4,685,586**	**4,359,289**	**3,893,896**	**3,444,954**	**4,634,516**

22.—Expenditure and Revenue of Militia for the Fiscal Years 1916-1920—concluded.

Schedule.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	$	$	$	$	$
Civil Government—salaries	172,534	173,798	183,448	189,578	202,459
Civil Government—contingencies	28,351	19,488	3,199	18,255	18,996
Total Civil Government	**200,885**	**193,286**	**186,647**	**207,833**	**221,455**
Revenue received—					
Militia	192,300	90,164	18,228	35,955	–
Casual	41,318	11,949	2,072	3,795	87,867
Royal Military College	35,142	41,646	39,177	54,428	53,599
Pension Act, 1901	23,513	25,495	26,877	23,841	47,979
Fines and Forfeitures	–	–	–	–	5,375
Total revenue	**292,273**	**169,254**	**86,354**	**118,019**	**194,820**

Expenditure on Account of War Appropriation.—Table **24** shows that the total expenditure on account of war appropriation for the year ended March 31, 1920, was $346,612,955, of which $323,360,-987 ($247,997,725 paid out in Canada and $75,363,262 paid out Overseas) was expended by the Department of Militia and Defence and $23,251,968 was expended by other departments. To these sums may be added the expenditure on account of war appropriation prior to April 1, 1919, viz., $1,323,793,200, of which $1,205,690,983 ($684,-975,908 paid out in Canada and $520,715,075 paid out Overseas) was expended by the Department of Militia and Defence and $118,102,217 by other departments. Altogether, therefore, the grand total to March 31, 1920, amounted to $1,670,406,155, of which $1,529,051,970 was expended by the Department of Militia and Defence and $141,-354,185 by other departments. The details of the war expenditure to March 31, 1915, were given in Table 23 of the Year Book of 1915, pp. 649 and 650, for the year ended March 31, 1916, in Table 24 on pp. 642 and 643 of the edition of 1916–17, for the year ended March 31, 1917, in Table 24 on pp. 603–605 of the edition of 1918, and for the year ended March 31, 1918, in Table 24 on pp. 605–606 of the edition of 1919. The war expenditure for the year ended March 31, 1919, is given in Table **23** of this volume.

23.—Expenditure on account of War Appropriation for the year ended March 31, 1919.

Items of Expenditure.	Expended in Canada, year ended Mar. 31, 1919.	Expended Overseas, year ended Mar. 31, 1919.	Total.
(A) By the Department of Militia and Defence.	$	$	$
Clothing (except boots)	7,700,555	–	7,700,555
Boots and repairs to boots	3,359,946	256,638	3,616,584
Necessaries (kit bags and articles of kit)	610,697	929,316	1,540,013
Accoutrements	104,537	–	104,537
Binoculars, telescopes, prismatic compasses, etc.	1,294	–	1,294
Saddlery and horse equipment	78,554	–	78,554
Motor trucks, ambulances and other vehicles	1,213,497	–	1,213,497
Dominion rifle factory	82,532	–	82,532
Stores (furniture, bedding, utensils, etc.)	5,527,147	3,475,997	9,003,144
Total for Equipment	**18,678,759**	**4,661,951**	**23,340,710**
Dominion Arsenal	810,091	–	810,091
Lindsay Arsenal (supplies)	659,977	–	659,977
Ammunition from other sources	–	2,770,670	2,770,670
Total Ammunition and Material	**1,470,068**	**2,770,670**	**4,240,738**
Lindsay Arsenal construction	2,347	–	2,347
Total Land and Buildings	**2,347**	**–**	**2,347**
Pay and allowances (including subsistence, rations, and assigned pay)	111,380,997	105,588,291	216,969,288
Maintenance of troops in France	38,933,333	29,200,000	68,133,333
Separation Allowance	22,977,070	9,497,121	32,474,191
War Service gratuities	9,427,166	85,375	9,512,541
Outfit allowances	290,448	1,789,397	2,079,845
Engineer services and works	1,166,896	535,833	1,702,729
Purchase of remounts, expenses of purchasers, etc.	–	1,160	1,160
Drugs and surgical instruments	468,140	288,278	756,418
Travelling and transport—ocean	1,688,810	–	1,680,810
Travelling and transport—land	4,905,862	2,149,085	7,054,947
Forage and stabling	623,044	–	623,044
Pay, etc., of censors	92,119	–	92,119
Pay of civil employees	4,229,631	730,716	4,960,347
Rent, water, fuel and light	1,546,459	862,931	2,409,390
Funeral expenses	77,794	–	77,794
Recruiting (medical examination, attestation and advertising)	1,926	–	1,926
Telegrams, telephones (including rental), cablegrams and postage)	473,334	199,623	672,957
Printing and stationery	826,341	39,931	866,272
Customs dues	121,939	–	121,939
Conservancy and contingencies	211,759	87,854	299,613
British Recruiting Mission, U.S.A.	1,432,674	–	1,432,674
Total Miscellaneous Payments	**200,867,742**	**151,055,595**	**351,923,337**
Totals	**221,018,916**	**158,488,216**	**379,507,132**
Less Credits—			
Ross Rifle Co.—Expropriation	394,885	–	394,885
Machine guns and spare parts	304,913	–	304,913
Dominion Cartridge Co.—Ammunition	383,773	–	383,773
Ammunition from other sources	337,580	–	337,580
Borden Camp, land	1,600	–	1,600
Purchase of remounts and expenses of purchase, etc.	15,390	–	15,390
British and Foreign Governments	948,854	–	948,854
Total Credits	**2,386,995**	**–**	**2,386,995**
Total for fiscal year 1919	218,631,921	158,488,216	377,120,137
Expended prior to 1st April, 1918	466,343,987	362,226,859	828,570,846
Totals	**684,975,908**	**520,715,075**	**1,205,690,983**

23.—Expenditure on Account of War Appropriation for the Year ended March 31, 1919—concluded.

(B) By other Departments as follows:—

	$		$
Agriculture	478,951	Mounted Police	15,601
Auditor General	61,856	National Service Commission	118
Board of Pension Commis'rs	76,048	Naval Service	11,298,999
Canada Food Board	527,650	News-print Commission	55,026
Canada Registration Board	655,595	Penitentiaries	165
Canadian Munition Resources Commission	57,196	Privy Council	14,067
Canadian Trade Commission	12,044	Power Control Committee	1,753
Civil Service Commission	3,580	Paper Control Tribunal	3,072
Commission of Conservation	3,035	Public Archives	21,704
Customs	445,031	Public Information	82,251
Dominion Police	400,805	Public Printing and Stationery	133,256
External Affairs	244,544	Public Works	9,021,975
Finance	128,081	Post Office	813,484
Governor General's Secretary	9,354	Railways and Canals	625,523
Halifax Relief Commission	7,000,000	Reconstruction at Halifax	335,385
Housing Committee	1,735	Repatriation and Employment Committee	129,408
Immigration and Colonization	179,165	Reconstruction and Development Commission	9,797
Indian Affairs	283,273	Secretary of State	72,053
Inland Revenue	48,911	Soldiers' Civil Re-establishm't	11,831,233
Insurance Department	3,444	Soldiers' Settlement Board	3,800
Interior	279,447	Sub-Committee of Labour (Privy Council)	3,774
Justice	3,372,652	Trade and Commerce	359,488
Labour	87,788	Trade and Commerce (purchase of pig iron)	489,788
Legislation	13,517	War Committee	3,439
Marine	19,603,994	War Purchasing Commission	65,670
Mines	30,777	**Total**	**69,399,302**
		Grand total	**446,519,439**

24.—Expenditure on account of Demobilization for the Year ended March 31, 1920.

Items of Expenditure.	Expended in Canada, year ended Mar. 31, 1920.	Expended Overseas, year ended Mar. 31, 1920.	Total.
(A) By the Department of Militia and Defence.	$	$	$
Clothing (except boots)	4,935,275	2,863,648	7,798,923
Boots and repairs to boots	321,056	704,685	1,025,741
Necessaries (kit bags and articles of kit)	31,447	2,863,648	2,895,095
Binoculars, telescopes, prismatic compasses, etc.	1,357	–	1,357
Saddlery and horse equipment	439	–	439
Motor trucks, ambulances and other vehicles	442,749	–	442,749
Dominion rifle factory	28,426	–	28,426
Machine guns and spare parts	5,066	–	5,066

24.—Expenditure on account of Demobilization for the Year ended March 31, 1920— continued.

Items of Expenditure.	Expended in Canada, year ended Mar. 31, 1920.	Expended Overseas, year ended Mar. 31, 1920.	Total.
(A) By the Department of Militia and Defence —concluded.	$	$	$
Stores (furniture, bedding, utensils, etc.)	–	3,239,137	3,239,137
Total for Equipment	**5,765,815**	**9,671,118**	**15,436,933**
Ammunition from other sources	578,897	3,784,279	4,363,176
Total Ammunition and Material	**578,897**	**3,784,279**	**4,363,176**
Borden Camp land and Long Branch **Land and Buildings, total**	**684,202**	–	**684,202**
Pay and allowances (including subsistence, rations, and assigned pay)	33,775,871	33,957,518	67,733,389
Maintenance of troops in France	43,800,000	373,899	44,173,899
Separation allowance	6,150,808	3,565,359	9,716,167
War Service gratuities	126,569,434	9,463,408	136,032,842
Outfit allowances	42,261	42,191	84,452
Engineer services and works	956,446	527,099	1,483,545
Purchase of remounts, expenses of purchasers, etc.	–	2,351,087	2,351,087
Drugs and surgical instruments	232,592	130,861	363,453
Travelling and transport—ocean	12,465,344	–	12,465,344
Travelling and transport—land	14,525,966	5,620,006	20,145,972
Forage and stabling	200,642	48,052	248,694
Pay, etc., of censors	34,171	–	34,171
Pay of civil employees	4,170,753	481,422	4,652,175
Rent, water, fuel and light	838,064	467,924	1,305,988
Funeral expenses	34,752	–	34,752
Recruiting (medical examination, attestation, and advertising)	1,781	–	1,781
Telegrams, telephones (including rental, cablegrams, and postage)	514,662	135,440	650,102
Printing and stationery	301,737	342,302	644,039
Customs dues	43,482	–	43,482
Conservancy and contingencies	443,285	202,767	646,052
British Recruiting Mission, U.S.A.	213,454	–	213,454
British and Foreign Governments, recoverable	674,667	4,198,772	4,873,439
Special Remittance, recoverable	1,037,244	–	1,037,244
Total Miscellaneous Payments	**247,027,416**	**61,908,107**	**308,935,523**
Totals	**254,056,329**	**75,363,505**	**329,419,834**
Less Credits—			
Accoutrements	6,950	–	6,950
Ross Rifle Co. expropriation	513,167	–	513,167
Stores (furniture, bedding, utensils), etc.	529,745	–	529,745
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec	218,990	–	218,990
Dominion Arsenal—Supplies, Lindsay	82,045	–	82,045
Purchase of remounts, expenses of purchasers, etc.	4,707,707	–	4,707,707
Special Remittance, recoverable	–	243	243
Total Credits	**6,058,604**	**243**	**6,058,847**
Total for fiscal year 1920	**247,997,725**	**75,363,262**	**323,360,987**
Expended prior to 1st April, 1919	684,975,908	520,715,075	1,205,690,983
Totals	**932,973,633**	**596,078,337**	**1,529,051,970**

24.—Expenditure on account of Demobilization for the Year ended March 31, 1920—
—concluded.

(B) By other Departments as follows:—

	$		$
Agriculture	487,514	Printing and Stationery	602
Auditor General's office	42,800	Privy Council	3,723
Board of Pension Comm'rs.	5,104	Public Archives	14,308
Customs	15,108	Public Information Bureau	135,029
Canadian War Mission	60,000	Public Works	4,424,005
Canada Food Board	48,657	Pig Iron	994,642
Canada Registration Board	4,622	Railways and Canals	403,463
Canadian Munition Resources Commission	8,514	Registration of Aliens	14,330
Dominion Bureau of Statistics	1,514	Repatriation and Employment Committee	74,215
Dominion Police	573,555	R.C. Mounted Police	124,894
External Affairs	171,999	Reconstruction and Development Committee	9,267
Finance	146,691	Secretary of State	46,396
Finance—Exchequer Court Award to the Toronto Power	175,000	Trade and Commerce	51,312
Fuel Control	5,534	War Board Trade	18
Economic Commission to Siberia	4,839	War Committee of the Cabinet	124
Office of the Governor General's Secretary	1,325	War Purchasing Commission	81,150
Halifax Relief Commission	5,000,000	Winnipeg strike	180,259
Housing Committee	16,316	**Total**	**23,314,154**
Indian Affairs	76,024	Less Credit Accounts—	
Inland Revenue	1,099	Canadian Trade Commission	6,511
Insurance	638	Halifax Restoration	13,718
Interior	2,955	Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	41,098
Immigration and Colonization	2,102,576	Soldiers' Land Settlement	21
Justice	876,025	Marine	838
Labour	79,221		**62,186**
Labour, Sub-committee of the Cabinet	512		
Naval Service	6,780,905	**Total**	**23,251,968**
Newsprint Commission	39,291		
Peace Conference	9,733	**Grand total**	**346,612,955**
Post Office	6,879		
Paper control	9,523		
Power control	1,944		

War Pensions.—A Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, consisting of three members, was created by Order in Council of June 3, 1916, (P.C. 1,334) with exclusive jurisdiction and authority to deal with the granting and payment of naval and military pensions and other allowances to persons in the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force and to their dependants. There is no appeal from the decisions of the commission, but applicants may appear in person or by counsel before the commission to present complaints.

The scale of pensions has been revised several times by Orders in Council and Acts of Parliament. Under the existing scale of pensions for disability as established by Chap. 45 of the Statutes of 1921, twenty classes are provided ranging from 100 p.c. or total disablement to 5 p.c. of disablement. The pensions range for the rank and file, according to the class of disablement, from $600 down to $30 per annum (with a bonus of 50 p.c. of these amounts during

the year commencing September 1, 1921). The pensions for total disablement range from $600 for the rank and file up to $2,700 for persons of and above the rank of commodore or brigadier-general. Married members of the forces receive additional amounts ranging from $300 per annum for 100 p.c. of disablement to $15 per annum for 5 p.c. of disablement. Similarly, for disabled soldiers with children there is an additional pension ranging from $180 to $9 for the first child, from $144 to $9 for the second child, and from $120 to $6 for subsequent children. No pension is paid in respect of boys over 16 or girls over 17 except in case of their physical or mental infirmity, or where the child is making satisfactory progress in a course of instruction approved by the Commission, when the pension may be paid until the child has reached the age of 21. The existing scale of pensions in cases of disablement is given in Table **26**, in cases of death in Table **25**, while Table **27** gives statistics of pensions in force on March 31, 1920.

25.—Scale of Annual Pensions granted to Dependants of Deceased Sailors and Soldiers of the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force, as effective on September 1, 1921.

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Rate per Annum.		
	Widow or Dependent Parents.	Child or Dependent Brother or Sister.	Orphan child or Orphan Brother or Sister.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
All ratings below Petty Officer (Naval); Rank and file (Military)	480 00[1]	–	–
Bonus.	240 00[1]	–	–
Chief Petty Officer and Petty Officer (Naval); Squad, Battery or Company Sergt.-Major and Q.M. Sergeant (Military); Sergt., including Staff-Sergt. and Colour-Sergt. (Military)	510 00[1]	–	–
Bonus.	210 00[1]	–	–
Naval Cadet and Midshipman (Naval); Master Gunner not W.O. (Military); Regimental Sergt.-Major not W.O. (Military): Regimental Q.M. Sergeant (Military)	620 00[1]	–	–
Bonus.	100 00[1]	–	–
Warrant Officer and Chief Warrant Officer (Naval); Warrant Officer (Military)	680 00[1]	–	–
Bonus.	40 00[1]	–	–
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Military)	720 00[1]	–	–
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Military)	800 00[1]	–	–
Lieutanant Commander (Naval); Major (Military)	1,008 00[1]	–	–
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Military)	1,248 00[1]	–	–
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Military)	1,512 00[1]	–	–
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Military)	2,160 00[1]	–	–
Additional pension for children or dependent brothers or sisters for above ranks	First	180 00[1]	360 00[1]
	Second	144 00[1]	288 00[1]
	Subsequent	120 00[1]	240 00[1]

[1] Pensions awarded to parents or brothers and sisters may be less than these amounts in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

26.—Scale of Annual Pensions to Disabled Sailors and Soldiers of Force, as effective on September 1,

PERCENTAGE OF DISABILITY AND AMOUNT

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Rate per Annum.	Class 1 Total 100%	Class 2 — 99–95%	Class 3 — 94–90%	Class 4 — 89–85%	Class 5 — 84–80%	Class 6 — 79–75%	Class 7 — 74–70%	Class 8 — 69–65%
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
All Ratings below Petty Officer (Naval); Rank and File (Military)	Pension	600 00	570 00	540 00	510 00	480 00	450 00	420 00	390 00
	Bonus	300 00	285 00	270 00	255 00	240 00	225 00	210 00	195 00
Chief Petty Officer and Petty Officer (Naval); Squad, Battery or Company Sergt.-Major and Q.M. Sergeant (Military); Sergeant, including Staff Sergt. and Colour-Sergt. (Military)	Pension	637 50	605 63	573 75	541 88	510 00	478 13	446 25	414 3
	Bonus	262 50	249 37	236 25	223 12	210 00	196 87	183 75	170 62
Naval Cadet and Midshipman (Naval); Master Gunner not W.O. (Military); Regimental Sergt. Major not W.O. (Military); Regimental Q.M. Sergt. (Military)	Pension	775 00	736 25	697 50	658 75	620 00	581 25	542 50	503 75
	Bonus	125 00	118 75	112 50	106 25	100 00	92 75	87 50	81 25
Warrant Officer and Chief Warrant Officer (Naval); Warrant Officer (Military)	Pension	850 00	807 50	765 00	722 50	680 00	637 50	595 00	552 50
	Bonus	50 00	47 50	45 00	42 50	40 00	37 50	35 00	32 50
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Military)	Pension	900 00	855 00	810 00	765 00	720 00	675 00	630 00	585 00
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Military)	"	1,000 00	950 00	900 00	850 00	800 00	750 00	700 00	650 00
Lieutenant Commander (Naval); Major (Military)	"	1,260 00	1,197 00	1,134 00	1,071 00	1,008 00	945 00	882 00	819 00
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant Colonel (Military)	"	1,560 00	1,482 00	1,404 00	1,326 00	1,248 00	1,170 00	1,092 00	1,014 00
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Military)	"	1,890 00	1,795 50	1,701 00	1,606 50	1,512 00	1,417 50	1,323 00	1,228 50
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Military)	"	2,700 00	2,565 00	2,430 00	2,295 00	2,160 00	2,025 00	1,890 00	1,755 00
Above Ranks	Additional pension for Married members of the Forces	300 00	285 00	270 00	255 00	240 00	225 00	210 00	195 00
Additional pension for children for above ranks	First child	180 00	171 00	162 00	153 00	144 00	135 00	126 00	117 00
	Second child	144 00	138 00	132 00	126 00	120 00	114 00	108 00	102 00
	Subsequent children	120 00	114 00	108 00	102 00	96 00	90 00	84 00	78 00

The bonus payments set forth in this Schedule shall be paid during the year commencing September 1, 1921. Members of the forces permanently disabled to a less extent than five per cent shall be entitled to a final payment not exceeding $100.

Members of the forces who are at the time of retirement or discharge, or who later become disabled to an extent of between five and fourteen per cent may elect to accept a final payment in lieu of the pensions set forth in this Schedule. The amount of such final payment in cases of disability between five and nine per cent shall not exceed three hundred dollars and in cases of disability between ten and fourteen per cent shall not exceed six hundred dollars and shall be determined in accordance with the extent of the disability and its probable duration. Members of the forces permanently disabled between ten and fourteen per

the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary 1921, under the Pension Act.

OF PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

Class 9 — 64–60″	Class 10 — 59–55″	Class 11 — 54–50″	Class 12 — 49–45″	Class 13 — 44–40″	Class 14 — 39–35″	Class 15 — 34–30″	Class 16 — 29–25″	Class 17 — 24–20″	Class 18 — 19–15″	Class 19 — 14–10″	Class 20 — 9–5″
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
360 00	330 00	300 00	270 00	240 00	210 00	180 00	150 00	120 00	90 00	60 00	30 00
180 00	165 00	150 00	135 00	120 00	105 00	90 00	75 00	60 00	45 00	30 00	15 00
382 50	350 63	318 75	286 88	255 00	223 12	191 25	159 38	127 50	95 63	63 75	31 88
157 50	144 37	131 25	118 12	105 00	91 87	78 75	65 62	52 50	39 37	26 25	13 12
465 00	426 25	387 50	348 75	310 00	271 25	232 50	193 75	155 00	116 25	77 50	38 75
75 00	68 75	62 50	56 25	50 00	43 75	37 50	31 25	25 00	18 75	12 50	6 25
510 00	467 50	425 00	382 50	340 00	297 50	255 00	212 50	170 00	127 50	85 00	42 50
30 00	27 50	25 00	22 50	20 00	17 50	15 00	12 50	10 00	7 50	5 00	2 50
540 00	495 00	450 00	405 00	360 00	315 00	270 00	225 00	180 00	135 00	90 00	45 00
600 00	550 00	500 00	450 00	400 00	350 00	300 00	250 00	200 00	150 00	100 00	50 00
756 00	693 00	630 00	567 00	504 00	441 00	378 00	315 00	252 00	189 00	126 00	63 00
936 00	858 00	780 00	702 00	624 00	546 00	468 00	390 00	312 00	234 00	156 00	78 00
1,184 00	1,039 50	945 00	850 50	756 00	661 50	567 00	472 50	378 00	283 50	189 00	94 50
1,620 00	1,485 00	1,350 00	1,215 00	1,080 00	945 00	810 00	675 00	540 00	405 00	270 00	135 00
180 00	165 00	150 00	135 00	120 00	105 00	90 00	75 00	60 00	45 00	30 00	15 00
108 00	99 00	90 00	81 00	72 00	63 00	54 00	45 00	36 00	27 00	18 00	9 00
96 00	90 00	84 00	78 00	72 00	63 00	54 00	45 00	36 00	27 00	18 00	9 00
72 00	66 00	60 00	54 00	48 00	42 00	36 00	30 00	24 00	18 00	12 00	6 00

cent shall receive six hundred dollars. Members of the forces permanently disabled between five and nine per cent shall receive three hundred dollars. If an election has been made to accept a final payment such election is final unless the disability of the member of the forces concerned becomes greater in extent, in which case the pension shall be adjusted for the past period in accordance with the extent of the disability and the amount paid as a final payment shall be deducted. If a married pensioner desires to elect to accept a final payment the consent of his wife must be secured. All payments of pension made subsequent to the time at which an award of fourteen per cent or under is made shall be deducted from the amount of the final payment.

27.—Number of Pensions in Force on March 31, 1920, and the Yearly Liability incurred thereon.

Classes.	No.	Yearly Liability.
		$
DEPENDANTS.		
Widows	10,066	5,978,864 00
Mothers	5,028	1,706,018 00
Fathers	1,562	451,205 50
Grandparents	43	13,580 00
Children	17,052[1]	2,384,782 00
Orphans	938	278,760 00
Brothers and sisters	176	25,156 00
Orphan brothers and sisters	10	2,784 00
Total	**17,823**	**10,841,149 50**

DISABILITIES.

Classification.	Pensioners.	Wives.	Children.	Liability.
				$ cts.
Privates	60,099	26,578	38,317	12,211,831 80
Sergeants	5,780	3,255	4,800	1,157,330 14
R.S.M.	172	125	199	41,014 75
W.O.	79	65	96	24,089 00
Lieutenants	1,853	700	681	422,176 60
Captains	767	328	432	227,197 00
Majors	338	187	306	115,143 00
Lieut.-Colonels	104	46	59	39,545 00
Colonels	8	3	7	5,205 00
Br.-Generals	3	1	–	2,070 00
	69,203	31,288	44,897	14,245,602 29
		310 special	allowances	89,516 12
				14,335,118 41

[1] Not included in total.

Royal Military College.—The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876. Since its foundation some 1,594 gentlemen cadets have been enrolled; of this number 163 are now in attendance, and approximately 150, though their names appear on the college roll as having been admitted, either did not actually join, or, if they did, were only at the College for a very short time. Of the remainder, some died previous to August 4, 1914. Over 900 took part in the Great War, 147 of whom laid down their lives for king and country. Some 750 British and 75 foreign decorations have been awarded to ex-cadets, and many have risen to high rank in the service of their country. Three of the Canadian divisions serving in France were commanded by ex-cadets, and an ex-cadet also commanded one of the Australian divisions at Gallipoli. The establishment of the

College, as stated in the Act of 1874, (37 Vict., c. 36), was "for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortifications, engineering and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments." In addition to the foregoing the course of instruction is such as to afford a thorough, practical and scientific training in civil engineering, surveying, physics and chemistry, English and French. Strict discipline, combined with physical training, riding, drill and outdoor games, forms part of the curriculum.

The College is situated on a beautiful peninsula one mile from Kingston, with the Cataraqui river on one side, emptying into the St. Lawrence river at its juncture with lake Ontario, and Navy bay on the other. The grounds include about 60 acres on which are situated the Educational Building and a new Educational Building in course of construction. The College is under the supervision of Militia Headquarters, who annually appoint a board of visitors composed of leading Canadian citizens both civil and military. The staff is composed of a commandant and a staff adjutant, assisted by a competent staff of civil and military professors and instructors. A four years' course leads to a "Diploma with Honours," or "Diploma" and "Certificate of Discharge." To graduates are annually offered a number of commissions in the Canadian permanent force as well as commissions in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and other branches of the Imperial Service. Positions in the Public Works Department, Hydrographic Surveys, etc., are also available for graduates. The McGill and Toronto Universities admit graduates to the third year in their Science Faculties, and the Law Schools also offer privileges.

DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SERVICE.

The Naval Service of Canada was established by the Naval Service Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 53). As originally established the Department consisted of 8 Branches,—(1) Naval, (2) Fisheries, (3) Fishery Protection, (4) Tidal and Current Survey, (5) Hydrographic Survey, (6) Radiotelegraphy, (7) Patrol of Northern Waters, and (8) Life Saving Service.

In 1920 the Department was re-organized to consist of six Branches,—(1) Naval, (2) Fishery Protection, (3) Hydrographic Survey, (4) Tidal and Current Survey, (5) Radiotelegraphy, and (6) Patrol of Northern Waters, the Fisheries and Life Saving Branches were transferred to the Department of Marine. The appropriation for the Department for the year 1920-21 was $3,897,840, of which sum $2,832,906 was expended up to the 31st December, 1920.

In 1920 the ships of the old fleet were disposed of and a more modern fleet, consisting of one cruiser, two torpedo boat destroyers, and two submarines, acquired by free gift from the Imperial Government. The ships of this fleet are particularly well adapted for

training purposes in all branches of Naval Science. The personnel is almost exclusively Canadian, all officers with the exception of four being graduates of the Royal Naval College of Canada.

The Fishery Protection Service maintains fleets for the protection of fishing within the territorial waters of Canada on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, as well as on the Great Lakes.

The work of the Hydrographic Survey consists in the survey of ocean beds, coast lines, bays, harbours, rivers and lakes; the preparation and distribution of charts, plans and sailing directions of the navigable waters of Canada; and the maintenance of automatic water gauges in the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes.

The work of the Tidal and Current Survey consists in the scientific investigation of tides and currents on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, Hudson Bay, and the Arctic Ocean, the prediction of tides and the determination of tide levels.

The Radiotelegraph Service administers Radiotelegraphy throughout the Dominion of Canada, and in ships registered therein, designs, constructs, and operates Government Stations on both ships and shore, and licenses and inspects all private stations in Canada and on all Canadian ships.

The Canadian Arctic Expedition was organized in 1913 under the leadership of Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, to explore waters and lands in the northern zone contigious to Canadian territory under Canadian jurisdiction, and more particularly Beaufort Sea; to investigate animal and marine life in the areas covered, to take soundings and obtain data in respect of meteorological and tidal conditions prevailing in these latitudes, and to map the copper bearing and associated rocks of the main land within certain prescribed areas. After five years' strenuous work the expedition returned in 1918 with information of very great value. Biological, geological and statistical reports based thereon are in course of compilation, and will be of very considerable interest both scientifically and commercially.

Royal Naval College.—The Royal Naval College of Canada, temporarily located at Esquimalt, B.C., is maintained for the purpose of imparting a complete education in Naval Science to young men desiring to enter the Naval Service as officers. The College provides accomodation for 45 Cadets, and the course, which corresponds in a Naval sense to that of the Royal Military College, extends over a period of 3 years. Graduates are eligible for appointment in the Hydrographic and Tidal and Current Surveys and as midshipmen in the Naval Service. They are also entitled to enter the second year of the applied science courses in McGill University and in the University of Toronto.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are distributed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces, with headquarters at Ottawa, and the operations of the force for the years ended September

30, 1919 and 1920 are described in the Commissioner's Reports for these years. On September 30, 1920, (Table **28**,) the strength of the force was 73 officers, 1,598 non-commissed officers and constables and 942 horses, an increase of 13 officers, 58 non-commissioned officers and constables and 109 horses, as compared with the previous year. On February 1, 1920, under authority of an Act to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act (10 Geo. V, c. 28), the name of the force was changed to "Royal Canadian Mounted Police," and the headquarters were transferred to Ottawa.

28.—Strength and Distribution of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on September 30, 1920.

Description.	Headquarters Staff.	British Columbia.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan	Manitoba.	Northwest Territories.	Yukon Territory.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Maritime Provinces.	Total.
Commissioner	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Assistant Commissioners	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Superintendents	3	–	3	3	1	–	1	2	1	–	14
Inspectors	4	9	11	9	5	2	2	8	1	1	52
Surgeons	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Veterinary Surgeons	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Staff Sergeants	6	9	11	15	5	–	5	7	2	1	61
Sergeants	10	21	22	35	12	4	1	26	1	3	135
Corporals	12	38	47	44	20	1	7	28	1	–	198
Constables	17	168	177	269	114	7	28	262	3	20	1,065
Special Constables	17	11	29	22	3	2	4	51	–	–	139
Total	**72**	**257**	**300**	**400**	**160**	**16**	**48**	**384**	**9**	**25**	**1,671**
Horses	–	182	238	224	116	–	13	169	–	–	942
Dogs	–	–	–	–	20	64	29	–	–	–	113

JUDICIAL STATISTICS AND PENITENTIARIES.

The criminal and judicial statistics of Canada are collected, compiled and published annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under statutory authority of the Statistics Act, 1918 (8-9 Geo. V., c. 43). They relate to the year ended September 30, and the last issued annual report is for 1919. The statistics are divided into two classes of (1) indictable offences and (2) summary convictions, the former comprising all cases tried by police or other magistrates and the latter all cases of minor importance disposed of by justices of the peace under the Summary Convictions Act.

Indictable Offences.—Table **29** shows by provinces in respect of indictable offences the number of charges and convictions and the percentages of acquittals for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919. There were 23,021 charges and 18,396 convictions for indictable offences throughout Canada during the year ended September 30, 1919, as compared with 21,747 charges and 17,370 convictions in 1918, an increase of 1,274 or 5·86 p.c., for charges and of 1,026 or 5.91 p.c., for convictions during the year.

Summary Convictions.—The number of summary convictions —that is, the total number of convictions for all offences less the number of convictions for indictable offences—in 1919 was 111,623, as compared with 105,899 in 1918. This represents an increase of 5,724, or 5·40 p.c.

Death Sentences.—During 1919, 28 persons were sentenced to death for murder, as compared with 20 in 1918. Death sentences in 1919 were carried out in 21 cases, compared with 10 in 1918, and were commuted to a term of years or life imprisonment in 7 cases in 1919, compared with 10 in 1918. Seven persons were sentenced in 1919 to be imprisoned for life, as compared with four persons in 1918.

29.—Charges, Convictions and Percentages of Acquittals for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Provinces.	1917.			1918.			1919.		
	Charges	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges	Convictions.	Acquittals.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	36	33	8·33	42	37	11·90	32	31	3·12
Nova Scotia	711	582	18·14	990	717	27·58	1,059	767	27·67
New Brunswick	383	332	13·32	387	334	13·69	437	333	23·80
Quebec	4,103	3,376	17·72	4,631	3,747	19·09	4,823	3,920	18,74
Ontario	8,576	6,924	19,26	10,278	8,313	19·12	10,647	8,628	18·96
Manitoba	1,319	1,090	17·40	1,617	1,364	15·65	1,619	1,386	14·39
Saskatchewan	1,420	1,065	25·00	1,412	1,099	22·17	1,385	1,135	18·05
Alberta	1,335	901	32·51	1,237	889	28·13	1,480	1,040	29·73
British Columbia	1,548	1,234	20·29	1,138	859	24·52	1,532	1,151	24·87
Yukon	23	22	4·35	15	11	26·66	7	5	18·57
Canada	**19,454**	**15,559**	**20·02**	**21,747**	**17,370**	**20·13**	**23,021**	**18,396**	**20·09**

30.—Indictable Offences by Classes, 1918 and 1919.

Class.	1918.		1919.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
I. Offences against the person	3,568	2,529	3,684	2,614
II. Offences against property with violence	2,365	2,049	3,092	2,606
III. Offences against property without violence	12,012	9,602	12,372	9,911
IV. Malicious offences against property	375	249	523	370
V. Forgery and other offences against the currency	309	256	466	377
VI. Other offences not in the foregoing classes	3,118	2,685	2,884	2,518
Total	**21,747**	**17,370**	**23,021**	**18,396**

31.—Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1913-1919.

Provinces.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—							
Convictions	173,138	183,035	153,055	123,791	114,011	123,269	130,019
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	1,303	1,216	1,322	982	686	890	1,214
Gaol or fine	142,016	141,807	115,150	97,847	92,402	99,899	105,747
Reformatory	551	592	517	568	584	678	678
Death	23	27	34	21	15	20	28
Other sentences	29,245	39,393	36,032	24,373	20,324	21,782	22,352
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions	455	523	362	419	356	246	267
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	4	–	8	3	5	2	2
Gaol or fine	447	504	350	402	338	198	240
Reformatory	–	–	–	–	2	7	6
Death	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other sentences	4	19	4	13	11	39	19
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions	7,038	7,379	6,724	6,568	5,282	5,511	6,300
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	83	70	93	50	45	105	108
Gaol or fine	6,417	6,769	5,963	5,899	4,533	4,682	5,471
Reformatory	42	46	55	42	49	47	44
Death	2	3	2	2	2	2	–
Other sentences	494	491	611	575	653	675	677
New Brunswick—							
Convictions	3,324	3,101	3,111	2,960	2,896	1,945	2,780
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	19	24	33	40	25	17	53
Gaol or fine	3,166	2,935	2,834	2,696	2,598	1,688	2,477
Reformatory	10	11	24	15	27	16	21
Death	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other sentences	129	131	220	209	246	224	228
Quebec—							
Convictions	32,703	34,149	27,205	24,591	25,936	29,121	34,801
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	187	226	273	233	185	192	355
Gaol or fine	25,881	26,112	20,021	19,154	20,205	23,231	28,135
Reformatory	121	139	141	133	155	152	185
Death	1	2	5	1	2	4	7
Other sentences	6,513	7,670	6,765	5,070	5,389	5,542	6,119
Ontario—							
Convictions	58,799	65,806	58,876	49,620	49,579	54,761	53,215
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	289	355	409	287	216	343	389
Gaol or fine	45,134	48,763	41,303	35,618	39,366	42,745	41,211
Reformatory	263	242	234	266	289	352	323
Death	4	4	7	4	4	4	8
Other sentences	13,109	16,442	16,923	13,445	9,704	11,317	11,284
Manitoba—							
Convictions	18,095	16,334	12,843	9,052	8,155	8,662	9,514
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	175	73	129	38	55	59	87
Gaol or fine	15,573	13,302	10,277	7,234	6,626	6,538	7,387
Reformatory	63	106	33	85	31	59	64
Death	2	2	6	2	4	5	–
Other sentences	2,282	2,851	2,398	1,693	1,439	2,001	1,976

31.—Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1913-1919—concluded.

Provinces.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions	13,328	13,782	11,672	11,016	7,072	7,635	7,315
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	70	107	60	62	36	64	63
Gaol or fine	12,170	12,184	10,586	10,141	6,533	7,010	6,636
Reformatory	8	8	3	2	–	5	–
Death	4	4	1	2	–	3	8
Other sentences	1,076	1,479	1,022	809	503	553	608
Alberta—							
Convictions	19,426	19,043	14,419	11,426	6,627	7,633	7,001
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	220	185	157	138	56	65	76
Gaol or fine	17,504	16,271	12,558	10,307	6,124	7,206	6,401
Reformatory	15	4	4	4	1	2	1
Death	3	4	2	4	1	1	3
Other sentences	1,684	2,579	1,698	973	445	359	520
British Columbia—							
Convictions	19,786	22,694	17,673	7,963	8,002	7,680	8,789
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	252	176	160	129	57	43	81
Gaol or fine	15,582	14,794	11,136	6,277	6,004	6,536	7,768
Reformatory	29	36	23	21	30	38	34
Death	7	7	10	4	1	1	1
Other sentences	3,916	7,681	6,344	1,532	1,910	1,062	905
Yukon Territory—							
Convictions	184	224	170	176	106	75	37
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	4	–	–	2	6	–	–
Gaol or fine	142	173	122	119	75	66	21
Reformatory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Death	–	1	1	1	1	–	–
Other sentences	38	50	47	54	24	9	16
The Territories—							
Convictions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gaol or fine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reformatory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Death	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other sentences	–	–	–	–	–	1	–

Juvenile Delinquents.—In Canada, as in other countries, the number of juvenile delinquents coming before the courts has increased very considerably in recent years. In 1919, 3,876 persons under 16 years of age were convicted of indictable offences, as compared with an annual average of 972 in the three years 1901 to 1903—an increase out of all proportion to the increase in population. Alarming conclusions have been based upon these and similar statistics of other countries, but it is doubtful how far the increase is due rather to increasing urbanization and the better enforcement of the laws than to any real lowering in the moral standards of the young. Of the 3,876

convictions in 1919, 2,837 were for theft and 611 for burglary, house and shop breaking. Of those convicted, 3,036 were let off with a warning, bound to keep the peace or allowed to go under suspended sentence.

32.—Juvenile Criminals convicted of Indictable Offences by Classes of Offence, 1919, with the total and yearly average for the period 1885-1919.

Classes of Offence.	Under 16 years.		16 years and under 21.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1919.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
I. Offences against the person	79	9	211	24	290	33
II. Offences against property with violence	933	11	968	4	1,901	15
III. Offences against property without violence	2,515	116	2,123	178	4,638	294
IV. Malicious offences against property	152	4	55	1	207	5
V. Forgery and offences against the currency	8	–	100	13	108	13
VI. Other offences not included in the above offences	41	8	130	39	171	47
Total	**3,728**	**148**	**3,587**	**259**	**7,315**	**407**
Total 1885-1919	**44,760**	**1,837**	**43,618**	**3,445**	**88,378**	**5,282**
Yearly average 1885-1919	**1,279**	**52**	**1,246**	**98**	**2,525**	**150**

33.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions and Sentences in respect of Indictable Offences 1914-1919.

Charges and Sentences.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges	28,007	26,714	23,942	19,454	21,747	23,021
Acquittals[1]	6,543	6,060	4,757	3,868	4,356	4,592
Persons detained for lunacy	26	29	25	27	21	33
Convictions	21,438	20,625	19,160	15,559	17,370	18,396
Males	20,528	19,624	15,486	13,086	14,871	16,161
Females	910	1,001	3,674	2,473	2,499	2,235
First conviction	18,315	17,695	16,806	13,093	14,310	15,118
Second conviction	1,819	1,776	1,337	1,373	1,551	1,641
Reiterated conviction	1,304	1,154	1,017	1,093	1,509	1,637
Sentences—						
Option of a fine	5,518	5,344	6,786	4,845	5,106	5,053
Under one year in gaol	6,306	5,774	3,816	2,890	3,284	3,455
One year and over in gaol	946	893	666	462	783	921
Two years and under five in penitentiary	967	1,074	799	540	701	978
Five years and over in penitentiary	241	241	178	145	185	229
For life in penitentiary	8	7	5	1	4	7
Death	27	34	21	15	20	28
Committed to reformatories	592	517	568	584	678	678
Other sentences	6,833	6,741	6,321	6,077	6,609	7,047

[1]Includes cases where proceedings were stayed, disagreement of jury, etc.

34.—Classification of Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, 1913-1919.

Classes.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Occupations—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Agricultural	702	1,267	1,312	899	904	1,152	966
Commercial	2,580	1,947	2,039	1,472	1,424	1,813	1,963
Domestic	1,012	1,106	955	914	1,390	1,866	1,608
Industrial	1,441	1,798	1,573	1,049	937	1,214	1,424
Professional	149	149	238	496	390	359	315
Labourer	6,191	7,768	6,736	4,155	3,513	4,403	5,232
Not given	6,245	7,393	7,772	10,175	7,001	6,563	6,888
Civil condition—							
Married	4,025	4,584	4,323	3,761	3,450	4,474	4,472
Single	10,074	10,968	11,320	8,373	8,700	10,339	11,081
Widowed	138	154	136	142	110	269	315
Not given	4,083	5,732	4,846	6,884	3,299	2,288	2,528
Educational status—							
Unable to read or write	274	769	1,066	1,007	763	1,084	843
Elementary	13,311	14,865	14,138	11,045	11,390	14,042	14,408
Superior	295	415	332	269	289	192	282
Not given	4,440	5,389	5,089	6,939	3,117	2,052	2,863
Ages—							
Under 16 years	2,313	2,628	3,050	3,157	3,606	4,104	3,876
16 years and under 21	2,442	2,652	2,719	1,575	1,928	2,938	3,846
21 years and under 40	7,630	8,831	8,114	5,878	5,511	6,728	6,446
40 years and over	1,560	2,158	2,036	1,758	1,448	1,748	1,795
Not given	4,475	5,169	4,706	6,792	3,066	1,852	2,433
Use of liquors—							
Moderate	8,044	7,539	7,394	7,377	5,387	11,656	10,726
Immoderate	3,183	3,174	2,348	1,891	1,332	1,357	1,276
Not given	7,093	10,725	10,883	9,892	8,840	4,357	6,394
Birthplace—							
England and Wales	1,961	1,872	1,482	952	780	1,177	1,329
Ireland	451	472	327	260	180	285	193
Scotland	571	675	473	321	242	381	381
Canada	7,619	9,162	9,172	7,428	7,097	9,322	10,157
Other British Possessions	87	151	132	57	95	152	90
United States	1,216	1,015	980	916	845	947	990
Other foreign countries	2,674	3,516	3,741	2,697	2,228	3,161	2,780
Not given	3,841	4,575	4,318	6,529	4,092	1,945	2,476

34.—Classification of Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, 1913-1919— concluded.

Classes.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Religion—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Baptist	374	333	379	287	402	385	383
Roman Catholic	5,633	6,355	6,245	4,918	5,367	6,959	6,896
Church of England	2,193	2,515	2,208	1,525	1,576	1,910	2,186
Methodist	1,127	1,434	1,389	1,107	1,186	1,368	1,589
Presbyterian	1,380	1,495	1,367	965	1,034	1,397	1,432
Protestant	2,304	2,502	2,294	1,921	1,286	1,618	1,683
Other denominations	1,240	1,425	1,777	1,228	1,054	1,506	1,438
Not given	4,069	5,379	4,966	7,209	3,654	2,227	2,789
Residence—							
Cities and towns	14,061	15,544	14,662	11,294	11,157	14,190	16,305
Rural districts	1,406	2,210	2,434	1,801	1,501	1,779	2,051
Not given	2,853	3,684	3,529	6,065	2,091	1,401	40

35.—Convictions by Classes of Offence, 1913-1919.

A.—Numbers.

Classes of Offence.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Offences against the person	11,444	12,136	10,664	9,327	6,852	7,292	7,730
Offences against property with violence	1,472	1,810	2,234	1,478	1,321	2,049	2,606
Offences against property without violence	12,721	14,645	14,269	11,018	9,886	10,743	11,508
Other felonies and misdemeanours	1,724	1,952	1,525	1,459	1,271	1,390	1,656
Totals for criminal offences	27,361	30,543	28,692	23,282	19,330	21,474	23,500
Breach of Municipal Acts and By-laws	34,183	33,570	31,312	28,411	32,718	38,401	39,593
Breach of liquor laws	5,969	5,871	5,452	6,248	7,339	7,472	7,383
Drunkenness	60,975	60,067	41,161	32,730	27,882	21,026	24,217
Vagrancy	12,240	15,263	11,461	6,634	4,406	3,867	4,097
Loose, idle and disorderly	7,239	9,063	6,435	4,688	2,264	2,614	2,496
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof	4,357	4,935	5,464	4,374	4,443	5,620	5,567
Miscellaneous minor offences	20,814	23,723	23,078	17,424	15,629	22,795	23,166
Totals for minor offences	145,777	152,492	124,363	100,509	94,681	101,795	106,519
Grand totals	**173,138**	**183,035**	**153,055**	**123,791**	**114,011**	**123,269**	**130,019**

35.—Convictions by Classes of Offence, 1913-19—concluded.

B.—Ratios per cent of total and per 100,000 of Population.

Classes of Offence.	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Per cent.	Per 100,000	Per cent.	Per 100,000	Per cent.	Per 100,000	Per cent.	Per 100,000	Per cent.	Per 100,000	Per cent.	Per 100,000	Per cent.	Per 100,000
Offences against the person	6·6	152	6·6	157	7·0	135	7·5	115	6·0	82	5·9	85	6·0	88
Offences against property with violence	0·9	19	1·0	23	1·4	28	1·2	18	1·2	16	1·7	24	2·0	29
Offences against property without violence	7·3	169	8·0	190	9·3	180	8·9	135	8·6	118	8·7	125	8·8	130
Other felonies and misdemeanours	1·0	23	1·1	25	1·0	19	1·2	18	1·1	15	1·1	16	1·3	19
Totals for criminal offences	15·8	363	16·7	395	18·7	362	18·8	286	16·9	231	17·4	250	18·1	266
Breach of Municipal Acts and By-laws	19·7	454	18·3	435	20·5	395	22·9	349	28·6	391	31·1	447	30·5	448
Breach of liquor laws	3·5	79	3·2	76	3·6	69	5·0	77	6·4	88	6·1	87	5·7	84
Drunkenness	35·2	810	32·8	777	28·9	519	26·5	402	24·4	333	17·1	245	18·6	275
Vagrancy	7·1	163	8·3	198	7·5	145	5·4	81	4·0	53	3·1	45	3·1	46
Loose, idle and disorderly	4·2	96	5·0	117	4·2	81	3·8	58	2·0	27	2·1	30	1·9	28
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof	2·5	58	2·7	64	3·6	69	3·5	54	4·0	53	4·6	65	4·3	63
Miscellaneous minor offences	12·0	276	13·0	307	15·0	291	14·1	214	13·7	187	18·5	265	17·8	262
Totals for minor offences	84·2	1,936	83·3	1,974	81·3	1,569	81·2	1,235	83·1	1,132	82·6	1,184	81·9	1,206
Grand totals	**100**	**2,299**	**100**	**2,369**	**100**	**1,931**	**100**	**1,521**	**100**	**1,363**	**100**	**1,434**	**100**	**1,472**

Decrease of Drunkenness.—The number of summary convictions for drunkenness in Canada was 24,217 in 1919, as compared with 21,026 in 1918, an increase of 3,191, or nearly 15.18 p.c. Table **36** shows the number of convictions by provinces for the five years 1915 to 1919, with increases and decreases for 1919 as compared with 1918, from which it will be seen that drunkenness, at least as measured by statistics of summary convictions, increased during the year 1919 in every province. Yukon Territory being an exception. From this table it will also be observed that the number of convictions for drunkenness throughout the whole of Canada fell from 41,161 in 1915 to 24,217 in 1919, being a decrease of 16,944 or 41.16 p.c. during the five years.

36.—Convictions for Drunkenness for the five years 1915-1919.

Provinces.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1919 as compared with 1918.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Numerical.	Per cent.
Prince Edward Island	231	219	207	96	116	+ 20	+20·83
Nova Scotia	3,436	3,614	2,546	2,435	2,879	+444	+18·23
New Brunswick	1,694	1,696	1,516	704	1,350	+646	+91·76
Quebec	8,939	7,108	8,025	6,680	7,116	+436	+ 6·53
Ontario	12,553	11,728	10,945	7,932	8,498	+566	+7·13
Manitoba	4,154	3,114	1,085	1,123	1,570	+447	+39·80
Saskatchewan	1,332	1,062	770	434	618	+184	+42·40
Alberta	2,802	1,809	391	825	1,057	+232	+28·12
British Columbia	5,960	2,327	2,372	778	1,004	+226	+29·04
Yukon Territory	60	53	25	19	9	− 10	−52·63
Canada	**41,161**	**32,730**	**27,882**	**21,026**	**24,217**	**+3,191**	**+15·18**

37.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1918-1919.

Penal Institutions.	1918. Number of Prisoners			
	In custody beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	In custody end of year.
Penitentiaries	1,505	963	825	1,643
Reformatories for boys	1,189	1,721	1,715	1,195
Reformatories for girls	309	257	255	311
Jails	2,004	29,485	29,437	2,052
Totals	**5,007**	**32,426**	**32,232**	**5,201**
	1919.			
Penitentiaries	1,656	1,199	829	2,026
Reformatories for boys	1,270	2,033	1,984	1,319
Reformatories for girls	309	187	198	298
Jails	2,052	32,534	32,450	2,136
Totals	**5,287**	**35,953**	**35,461**	**5,779**

Penitentiaries.

The statistics of penitentiaries given in Tables 38–41, are compiled from the annual reports to the Minister of Justice of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries. The report for the fiscal year 1919-20, in reference to the parole system, states that the total number of paroles granted during a twenty-one year operation is 12,627. A total of 11,167 persons have completed their probation on parole and occupy positions in good citizenship to-day, and 716 prisoners are now reporting and have in prospect the completion of their probation on parole. The total delinquency for non-compliance with conditions of license is 453, or 3.5 p.c., and for subsequent conviction 291, or 2.3 p.c., making a total delinquency of 5.8 p.c.

38.—Movement of Convicts, 1915-1920.

Schedule.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
In custody at beginning of fiscal year..	2,003	2,064	2,118	1,694	1,468	1,689
Received—						
By forfeiture of parole	12	11	11	10	4	9
Paroles revoked	4	4	31	9	3	2
Recaptured	2	1	1	1	3	–
By transfer	18	24	10	19	15	150
From jails, etc	991	900	630	625	979[1]	1,005
Totals	**3,030**	**3,004**	**2,801**	**2,358**	**2,472**	**2,855**
Released by—						
Death	24	11	12	11	45	12
Escape	2	1	3	1	3	5[3]
Expiry of sentence	293	304	408	268	212	201
Order of the court	6	9	4	6	44[2]	13
Pardon	6	4	65	66	160	208
Parole	495	423	526	455	252	275
Transfer	24	24	9	17	16	163
Deportation	114	101	76	59	39	35
Sent to reformatory	1	1	–	–	–	–
Returned—insane	–	8	–	–	–	–
Sent to hospital	1	–	–	–	–	–
Returned to Provincial authorities..	–	–	4	7	12	11
By military order	–	–	–	–	–	1
In custody at end of fiscal year	2,064	2,118	1,694	1,468	1,689	1,931

[1] Includes 84 from military courts.
[2] Includes 25 by military order.
[3] From asylums.

39.—Number of Deaths, Escapes, Pardons and Paroles, 1915-1920.

Schedule.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Deaths	24	11	12	11	45	12
Escapes	2	1	3	1	3	5
Pardons	6	4	65	66	160	208
Paroles	495	423	526	455	252	275

40.—Age of Convicts, 1914-1920.

Ages.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 years	186	187	212	141	115	228	335
From 20 to under 30 years	890	917	941	714	616	718	775
From 30 to under 40	534	553	563	473	405	395	434
From 40 to under 50	243	240	253	241	205	218	251
From 50 to under 60	108	121	119	99	91	97	100
Over 60 years	42	46[1]	30	26	31	33	36
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**	**1,931**

41.—Classification of Convicts, 1914-1920.

Classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
By Race—							
African	57	62	63	56	64	52	57
Caucasian	1,867	1,929	1,970	1,553	1,333	1,585	1,820
Indian	22	20	19	20	21	13	24
Indian Half-breed	16	14	19	21	15	12	8
Mongolian	41	39	47	38	29	24	22
East Indian	–	–	–	6	1	3	–
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**	**1,931**
By Nationality—							
British—							
Australian	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Canadian	993	1,088	1,185	936	796	945	1,107
English	221	195	169	126	103	103	93
Irish	58	59	43	41	31	38	29
Scotch	59	47	40	24	26	35	36
Other British	37	28	26	22	21	19	20
Foreign—							
American (U.S.)	246	210	204	182	165	163	209
Austrian and Hungarian	97	126	148	104	80	113	108
Chinese	26	22	32	32	26	22	21

[1] Includes one age unknown. [2] Includes five not given (insane).

41.—Classification of Convicts, 1914-1920—concluded.

Classes.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
By Nationality—con.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Foreign—con.							
French	11	12	11	8	5	4	12
German	32	29	23	17	15	15	18
Italian	102	95	68	61	61	66	81
Russian	51	53	86	74	73	83	93
Scandinavian[1]	30	28	29	18	17	20	15
Other foreign	40	65	54	49	45	63	89
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**	**1,931**
By Conjugal State—							
Single	1,306	1,356	1,358	1,028	892	1,044	1,218
Married	631	634	677	589	504	567	638
Widowed	63	70	79	77	67	78	75
Divorced	3	4	4	–	–	–	–
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**	**1,931**
By Sex—							
Male	1,977	2,033	2,081	1,659	1,433	1,649	1,917[3]
Female	26	31	37	35	35	40	14
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**	**1,931**
By Social Habits—							
Abstainers	310	359	376	299	286	409	548
Temperate	1,016	987	1,008	837	745	844	975
Intemperate	677	717	734	558	432	436	408
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**[4]	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**	**1,931**
By Religion—							
Anglican	348	340	330	266	204	227	301
Baptist	97	112	101	78	91	98	111
Buddhist	31	20	40	33	25	17	7
Congregationalist	4	9	7	not given.	not given.	not given.	not given.
Greek Catholic	33	45	52	42	34	38	57
Jewish	12	17	26	23	20	28	38
Lutheran	79	71	71	51	47	58	46
Methodist	218	218	205	169	146	168	187
Presbyterian	216	228	222	155	134	153	193
Roman Catholic	929	961	1,025	841	716	824	946
Salvation Army	4	5	7	not given.	not given.	not given.	not given.
Other creeds	13	30	19	28	34	65	45
No creed	19	8	13	8	12	13	–
Totals	**2,003**	**2,064**	**2,118**	**1,694**	**1,468**[2]	**1,689**	**1,931**

[1] Including Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish.

[2] Includes five not given (insane).

[3] Females in Kingston Penitentiary included, not given separately in report.

[4] Includes one not given (insane).

42. Statistics of Divorces Granted in Canada, 1868-1920.

Year.	Granted by the Dominion Parliament.				Granted by the Courts.			Total for Canada.
	Ontario	Quebec	Northwest Territories.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	
1868	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
1869	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	5
1870	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3
1871	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4
1872	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4
1873	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	4
1874	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1875	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	5
1876	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3
1877	3	–	–	–	5	–	1	9
1878	2	1	–	–	1	3	1	8
1879	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	4
1880	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	5
1881	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	7
1882	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	6
1883	–	–	–	–	3	7	3	13
1884	1	–	–	–	4	3	2	10
1885	4	1	–	–	4	3	–	12
1886	1	–	–	–	4	5	1	11
1887	2	3	–	–	1	3	1	10
1888	2	1	–	–	3	1	2	9
1889	3	1	–	–	3	6	2	15
1890	2	–	–	–	4	3	3	12
1891	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	10
1892	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	15
1893	3	4	–	–	5	2	1	15
1894	5	1	–	–	1	–	2	9
1895	3	–	–	–	5	5	–	13
1896	–	–	–	–	6	1	3	10
1897	1	–	–	–	2	–	3	6
1898	2	1	–	–	2	5	6	16
1899	2	1	1	–	5	3	2	14
1900	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	11
1901	2	–	–	–	10	–	7	19
1902	2	–	–	–	9	1	3	15
1903	2	1	1	1	8	4	4	21
1904	5	1	–	–	6	2	5	19
1905	2	3	2	2	6	2	18	35
			Albert.	Sask.				
1906	10	3	1	–	–	5	1	17	37
1907	3	1	–	–	1	8[1]	3	9	25
1908	8	–	–	–	–	5	5	12	30
1909	8	4	1	1	2	8[1]	5	22	51
1910	14	2	–	1	3	13[1]	6	12	51
1911	13	4	2	–	3	10[1]	6	19	57
1912	9	3	2	1	1	4	4[2]	11	35
1913	20	4	4	1	6	–	4	20	59
1914	18	7	4	2	2	10	12	15	70
1915	10	3	3	1	1	13	6	16	53
1916	18	1	1	2	2	14	11	18	67
1917	10	4	2	1	–	8	6	23	54
1918	10	2	2	1	–	–	10	65	90
1919	49	4	36[3]	3	88[3]	36	13	147	376
1920	91	9	65[4]	26[4]	42[4]	45	15	136	429

NOTES.—In Prince Edward Island only one divorce has been granted since 1868 to 1920; this was granted in 1913. In British Columbia, in addition to the divorces, 13 judicial separations have been granted; one in 1892, one in 1893, one in 1899, two in 1900, two in 1903, three in 1913, three in 1914. In consequence of a decision of the Imperial Privy Council divorces in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have subsequently to 1918 been granted by the Courts of these provinces. [1]Includes one judicial separation. [2]Includes one not effective till court costs are paid. [3]One by Parliament. [4]Granted by Courts.

List of the Principal Acts of Parliament administered by Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments.

(Numbers within parentheses denote the chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906—R.S.C. 1906.)

Justice.—Department of Justice (21); Solicitor General's (22); Northwest Territories (62); Yukon (63); Dominion Police (92); Judges (138); Supreme Court (139); Exchequer Court (140); Admiralty (141); Petition of Right (142); Criminal Code (146); Penitentiary (147); Prisons and Reformatories (148); Identification of Criminals (149); Ticket of leave (150); Fugitive Offenders' (154); Extradition (155); Juvenile Delinquents (7–8 Edw. VII, c. 40, 1908.)

External Affairs.—The functions and duties of this Department are defined by the Department of External Affairs Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 22) and by the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act (1–2 Geo. V, 1911, c. 28), as amended by the statute of April 3, 1914 (4 Geo. V, c. 5).

Customs and Inland Revenue.—Customs Tariff; Customs; Canada Shipping (in part); Infectious and Contagious Diseases affecting Animals (in part); Destructive Insect and Pest (in part); Export; Copyright (in part); Petroleum and Naphtha; Inland Revenue; Special War Revenue, 1915.

Post Office.—Post Office; Government Annuities; Pacific Cable; Parcel Post; Special War Revenue (in part).

Agriculture.—Experimental Farm Stations; Inspection and Sale, Part IX (Fruit and Fruit Marks); Dairy Industry; Cold Storage; Cold Storage Warehouse; Oleomargarine; Milk Test; Seed Control; Feeding Stuffs; Live Stock Pedigree; Live Stock and Live Stock Products; Animal Contagious Diseases; Meat and Canned Foods; Destructive Insect and Pest; Agricultural Instruction.

Interior.—Department of the Interior; Dominion Lands; Dominion Lands Surveys; Forest Reserves and Parks; Irrigation; Railway Belt; Railway Belt, Water; Yukon; Yukon Placer Mining; Dominion Water Power; Land; Titles; Northwest Game; Northwest Territories; Ordnance and Admiralty Lands; Reclamation; Seed Grain.

Health.—Quarantine Act (74); Adulteration Act (133); Public Works Health Act (135); Leprosy Act (136); Canada Shipping Act (in part) (113); Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act (7–8 Edw. VII, c. 56).

Finance.—Department of Finance and Treasury Board; Appropriation; Civil Service; Superannuation and Retirement; Contingencies; Consolidated Revenue and Audit; Currency; Ottawa Mint; Dominion Notes; Provincial Subsidies; Bank; Savings Bank; Penny Bank; Quebec Savings Banks; Loan Companies; Trust Companies; Bills of Exchange; Interest; The Special War Revenue Act, 1915, and amendments, 1920 (in part); The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916, and amendments; Income Tax Act, 1917 and 1918 and amendments; Finance Act; Ottawa Improvement Commission Act.

Militia and Defence.—Militia Act; Royal Military College Act; Militia Pensions Act; Sections 85 and 86 of the Criminal Code; The Military Voters Act; The Air Board Act; Army Act; Regimental Debts' Act.

Public Works of Canada.—Public Works (39) and amendments (8–9 Geo. V, 1918, c. 37); Government Harbours and Piers, s. 5 (112); Navigable Waters Protection, s. 7 (115) and amendments (8–9 Geo. V, 1918, c. 33); Telegraph Secrecy (126); Dry Dock Subsidies (9–10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 17); An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act (9–10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 44); An Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 17); An Act to amend the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 20); An Act to amend the Government Works Toll Act, R.S.C., 1906, c. 40, (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 26); An Act to incorporate the National Gallery of Canada (3–4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 33); An Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., (3–4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 57); Acts to amend the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (4–5 Geo. V, 1914, c. 29, 7–8 Geo. V, 1917, c. 27 and 9–10 Geo. V, 1919, c. 51); Act to confirm an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, (10–11 Geo. V, chap. 15).

Trade and Commerce.—Canada Grain; Cullers; Electricity and Fluid Exportation; Electric Light Inspection; Electrical Units; Fertilizers; Gold and Silver Marking; Gas Inspection; Inspection and Sale; Inspection of Water Meters; Lead Bounties; Petroleum Bounty; Statistics; Timber Marking; Weights and Measures Inspection; Zinc Bounties.

Labour.—Conciliation and Labour (96); Industrial Disputes Investigation (6–7 Edw. VII, 1907, c. 20); Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons; White Phosphorus Matches (4–5 Geo. V, c. 12); Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8–9 Geo. 5, c. 21); The Technical Education Act (9–10 Geo. V, c. 73).

Secretary of State.—Companies; Naturalization; Canada Temperance; Boards of Trade; Trade Unions; War Charities; 1917; Bankruptcy.

Naval Service.—Naval Service (9–10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 43); Naval Discipline (8–9 Geo. V, c. 34).

Railways and Canals.—Department of Railways and Canals (35); Government Railways (36); Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railway Employees' Provident Fund (6–7 Edw. VII, c. 22); The Government Railways Small Claims (9–10 Edw. VII, c. 26) and their amendments; Acts to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act (4–5 Geo. V, c. 43 and 5 Geo. V, c. 18) and to amend the Government Railway Act and authorize the purchase of certain Railways (5 Geo. V, c. 16); An Act to incorporate Canadian National Railway Company and respecting Canadian National Railways (9–10 Geo. V, c. 13); An Act to provide Compensation where employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties (8–9 Geo. V, c. 15 and amending Act 9–10 Geo. V, c. 14); the Canada Highways Act (9–10 Geo. V, c. 54); the acquisition of the preference and common stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (10–11 Geo. V, chap. 13).

The Railway Act, 1919, (Companies) (9–10 Geo. V, c. 68) confers certain powers upon the Minister of the Department. In the case of subsidized Railways the authorizing Acts are carried out under the Department, which has also certain jurisdiction where Government guarantee has been given. Under the authority of two Orders in Council dated respectively March 7 and 8, 1919 (9–10 Geo. V, 1919, c. 22), the Minister of Railways and Canals is charged with the operation and management, as Receiver, of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System.

Marine.—Department of Marine and Fisheries; Government Vessels Discipline; Government Harbours and Piers; Canada Shipping and amending Acts (6–7 Geo. V, cc. 12 and 13); Navigable Waters Protection; Quebec Harbour and River Police; Live Stock Shipping; An Act to amend the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners' Act (6–7 George V, c. 9); An Act transferring Rights and Powers in Harbour of St. John, N.B., to a Board of three Commissioners approved by Order in Council; The Vancouver Harbour Advances Act, 1919; An Act fixing the rate of interest to be paid on loans by His Majesty to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and Quebec; An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Transfers and Mortgages of Ships), passed during session of 1919–20; Canada Shipping Acts (10–11 Geo. V, cc. 5, 6, 23, 38 and 70) relating respectively to certificates of service, steamboat inspection, pilotage, sick and diseased mariners and shipbuilding.

Indian Affairs.—The Indian Act, 1906, with amendments to date.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—Public Printing and Stationery (80).

Mines.—Geology and Mines (6–7 Edw. VII, 1907, c. 29); Explosives (4–5 Geo. V, 1914, c. 31).

List of Principal Publications of the Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments.

Customs and Inland Revenue.—Annual Report containing Tables of Imports, Exports, Customs and Inland Revenue. Annual Report of Shipping.

Post Office.—Annual Report of the Postmaster General. Official Postal Guide. Regulations as to parcel post, rural mail delivery and government annuities.

Agriculture.—The Agricultural Gazette of Canada, subscription, $1 per year (monthly). Annual Reports of the Minister, of the Experimental Farms and Stations, of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, of the Veterinary Director General and of the Entomological Branch. Bulletins, pamphlets, circulars and Seasonable Hints of the Experimental Farms Branch on a great variety of agricultural subjects, including publications of the following nine divisions: Field Husbandry; Animal Husbandry; Horticulture; Cereal; Chemistry; Forage Plants; Botany; Poultry and Tobacco. Guides to the Experimental Farms and Stations. Bulletins on the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch relating to the history of the dairying and cold storage industry in Canada; the making of butter and cheese, cow-testing, dairying experiments; co-operation; etc. Reports, bulletins, pamphlets, etc., of the Live Stock Branch, on cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, marketing of eggs, wool, etc. Bulletins of the Health of Animals Branch, with regulations as to contagious abortion; rabies; sheep scab; actinomycosis; anthrax; glanders; hog cholera; maladie du coit; tuberculosis; foot-and-mouth disease; quarantine and meat inspection. Bulletins and Reports of the Seed Branch as to Seed-testing, the production and use of seed grains and the Seed Control Act. Bulletins and Circulars of the Entomological Branch and instructions to importers of nursery stock. Reports of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Fodder and Pasture Plants, by George H. Clark, B.S.A., and M. Oscar Malte, Ph.D., 143 pages, 27 plates, price 50 cents. Bulletin on the Maple Sugar Industry; Agricultural Instruction Act; Publications Filing System.

NOTE.—The foregoing is a selection from the publications of the Department. A complete list of publications available for distribution is issued, and so long as the supply lasts copies of publications will be sent free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Interior.—Annual Report, including Reports from the Dominion Lands, Surveys, Dominion Parks, Forestry, Irrigation and Water Power Branches. Pamphlets, reports, bulletins, etc., of the respective branches:—

Topographical Surveys: (1) Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, and accompanying maps. Price 5c. (2) Manual of Instructions for the Survey of Dominion Lands. Price 50c. Supplement to the Manual. Price 50c. (3) Rules and Regulations of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, and programme of the subjects of the various examinations. (4) The Selkirk Range (in two volumes), by A. O. WHEELER, F.R.G.S. Price $1. (5) Copying Camera of the Surveyor General's Office. (6) Photographic Methods Employed by the Canadian Topographical Survey, by A. O. WHEELER, F.R.G.S. (7) Precise Measuring with Invar Wires and the Measurement of the Kootenay Base, by P. A. CARSON, D.L.S. (8) Report on Levelling Operations, from 1908 to 1914, by J. N. WALLACE, D.L.S. Price 35c. (9) Triangulation of Part of the Railway Belt of British Columbia, by H. PARRY, D.L.S. (10) Description, Adjustments and Methods of Use of the 6" Micrometer Block Survey Reiterating Transit Theodolite, by W. H. HERBERT, B.Sc. (11) Papers on Descriptions for Deeds. (12) Description of the townships surveyed in the different Provinces, issued yearly since 1909. (13) Description of the surveyed townships in the Peace River District. (14) Descriptions of lands comprised within the Fort Pitt Sectional Map, consisting of townships 49 to 56, ranges 15 to 28, west of the third meridian. (15) Description of Surveyed Lands in the Railway Belt of British Columbia (in three parts). (16) Extracts from Reports on townships east of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914. (17) Extracts from Reports on townships 1 to 16 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914. (18) Extracts from Reports on townships 17 to 32 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914. (19) Extracts from Reports on townships 33 to 88 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to March 31, 1915. (20) Extracts from reports on townships 1 to 16 west of the second meridian, received from surveyors to March 31, 1915. (21) Explanation of the Astronomical Field Tables for the use of the Land Surveyors of Canada. (22) Tests of small telescopes at the Laboratory of the Dominion Lands Survey. (23) Alberta and British Columbia Boundary, Part 1, 1913 to 1916. Prince 50c. Report and Atlas, $1. (24) Description of, and Guide to Jasper Park, 50 cents. (25) The Testing

of Aneroid Barometers at the Laboratory of the Dominion Lands Survey. (26) Testing of timepieces at the Laboratory of the Dominion Lands Survey. (Publications of the Topographical Surveys Branch may be obtained on application to the Distribution Office, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for No. 1; to the Secretary, Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, for No. 3; to the Secretary, Department of Interior, for No. 4; and to the Surveyor General for the other Nos.)

Dominion Observatory: Observations of Dominion Observatory, Vol. 4: No. 14, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary Boss 3511, by W. E. Harper, M.A.; No. 15, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary 19 Lyncis, by W. E. Harper; No. 16, Orbit of the Spectroscopic Binary h Draconis, by W. E. Harper; No. 17, Measures of the Radial Velocities of Fourteen Stars, by J. B. Cannon, M.A.; No. 18, The New Star in the Constellation Aquila, by W. E. Harper; No. 19, Geminorum, A Long Period Binary, by W. E. Harper; No. 20, Measures of Radial Velocity of 23 Comæ Berenices, Serpentes and Serpentes, by W. E. Harper; No. 21, Measures of Radial Velocity of Cassiopeiæ, Persei, 69 Tauri and Cygni, by W. E. Harper; No. 22, Radial Velocities of 30 Stars, by W. E. Harper. Vol. 5, No. 1, A Spectrographic Study of Early Class B Stars, by F. Henroteau, Ph. D., and J. P. Henderson, M. A. (See also 1919 Year Book, pp. 630-631.)

Reclamation.—Irrigation Reports of Irrigation Surveys and Inspections, 1915, 1915-16, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20. Annual Stream Measurements Reports, 1909 to 1919. Report of the Western Canada Irrigation Association Conventions (1st to 11th Convention); Report of the International Irrigation Congress, 1914. Bulletins: (1) Irrigation in Saskatchewan and Alberta; (2) Alfalfa Culture; (3) Climatic and Soil Conditions in C. P. Ry. Co's Irrigation Block; (4) Duty of Water Experiments and Farm Demonstration Work; (5) Farm Water Supply. Pamphlets: Address by Mr. S. G. Porter on "Practical Operation of Irrigation Works." Addresses by Dr. Rutherford on "Inter-dependence of Farm and City." Addresses by Mr. Don H. Bark on "The Actual Problem that confronts the Irrigator," "Practical Irrigation Hints for Alberta," and "Alfalfa Growing."

Dominion Water Powers: Annual Reports for 1912-13 to 1918-19. The Annual Reports of the Branch previous to 1913 are included in the Annual Report of the Department. Water Resources Papers: (1) Report of the Railway Belt Hydrometric Survey for 1911-12, by P. A. Carson; (2) Report of Bow River Power and Storage Investigations, by M. C. Hendry; (3) Report on Power and Storage Investigations, Winnipeg River, by J. T. Johnston; (4, 19, 22, 24 and 26) Annual Reports of the Manitoba Hydrometric Survey for 1912 to 1919, by M. C. Hendry (to 1918), and by C. H. Attwood, (1919); (5 and 11) Preliminary and final Report on the Pasquia Reclamation Project, by T. H. Dunn; (6) Report on Cost on Various Sources of Power for Pumping in connection with South Saskatchewan Water Supply Diversion Project, by H. E. M. Kensit; (7) Report on the Manitoba Water Powers, by D. L. McLean, S. S. Scovil and J. T. Johnston; (8, 14, 18, 21, 23 and 25) Annual Reports of the British Columbia Hydrometric Survey, for 1913 to 1919, by R. G. Swan; (9) Report of Red River Navigation Surveys, by S. S. Scovil; (10) General Guide for Compilation of Water Power Reports of Dominion Water Power Branch, prepared by J. T. Johnston; (12) Report on Small Water Powers in Western Canada and Discussions of Sources of Power for the Farm, by A. M. Beale; (13) Report on the Coquitlam-Bountzen Hydro-Electric Development, by G. R. G. Conway; (15) Report of the Water Powers of Alberta and Saskatchewan, by C. H. Attwood; (16) Report of the Water Powers of Canada. A series of five pamphlets prepared for distribution at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915, by G. R. G. Conway, P. H. Mitchell, H. G. Acres, F. T. Kaelin and K. H. Smith; (17) Canadian Hydraulic Power Development and Electric Power in Canadian Industry, by C. H. Mitchell; (20) Report on the interests dependent on Winnipeg River Power, with special reference to the capital invested and the labour employed, by H. E. M. Kensit; (27) Directory of Central Electric Stations in Canada, to Jan. 1, 1919, by J. T. Johnston.

Natural Resources Intelligence.—Maps: Northern Alberta, Southern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Land Maps; Cereal Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; British Columbia Dominion Railway Belt Homestead Map; Sectional Sheets of Dominon Railway Belt in British Columbia; Small Land Map of Manitoba,

Saskatchewan and Alberta; Elevator Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Bank Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Bank Map of Ontario and Quebec; Land Registration and Judicial Districts Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Small Map of the Dominion; Blue Print Maps of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showing Uncultivated Lands; Resource Maps of Canada. Reports: The Unexploited West; Preparing Land for Grain Crops on the Prairies; Handbook for the Information of Intending Settlers; The Athabaska Country—a Compilation regarding the Resources and Possibilities of the Athabaska River Basin; The Peace River District—Its Resources and Opportunities; The New Manitoba District—a Description of the Resources and Development of the New Mining District of Northern Manitoba; Athabaska to the Bay; The Province of Saskatchewan—a Description of the Resources, Development and Possibilities of the Province; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Natural Resources—a Compilation Bearing on the Natural Resources of the Three Provinces; The Province of New Brunswick—Its Natural Resources Developed and Undeveloped; The Resources of Nova Scotia—a Compilation for the Information of Settlers and Investors; The Province of Quebec—Its Natural Resources Developed and Undeveloped; Supplement to Cereal Maps; Facts Regarding the Dominion; Lists of Unoccupied and Uncultivated Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; Oil and Gas in Western Canada; Central British Columbia; Report on Northern Saskatchewan.

Mining Lands and Yukon.—The Yukon Territory, its History and Resources; A two sheet map of Alberta, showing the coal mining rights disposed of; Yukon Placer Mining Act; Yukon Act; Yukon Land Regulations; Yukon Homestead Regulations; Yukon Timber Regulations; Yukon Grazing and Hay Regulations; Quartz Mining Regulations; Coal Mining Regulations; Placer Mining Regulations: Quarrying Regulations, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations; Potash Regulations; Dredging Regulations relating to the Yukon Territory; Dredging Regulations relating to beds of rivers outside of the Yukon Territory; Regulations relating to bar-digging on the North Saskatchewan River.

Dominion Parks.—A Sprig of Mountain Heather; Glaciers of the Rockies and Selkirks; Classified Guide to Fish and their Habitat in the Rocky Mountains Park; The Nakimu Caves; Guide to the Geology of the Canadian National Park on the C.P.R. between Calgary and Revelstoke; Handbook to the Rocky Mountains Park Museum; Hints to Householders *re* Fire Protection; Livery Tariff for Rocky Mountains Park; Livery Tariff for Yoho Valley; Map of Rocky Mountains Park; Map of Yoho Park; Map of Glacier Park; Map of Revelstoke Park; Map of Buffalo Park; Map of Banff and Vicinity; Lake Louise Sheet; Map 3 of Jasper Townsite.

Forestry.—Annual Reports of the Director of Forestry, 1914 to 1919, inclusive. Bulletins (where number and title are omitted, the document is out of print): (1) Tree Planting on the Prairies; (11) Forest Products of Canada, 1909; Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles; (14) Cross-ties purchased; (16) Forest Fires and Railways; Forest Products of Canada, 1910; (22) Cross-ties; (23) Timber used in Mining Operations; (27) Forest Products of Canada, 1910; Cooperage; (32) The Turtle Mountain Forest Reserve; (33) Forest Conditions in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve; Forest Products of Canada, 1911; (34) Lumber, Square Timber, Lath and Shingles; (35) Poles and Cross-ties; (36) Wood-using Industries of Ontario; Forest Products of Canada, 1912; (38) Pulpwood; (39) Poles and Ties; (44) Wood-using Industries of the Maritime Provinces; Forest Products of Canada, 1913; (46) Pulpwood Consumption; (48) Lumber, Lath and Shingles; (49) Treated Wood-block Paving; (51) Game Preservation in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve, (52) Forest Products of Canada, 1913 (being Nos. 46, 47 and 48); (53) Timber Conditions in the Smoky River Valley and Grand-Prairie Country; Forest Products of Canada, 1914; (54) Pulpwood; (57) Forest Products of Canada, 1914 (being 54, 55 and 56); Forest Products of Canada, 1915; (58a) Lumber, Lath and Shingles; (58b) Pulpwood; (58c) Poles and Cross-ties; (58) Forest Products of Canada, 1915 (being Nos. 58a, 58b, 58c.); (59) Canadian Woods for Structural Timbers; (60) Canadian Douglas Fir: its mechanical and physical properties; (61) Native Trees of Canada (Price 50 cents); Forest Products of Canada, 1916; 62b) Pulpwood; 2c) Poles and Cross-ties; (62d) Directory of Saw-mills in Canada;

(63) Wood-using Industries of Quebec; (64) Forest Fires in Canada, 1914-15-16; (65) Forest Products of Canada, 1917; Poles and Cross-ties; (66) Utilization of Waste Sulphite Liquor (Price 50 cents); (67) Creosote Treatment of Jack Pine and Eastern Hemlock for Cross-ties; (68) Forest Fires in Canada, 1917; (69) Care of the Wood Lot; (70) Forest Fires in Canada, 1918. Circulars: (5) Planning a Tree Plantation for a Prairie Homestead; (6) Preservative Treatment of Fence-posts; (8) The Forest Products Laboratories; (9) Chemical Methods for Utilizing Wood Wastes.

Immigration and Colonization.—Atlas of Canada, United Kingdom and United States editions. Eastern Canada, United Kingdom edition. Canada West, United Kingdom and United States editions. Immigration Facts and Figures. Report of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant children. Immigration Act and Regulations. Wall Map of Canada, United Kingdom and United States editions. Canada Annual.

Finance.—Annual Reports of the Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada. Monthly Statements of the Chartered Banks of Canada. Estimates.

Insurance.—Quarterly Statement of List of Licensed Companies. Annual Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada (subject to correction). Annual Reports of the Insurance Department, Vol. I (Fire and Miscellaneous), Vol. II (Life Companies). Annual List of Securities held by Insurance Companies in Canada with Department's Valuation thereof.

Militia and Defence.—Annual Report. Semi-Annual Militia List. Militia Orders. General Orders.

Trade and Commerce.—Annual Report. Annual Report *re* Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions. Annual Report of Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Rules and Regulations made by Board of Grain Commissioners. (Annual) List of Licensed Elevators, etc. (Annual) Grain Inspection in Canada, (1914). Weekly Bulletin containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and other Commercial Information. Canada and the British West Indies (1915). Handbook for Export to South America (1915). Trade with China and Japan (1914). Export Directory of Canada (1915). Russian Trade (1916). The German War and its relation to Canadian Trade (1914). Toy-making in Canada (1916). The Timber Import Trade of Australia (1917). Trial Shipments of Wheat from Vancouver via the Panama Canal to the United Kingdom.

Publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—Annual Report of the Trade of Canada. Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada. The Canada Year Book. Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. Bulletins of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911, Nos. I-XIX. Report of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911: Vol. I, 1912, Areas and Population by Provinces, Districts and Sub-districts. (*Out of Print.*) Vol. II, 1913, Religions, Origins, Birthplace, Citizenship, etc. Vol. III, 1913, Manufactures for 1910. Vol. IV, Agriculture. (*Out of Print.*) Vol. V, Forest, Fishery, Fur and Mineral Production. Vol. VI, Occupations of the People. (*Out of Print.*) Special Report on the Foreign-born Population. Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces (1916). Postal Census of Manufactures (1916). Criminal Statistics, 1919. Reports on Production of Creameries and Cheese Factories, 1915 to 1918. Reports on the Census of Industry, 1917. Beet Sugar Industry (1908). Annual Report on Coal Trade of Canada (1918). Annual Report on Grain Trade of Canada. Directory of Chemical Industries in Canada (1919). Monthly Coal Statistics. Monthly Cold Storage Statistics. Report of Conference of June, 1918, on Vital Statistics. Report of Conference of October, 1920, on Education Statistics. Railway Statistics, 1919. Canal Statistics, 1920. Historical Statistical Survey of Education in Canada.

Labour.—Monthly: The Labour Gazette (published in English and French at the nominal subscription price of 20 cents per annum, averaging over 100 pages). Annually: Report of the Department of Labour. Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigations Act, 1907. Labour Organization in Canada, 1919 (a Report is published for each year about May or June). Special Reports: Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1901-1916 (published in 1917). Labour Legislation Report, 1919, and a special Report on "Labour Legislation of Canada as existing December 31, 1915." (A Report on Labour Legislation is published annually in July or August.)

Secretary of State.—Annual Report. Regulations and Despatches Respecting Extradition Proceedings. List of Companies Incorporated under the various Companies Acts of the Parliament of Canada from 1867 to December 31, 1913. Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Documents relating to the European War. Method of conducting correspondence between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

Naval Service.—Annual Report. Royal Naval College of Canada Calendar, containing general idea of scheme of training, prospects of cadets, regulations for entry, etc. Tidal and Current Survey: Tide Tables, published annually, for the East Coast, Pacific Coast, and Hudson Bay and Strait; also three abridged editions for St. Lawrence region, Bay of Fundy and Strait of Georgia. Currents in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the entrance to the St. Lawrence, and the Southeast Coasts of Newfoundland. Tables of Currents in the Bay of Fundy. Tides at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Tide Levels on the East Coast of Canada and Pacific Coast. Radiotelegraph Branch: Proceedings of the International Radiotelegraph Conference of London, 1912. Chart showing the Radiotelegraph stations in the Dominion of Canada. Postmaster General's Handbook for Radiotelegraph Operators (Instructions re handling of traffic, etc.). Hydrographic Survey: International Waterways Commission Report. Sailing Directions: St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec; St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec (English and French); Canadian shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Charts: 34 charts of the St. Lawrence river between Pte. des Monts and Cornwall; Ottawa river: 2 sections covering Lake of Two Mountains; Lake Ontario: 9 coast charts with plans of harbours; Lake Erie: 2 sheets, plans of harbours and anchorages; Lake Huron: 5 coast charts; Georgian Bay: 9 charts; North Channel of Lake Huron: 4 charts; Lake Superior: 7 coast charts; Lake Winnipeg: 2 charts; Pacific Coast in the vicinity of Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Islands: 12 charts; Atlantic Coast in the vicinity of Halifax Harbour: 2 charts; Hudson Bay: 7 charts; International Waterways Commission Boundary charts between St. Regis and Pigeon river: 29 charts.

Railways and Canals.—Annual Report of the Department. Annual Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Marine.—Marine Annual Report, containing Harbour Commissions, etc. Steamboat Inspection. List of Canadian Shipping. Reports of Expeditions to Hudson Bay, Northern Waters and Arctic Archipelago. Canadian Port Directory. List of Lights, etc., in Canada: (a) Pacific Coast; (b) Atlantic Coast; (c) Inland Waters.

Indian Affairs.—Annual Report. Indian Act, 1906, with Amendments to date. Schedule of Indian Reserves, 1913. Indian Treaties and Surrenders, Vols. I, II, III.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—The Canada Gazette, published weekly by authority, with occasional supplements and extras, subscription, $4 per annum payable in advance, single copies, 10 cents each number. Contains weekly a list of current Government publications, as required by Order in Council 1,522. Judgments of the Board of Railway Commissioners, bi-monthly, $3 per annum; single copies, 20 cents; Exchequer Court Reports, $4 per annum; Supreme Court Reports, $3 per annum; Dominion Statutes, 1920, $4. Acts Public and Private with amendments to date, 5 cents to 75 cents a copy. Parliamentary Debates, "Hansard", issued daily during session, French and English, $3 per session each for House of Commons and Senate Debates, single copies, 5 cents. Prices of blue-books are in nearly every case printed upon the front cover and are based practically on the cost of paper and presswork. They may be ordered direct from the Chief Clerk of Distribution, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, or through any bookseller in the Dominion.

Mines.—The Department of Mines examines the most important mineral deposits and sections of geological interest, makes scientific investigations of the mining and metallurgical industries of Canada and carries on exploratory work in the little-known parts of the country. Detailed reports and geological maps of mining camps, and maps and notes on explored routes have been published. Memoirs have also been issued dealing with economic mineral deposits that have a wide distribution throughout the country. High grade contoured topographical maps of a number of sections have been issued in recent years. Publications also

appear from time to time, giving the results of investigations in palæontology, botany, zoology, mineralogy, and anthropology. A summary report of the operations for the calendar year is published annually by each branch of the Department, i.e., Geological Survey Branch and Mines Branch, and other reports appear at irregular intervals throughout the year. The Explosives Division is charged with the administration of the Explosives Act, 1914, "An Act to regulate the manufacture, testing, storage and importation of explosives." The total number of publications exceeds 2,000. A copy of a report or map of any particular section may be obtained by applying to the Deputy Minister, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

Commission of Conservation.—Annual Reports, 1910–19; Fire Waste in Canada, J. Grove Smith; Altitudes in Canada, James White, F.R.S.C., F.R.G.S.; Dictionary of Altitudes in Canada, James White, F.R.S.C., F.R.G.S. For the numerous other reports of the Commission of Conservation, *see* 1919 Canada Year Book, pp. 635-636.

Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.—Annual Reports of the Administrative Chairman, 1917–18, 1918–19, and 1919–20.

General Reports:—(1) The Briquetting of Lignites, R. A. Ross, E.E.; (2) The Recovery of vapours from gases, Harold S. Davis, M.A., Ph.D., Mary Davidson Davis, B.A.; (3) The de-tarring of Gas by Electrical precipitation, J. G. Davidson, Ph.D.; (4) Nictone and Tobacco Waste, A. D. Hone, M.A.; (5) Canadian Waste Sulphite Liquor as a source of Alcohol, Vernon K. Krieble, Asst. Prof., Dept. Chemistry, McGill University; (6) An Investigation into the Question of early Putrefaction of Eviscerated Fish in which the Gills have been left, Louis Gross, M.D. *Bulletins:* (1) The need for Industrial Research in Canada, Frank D. Adams, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; (2) Researches on Sound Measurement, Louis V. King, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; (3) How to Handle Frozen Fish, E. E. Prince, D.Sc., LL.D.; (4) Hints on Frozen Fish, E. E. Prince, D.Sc., LL.D.; (5) Science and Industry, Prof. J. C. Fields, Ph.D., F.R.S.; (6) The Heating of Houses, Coal and Electricity compared, A. S. L. Barnes; (7) The Manufacture of Ethyl Alcohol from Wood Waste, G. H. Tomlinson, B.A.; (8) Some Problems of the Fox Raising Industry, A. Hunter, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.

Copies of these Reports and Bulletins will be forwarded gratis to persons interested, upon request to the Secretary of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Civil Service Commission.—Annual Report, including lists of successful candidates in examinations, permanent appointments, promotions, and transfers and copies of examination papers set during the period covered by the Report. Regulations of the Civil Service Commission. General Information respecting Civil Service Examinations.

Department of Health.—"The Canadian Mother's Book"; General Venereal Disease Circular No. 1 to the Medical Profession of Canada: "Information concerning Venereal Disease"; General Venereal Disease Circular No. 2 to the Medical Profession of Canada: "Wassermann Test"; General Venereal Disease Circular No. 3 to the Medical Profession of Canada: "Microscopic Examination"; General Venereal Disease Circular No. 4 to the Medical Profession of Canada: "Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Disease"; General Venereal Disease Circular No. 1 to the Public: "Information for Men"; General Venereal Disease Circular No. 2 to the Public: "Information for Young Women"; General Venereal Disease Circular No. 3 to the Public: "Information for Parents".

Other Departments.—In addition to the publications above enumerated, Annual Reports are issued by the Department of Justice on the Penitentiaries of Canada, the Department of External Affairs, the Public Works and of the Auditor General.

List of Principal Publications of the Provincial Governments of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Governments.

NOTE.—The numbers within brackets are the numbers of the Bulletins. The publications of the larger provinces are arranged by Departments.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Journal of the Legislative Assembly. Statutes of the Legislative Assembly. Royal Gazette. Annual Reports of the Provincial Auditor on Public Accounts and of the Departments of Public Works, Education, Agriculture, Falconwood Hospital (for the Insane) and Vital Statistics.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Royal Gazette. Journal of Education. Annual Reports on Public Accounts, Vital Statistics, Statistics of Incorporated Towns and Municipalities, Public Health, Education, Industries and Immigration, Agriculture, Crown Lands, Mines, Subsidized Railways and other Public Works, Rural Telephones, Humane Institutions, Public Charities, including report of Hospital and Sanitarium, Penal Institutions, Neglected Children, Temperance, Publicity Printing, Legislative Library, Utility Board and Workmen's Compensation Board. Also Annual Reports of the Provincial Secretary, the Factory Inspector and of the Highway Board, Power Commissioner and Game Commissioners.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Annual Reports of the Auditor General, of the Board of Health, of the Departments of Education and Agriculture (including Horticulture), Annual Reports on Public Works, Crown Lands, the Hospital for the Insane, the Factory Report, Report of the Jordan Memorial Tuberculosis Sanitorium at River Glade, Report of Women's Institutes, and Report of Chief Inspector under Prohibition Act.

QUEBEC.

NOTE.—The titles of publications available in the English language are printed in English.

Attorney General.—Annual Report of Prison Inspectors; Annual Report of Public Utilities Commission.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar; Annual Report of Inspectors of Reformatory Schools and Insane Asylums; Annual Report of the Superior Board of Health of the Province of Quebec; Statistical Year Book; Educational Statistics; Financial Statistics of School Corporations; Municipal Statistics (annual); Judicial Statistics (annual); Statistics of the Penal Establishments (annual); Statistics of the Benevolent Institutions (annual); The Official Gazette (weekly); The Statutes of the Province (annual); Revised Statutes of the Province (1909).

Treasury.—Annual Statement of Public Accounts; Annual Estimates; List of Municipalities in Connection with By-laws respecting Prohibition Limitation and Licenses for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report of the Minister; La Gaspésie, J.-C. Langelier, 1885; Surveyed Townships and Explored Territories, 1889; Richesse Forestière de la Province de Québec, J.-C. Langelier, 1905; The Forest, Fernow, 1905; Arbres de Commerce de la Province de Québec, 1906; Table of Families of Twelve Children, Eugène Rouillard, 1904, 1906; Townships Surveyed and Territories Explored, 1908; List of Timber License Holders, 1911; List of Persons Authorized to Act as Cullers, 1911, 1912; Dictionnaire des Lacs et Rivières de la Province de Québec, Eugène Rouillard, 1914, Bulletin No. 1 of the Forestry Service; Table of Water Powers granted by the Province of Quebec, from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1913, A. Amos; Bulletin No. 2 of the Forestry Service, Piché and Bédard, 1914; La Rouille vesiculaire du Pin blanc, S.-C. Piché; The Hydraulic Powers in the Province of Quebec (Illustrated), 1917; Nomenclature of the Geographical Names in the Province of Quebec, Quebec Geographical Commission, Annual Report of the Quebec Streams Commission; "Scieries et Marchands de bois de la Province de Québec," T. Giroux, (1914).

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports:* Department of Agriculture; Competition for Agricultural Merit; Dairymen's Association; Pomological Society; Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture, illustrated (monthly). *Bulletins:* (1) Plans de fromageries et de beurreries; (2) Le Drainage Pratique, C. Michaud, 1914; (7) Le Cheval du Cultivateur, J. D. Duchene (English edition), 1914; (8) Culture des Céréales, College Macdonald, 1914; (12) Le Jardin Scolaire; (14) La Culture du Trèfle; (15) La Culture du Blé-d'Inde Fourrager; (16) Guide de l'Arboriculteur; (18) Breeding and Preparing Bacon for the Market; (22) Des Bovidés; (24) The Great Fallacy of White Bread; (25) Etude Sommaire sur les Céréales; (29) Choix de la Semence; (39) Celery Culture; (40) How to Plant your Fruit Trees; (42) De la Protection des Plantes; (43) Bean Culture; (44) De la Culture Potagère; (45) Liste des Présidents et Secrétaires des Sociétés Agricoles; (47) Rabbit Breeding; (48) Manuel de médecine Vétérinaire; (49) Home Canning of Fruit Products; (50) Sheep Raising for Profit in Quebec; (51) How to increase the Production of Pork; (52) Breeders' Guide of the Province of Quebec; (53) Le Fumier de Ferme—Composition—Valeur—Conservation; (55) L'élevage des volailles dans les Villes et les Villages; (56) De la Culture des Racines Fourragères; (57) Efficient Poultry Production in War-time; (58) How to save Meat; (59) La Loque chez les Abeilles; (60) Competition for Standing Crops; (61) Les engrais Chimiques et amendements; (62) Le Rucher québecois; (94) Traitements des semences; (65) Le Paratonnaire; (66) Comment et pourquoi produire des fraises; (67) Insectes Nuisibles aux Animaux de la ferme; *Circulars:* (3) La Poule couveuse et les Poussins; (15) La Diarrhée chez les Poussins; (22) Concours d'Etables; (25) Culture du Maïs; (26) Comment économiser les Grains au Poulailler; (27) Calendrier d'Arrosage pour les Vergers; (28) Wheat Growing; (29) De la Culture de Seigle; (30) De la Culture de l'Orge; (31) De la Culture de l'Avoine; (32) De la Culture du Lin; (33) Pulvérisation pour les Vergers-Potagers; (35) Culture des Pois; (36) Culture des Haricots; (37) Culture des Pommes de terres; (38) Calendrier général d'Arrosage; (39) Usage du Miel à la Maison; (40) Culture des Fleurs.

Roads.—Annual Report of the Minister of Roads.

Department of Colonization Mines and Fisheries.—General report of the Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, report on Mining operations in the Province of Quebec; Minéralogie pratique à l'usage des Prospecteurs, per J. Obalski (1910); The Fish and Game Clubs of the Province of Quebec, (1914); La Gaspésie, par Alfred Pelland (1914); La Gaspésie, par Alfred Pelland, 1914, "A synopsis of preceding volume"; Breeding fur-bearing animals, by E. T. D. Chambers (1914); Mines and Minerals of the Province of Quebec, by Théo. C. Denis (1914); Preliminary Statement of the Mineral Production, by Théo. C. Denis, annual (1915); Iron ores of the Province of Quebec, by P. W. Dulieux (1915); Extracts from reports on the district of Ungava, by T. C. Denis (1915); Report on the Copper Deposits of the Eastern Townships, by J. Austen Bancroft (1916); L'industrie de l'amiante dans la province de Québec (1917); La région de Gaspe et de Bonaventure, par Hormidas Magnan (1920); La région du Témiscamingue, par Hormidas Magnan, (1920); La région d'Abitibi, par l'abbé I. Caron, 1918; La vallée de la Matapédia, par Hormisdas Magnan, 1920.

Department of Public Works and Labour.—Minister's Report.

Department of Public Instruction.—Code scolaire (1919); Manuel de l'instituteur catholique (1906); Revised regulations of the Catholic Committee (1915); Regulations of the Protestant Committee (1909); Manuel des commissaires d'écoles, (1908); Education in the Province of Quebec, (1914); Protestant Rural Schools, (1912); Protestant Schools in the Eastern Townships (1913); Memoranda of Instructions to Teachers (1915); Annual report; Financial statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (annual); Mon premier livre (1st and 2nd part) (1900), a fresh edition of which is printed every year; L'Enseignement primaire; Educational Record; Yearly circulars containing instructions to school boards and school inspectors.

Legislative Assembly.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Assembly; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly; Journals of the Legislative Assembly; Returns to Orders and Addresses of the Legislative Assembly (Sessional Papers); Report of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on elections (Published after every

general election); Report of the Librarian of the Legislature; Annotated Rules and Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec; Private Bills in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec (a manual containing the rules relative to); Government and Legislature; List of the Chairman and Members of the Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

ONTARIO.

Premier:—Report of the Hydro-Electric and Workmen's Compensation Commissions.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Reports; Provincial Board of Health; Registrar General; Hospitals and Charitable Institutions; Hospitals for the Insane; Prisons and Reformatories; Institutions for the Feeble-minded and Epileptics; Neglected and Dependent Children. Digest of the Ontario Social Laws. Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario. Municipal Bulletin.

Treasury.—Annual Statements; Main, Supplementary and Further Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure; Public Accounts; Financial Statement of Treasurer delivered in the Legislative Assembly; Auditor's Report; Bureau of Archives Report; Statutes of the Province.

Attorney General.—Reports of Inspectors: Legal Offices; Registry Offices; Insurance; Division Courts. Annual Report of Board of License Commissioners.

Registrar General.—Vital Statistics Act. Act respecting the Solemnization of Marriage. Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death. Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Board of Health.—Public Health Act; Vaccination Act; Venereal Diseases Act Regulations. Annual Report. Sewage Disposal for Residences. Facts about Flies, Mosquitoes, and How to Prevent them. "The Baby" monthly section in Public Health Journal. A simple Method of Water Purification. Simple Methods of House Ventilation in Winter. Regulations: Control of Communicable Disease; Slaughter Houses, etc.; Undertakers' Circulars; Prevention of Typhoid Fever; Anti-toxin, Vaccination, Smallpox, Measles, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria. Consumption (General), Venereal Diseases, Consumption (General Precautions), Consumption (Personal Precautions). Instructions on Disinfection. Leaflet containing Statistics respecting Waterworks and Sewerage Systems. Regulations and Application Forms: Waterworks Approvals; Sewerage Approvals. Regulations Prevention of Babies' Sore Eyes; Model Milk By-law; Anterior Poliomyelitis; Combating Lousiness among Soldiers and Civilians, 1918; Prevention of Cancer; Hints for Farm Workers.

Public Works.—Annual Report of the Minister with reports of the Architect, Engineer, Statements of Law Clerk and Accountant. Report of Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission. Report of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission.

Department of Labour.—Report of the Trades and Labour Department with Factory Inspector (Shops and Office Buildings), Chief Boiler Inspector, Inspector of Stationary Engineers and Bureau of Labour. Regulations of Boiler Inspection.

Department of Public Highways.—Annual Report. (9) Report of the Ontario Highways Commission, 1914; (10) Regulations respecting Township Road Superintendents, 1916; (11) Regulations respecting County Roads, 1920; (14) Township Road Improvement Act, 1918; (15) The Motor Vehicles Act, The Highway Travel Act, The Load of Vehicles Act, The Public Vehicles Act, 1920; (16) General Specifications for Concrete Highway Bridges, 1917; (17) General Specifications for Steel Highway Bridges, 1917; (18) Highway Bridges, 1917; (19) General Plans for Steel Highway Bridges, 1917; (20) Description of Road Models Exhibit, 1917; (21) Short Forms for Bridge Tenders, 1917; (22) Report on Street Improvement, 1917; (23) Bituminous Surfaces for Macadam Roads, 1917; (24) Specifications for Bituminous Materials, 1917; (25) Country Road Legislation, as enacted by the Highways Improvement Act, the Ontario Highways Act, and the Obstructions on Highways Removal Act, 1920; (26) Motor Vehicle Headlamps and Glare Elimination, 1918; (27) Widening the Provincial Highway, 1919; (28) Main Road Legislation, 1919; (29) Regulations respecting Township Roads, 1920; (30) Township Road Legislation as enacted by the Ontario Highways Act, 1920.

Department of Game and Fisheries.—Annual Report. Game Laws.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report of the Minister. Preliminary Statistics of Mineral Production, issued annually, also bulletins which are later incorporated in the Annual Report, issued in several parts, of the Department of Mines. Handbook of Northern Ontario on Colonization.

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports:* Minister of Agriculture; Agricultural College and Experimental Farm; Agricultural and Experimental Union; Dairymen's Associations; Live Stock Branch; Veterinary College; Stallion Enrolment Board; Corn Growers' Association; Agricultural Statistics; Bee-Keepers' Association; Fruit Growers' Association; Horticultural Experimental Station; Vegetable Growers' Association; Entomological Society; Agricultural Societies; Horticultural Societies; Women's Institutes. *Bulletins:* (174) Farm Underdrainage: Does it pay? (175) Farm Underdrainage Operations; (187) Codling Moth; (188) Weeds of Ontario; (194) Apple Orcharding; (195) Insecticides and Fungicides; (198) Lime Sulphur Wash; (205) Cheese-making and Butter-making; (207) Ice-cold Storage on the Farm; (209) Farm Forestry; Strawberries and Raspberries; (211) Fruits Recommended for Ontario Planters; (216) Box Packing of Apples; (218) Birds of Ontario; (219) San Jose and Oyster Shell Scales; (220) Lightning Rods; (223) Fertilizers; (224) Greenhouse Construction; (225) Swine; (226) Plum Culture in Ontario; (230) The Cherry in Ontario; (231) Vegetable Growing; (232) Field Beans; (235) Sweet Clover; (237) The Grape in Ontario; (238) Lime and its use in Agriculture; (239) Potatoes; (240) Bacterial Diseases of Vegetables; (241) Peach Growing in Ontario; (242) Diseased Mouths a cause of Ill-Health; (243) Nature Study, or Stories in Agriculture; (244) Hints for Settlers in Northern Ontario; (246) Suggestions for Feeding Stock; (247) Farm Poultry; (248) Pruning; (249) The Pear in Ontario; (250) Insects attacking Fruit Trees; (251) Insects affecting Vegetables; (252) The Preservation of Food, Home Canning; (253) Dairy Cattle; (254) War Breads; (255) Tuberculosis of Fowls; (256) Wintering Bees; (257) Diseases of Fruit Trees; (258) Diseases of Vegetables; (259) Books on Agriculture; (260) Experiments with Farm Crops; (261) Wheat and Rye; (262) Sugar Beets; (263) Mushrooms; (264) Diseases of Digestive Organs of Horses and Cattle; (266) Cheese-making and Butter-making; (267) Farm Water Supply; (268) Farm Crops; Experiments at O.A.C.; (269) Hay and Pasture Crops, Grasses, Clovers, etc.; (270) Judging Vegetables; (271) The Apple Maggot; (272) Contagious Abortion in Cattle; (274) Sheep; (275) Farm Management, part I.; (276) Bee Diseases; (277) Motor Transportation in Rural Ontario; (278) Farm Management, Part II; (279) Community Halls; (280) Alfalfa; (281) Better Bulls. Publications of the Department are furnished free upon application to residents of Ontario. A charge of 5 cents each for Bulletins and 10 cents each for Reports is made to persons living outside of Ontario.

Education.—Annual Report of the Minister of Education. Archæological Report. School Acts, 75 cents Cloth Boards, 50 cents Paper. Regulations and Courses of Study: Public and Separate Schools; Continuation Schools; High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; Summer Courses and Examinations for Teachers; Summer Model Schools for Training of Teachers; Fall Model Schools for Training of Teachers; English-French Model Schools; Syllabus of Regulations and Normal School Courses for Second Class and Kindergarten Primary Certificates. Official Calendar of the Department of Education. Recommendations and Regulations for Industrial, Technical and Art Schools. Recommendations and Regulations for Commercial High Schools, etc. Recommendations and Regulations for Agriculture and Household Science Departments. Courses in History for Junior High School Entrance Examinations; Junior High School Entrance and Junior Public School Graduation Examinations Instructions. Annual Departmental Examination Instructions. Literature Selections for Examinations. Regulations of the Consolidated Schools. The Consolidation of Rural Schools. Manuals: Teaching English to French-speaking pupils, 15 cents; Manual Training, 40 cents; Topics and Sub-Topics, 10 cents; Sewing, 20 cents; English Composition, 15 cents; Education Pamphlets; Visual Aids in Teaching of History; List of Reproductions of Works of Art; Sewing Chart, $2; Mathematical Tables, 25 cents; Medical School Inspection. Regulations, Professional Courses and Examinations for Public School Inspectors' Certificates. Instructions to Public and Separate Schools' Inspectors on

Apportionment of Grants. Teachers' Institute Lectures and list of Lecturers and Subjects. Manual Training and Household Science in the High, Continuation, Public and Separate Schools. Catalogue of Books for Public and Separate School Libraries; Catalogue of Books for Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. List of Public and Separate Schools and Teachers. Rural School Plans. Improvement of School Grounds. Annals of Valour, Canada's Part in the Present War. Jubilee of Confederation. Ontario Library Review (quarterly). The Great War in Verse and Prose, 20 cents. How the Fight was won, 20 cents. Geographical Changes, 15 cents. Canadian Girls at Work, $1.25.

MANITOBA.

Agriculture.—Annual Report. Report of Manitoba Agricultural College; Report of the Agricultural Extension Service Branch; Booklets: Stock Raising in Manitoba; Opportunities in Manitoba; Le Manitoba (French); Periodical Crop and Live Stock Reports; Map of the Province; Calendar of the Manitoba Agricultural College; Manitoba Agricultural Extension News (Monthly). *Bulletins:* Control of the Sow Thistle in Manitoba; Management of the Brood Mare and Foal; Canning by the Cold Pack Method; Common Diseases and Disorders of the Foal; Poultry Houses for Farm and Town; The Gas Engine; Cheese Making on the Farm; Better Farm Homes (A Bulletin of House Plans); Asparagus; Hatching, Brooding, Rearing and Feeding Chicks; Lessons on Weeds; Protection from Lightning; Agricultural Society Activities; Farm Butter-making; Practical Cookery; Books for Farm and Home; Home Dressmaking; Observations on Rust Control; The Cream Separator on the Farm; Annual Pasture and Forage Crops for Manitoba; Sewage Disposal for the Country Home; Rusts and Smuts of Grain Crops; Lessons in Millinery; Bee Keeping in Manitoba; Common Breeds of Poultry; Hand Selection and Harvesting of the Seed Plot; Rearing Dairy Calves; Birds in Relation to Agriculture; Laundering and Dyeing; Horses in Manitoba; Hay and Pasture Crops in Manitoba; The Farm Flock (Sheep); Debating Clubs. *Circulars:* The Farmers' Beef Ring; Servants in the House (Devices to lighten housework); Barley Growing; Insect Poisons and Spray Mixtures; Hints for the Housewife on Buying Dressed Poultry; Blackleg—A Disease of Cattle; Summerfallow Competitions in Manitoba; Eggs from the Farm to the Consumer; How to Preserve Eggs; Cutworm Control; Back-Yard Poultry Keeping; Alfalfa Growing in Manitoba; Sweet Cream for Butter-making; Feeding for Winter Eggs; Potato Top Diseases in July and August; Standard for Judging Vegetables; The Western Wheat-Stem Sawfly; Chemistry of the Farm Water Supply.

Education.—Annual Report. Empire Day Booklet. Monthly Bulletin of Schools. Consolidation of Schools. Progress of Studies. Annual Report of the Superintendent of Neglected Children. Education among New Canadians.

Municipal Commissioner.—Annual Report on Public Health. Statistical Information respecting the Municipalities of the Province with names and addresses of administration and health officials of each municipality.

Public Works.—Annual Report, including reports on Public Institutions.

Attorney General.—Annual Report, included in Sessional Papers. Annual Reports: Public Utilities Commission; Good Roads Commission; Government Telephone Commission.

Provincial Treasurer.—Public Accounts.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report.

King's Printer.—Manitoba Gazette. Report on Library and Museum. Journals and Sessional Papers. Statutes of the Province. List of Incorporated and Licensed Companies operating in Manitoba.

Publicity Commissioner.—Manitoba Public Service Bulletin (monthly); Mining and Mineral Prospects in Northern Manitoba; Annual Report of Commissioner of Northern Manitoba; Booklet on Mineral Deposits, Rice Lake, Bear River and Falcon Lake Districts.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture. Annual Reports of Branches, etc.: Dairy, Live Stock, Field Crops, Game, Statistics, Extension Department of College of Agriculture. Commission Reports: Elevator, Grain Markets, Agricultural Credit, Live Stock Marketing, Better Farming. Bulletins and Leaflets on Live Stock, Field Crops, Dairying, Farm Buildings, Tillage Methods, etc.

Other publications.—Annual Reports: Department of Education; Bureau of Labour; Department of Public Works; Board of Highway Commissioners; Department of Municipal Affairs; Road Drag Competition; Department of the Provincial Secretary; Public Service Monthly.

ALBERTA.

Agriculture.—Farm Crops and Cultivation: Soil Cultivation; Seed, Preparation of Seed, Seeding; Suitable Varieties of Small Grains for Alberta; Winter Rye; The Production of Timothy Seed in Alberta; Potato Growing; Vegetable Gardening; The Storing of Roots; Weeds of Alberta; Weeds Poisonous to Live Stock; The Destruction of the Gopher. Live Stock and Poultry: Sheep in Alberta; Preparing for the Pig Crop; The Suckling Period; The Use of Pasture in Pig Raising; The Silo in Alberta; Successful Poultry Raising; Alberta Egg Marketing Service. Household Bulletins: Meat Curing on the Farm; A Talk about the Baby; Home Canning of Fruits, Vegetables and Meats; Home Drying of Fruits and Vegetables. Handbook of Alberta.

Department of Education.—Annual Report; Rural School Lunches; Announcements: (a) Alberta Normal Schools, (b) Summer School for Teachers, (c) Provincial Institute of Technology and Art; Evening Classes for Adults; Courses of Study for Elementary and Secondary Schools; Bulletin relating to Instruction in Agriculture and School Gardening; Outlines of courses in Music, Household Economics, Art and Manual Arts, and in Agriculture.

Department of Public Health.—Annual Report; Bulletins of the Department of Public Health; Consumption; Dairies and Milk; Disinfection; Facts about Flies; Infectious Diseases; Infectivity of Tuberculosis; Notifiable Diseases; Object of the Public Health Act; Health Bulletin, Vol. 1, 1916 (Monthly).

Department of the Attorney General.—Annual Report on Dependent and Delinquent Children.

Annual Reports are also issued by the Department of the Provincial Secretary; Municipal Affairs; Public Works; Railways and Telephones; Treasury (Insurance Branch); Public Accounts; Board of Public Utilities.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Department of Lands.—*General Bulletins:* (1) How to Pre-empt Land; (2) Some Questions and Answers regarding British Columbia; (3) British Columbia North of the C. P. Railway Belt; (4) Grazing Possibilities of British Columbia; (5) British Columbia South of the C. P. Railway Belt; (6) British Columbia Coast (Lower Mainland); (7) British Columbia Coast, Toba Inlet to Queen Charlotte Sd.; (8) British Columbia Coast, Queen Charlotte Sd. to Milbank Sd.; (9) British Columbia Coast, Milbank Sd. to Portland Canal; (10) The vicinity of Francois-Ootsa Lakes (Fort Fraser); (11) Vicinity of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (Fort George); (12) Skeena, Kitsumgallum, Kispiox, Lakelse, Kitimat, Bulkley, Nass.; (13) Logged-Off Lands; (14) Vancouver Island; (15) Queen Charlotte Inlands; (16) Cranbrook and Fernie Land Recording Division; (17) Yake and Similkameen Land Recording Division; (18) Osoyoos Land Recording Division; (19) Nicola Land Recording Division; (20) Nelson and Slocan Land Recording Division; (21) Revelstoke and Golden Land Recording Division; (22) Tatla Lake, Chilko Lake, Anaham, Chilanko, Chilcotin, Euchiniko; (23) Stikine and Atlin Land Recording Divisions; (24) Hazelton Land Recording Divisions; (25) Peace River—East of the Rocky Mountains; (26) Peace River—West of the Rocky Mountains; (27)

New Westminster Land Recording Division; (28) Francois-Ootsa Lake; (29) Endako and Nechako Rivers; (30) Stuart and Babine Lakes. *Forest Branch:* (1) Barns, Combination and general purposes (1915); (2) Barns, Dairy, Ice, and Milk Houses (1915); (3) Barns, Beef Cattle (1915); (4) Barns, Horse (1915); (5) Barns, Sheep (1915); (6) Piggeries and Smoke Houses (1915); (7) Poultry Houses (1915); (8) Granaries ; (8) Implement Sheds (1919); (9) Silos and Root Cellars (1915); (10) Farm Houses (1916); (12) How to Finish British Columbia Woods (1919); (19) B. C. Manufacturers of Forest Products; (21) Uses, Strengths, and Working Stresses of B. C. Timber (1920); (Q) What are your Needs? British Columbia Can supply them; Woods to use; (T.S.) How to obtain a "Timber Sale." *Grazing Branch:* (1) Grazing Management of Crown Lands (1919); (2) Grazing Management of Crown Lands Range Allotment (1918); (3) Grazing Management of Crown Lands Co-operative (1919); (4) Grazing Possibilities of British Columbia (1920); (10) Regulations and Instructions for the Use of the Crown Ranges for Grazing Live Stock (1919).

Department of Mines.—Comprehensive Annual Reports obtainable on application to the Department of Mines.

Department of Agriculture.—*Reports and Miscellaneous:* (8) Agriculture in British Columbia; (9) Poultry-breeders' Directory; (23) Handbook of British Columbia; (26) Columbia-Kootenay Valley, (2nd edition); (27) Climate of British Columbia, (5th edition); (30) Guide to Bee-keeping; (59) Agricultural Statistics (1913); (65) Agricultural Statistics (1914); (76) Agricultural Statistics (1916); (84) Agricultural Statistics (1919); (83) Preservation of Food; (54) Women's Institute Handbook; Women's Institute Report (1914); Women's Institute Report (1915); Women's Institute Rules and Regulations; Farmers' Institute Annual Report (1915); Farmers' Institute Annual Report (1916); Farmers' Institute Advisory Board, Minutes of Meetings (1919); Farmers' Institute Advisory Agricultural Conference at Smithers; The Co-operative Farmers' Institute of British Columbia; Farmers' Institute Rules and Regulations; Farm Account Book; Department of Agriculture Report (1915); Department of Agriculture Report (1916); Department of Agriculture Report (1917); Department of Agriculture Report (1919); British Columbia Dairymen's Report (1915–17); Third International Egg-Laying Contest; (12) Proceedings of Entomological Society of British Columbia (1919); Agricultural Fairs Association Report (1918); Leaflets re Fire-blight; Leaflets, Order in Council re "Game Act" for Farmers' Institute Secretaries; Board of Horticulture Rules and Regulations (1919); Bee-keepers' Calendar for British Columbia (1920); List of Publications, Department of Agriculture; Agricultural Journal (Circulation 9,000. Published Monthly). Bulletins: *Live Stock and Mixed Farming.*—(32) Control of Bovine Tuberculosis in British Columbia; (60) Hog-raising in British Columbia; (66) Silos and Silage; (67) Feeding and Management of Dairy Cattle; (71) Butter-making on the Farm (2nd edition); (72) Milk-testing and Dairy Records; (73) Field Crop and Field Competition; (77) Sheep-raising; (78) Boys' and Girls' Competition, 1918; (79) Field-crop Competition (1918); (80) Management of Market Rabbits (2nd edition); (81) Boys' and Girls' Competition (1919). *Poultry Raising, Etc.*—(26) Practical Poultry-raising (6th edition); (29) Natural and Artificial Brooding and Incubating (3rd edition); (49) Market Poultry (3rd edition); (74) Breeding and Selection of Commercial Poultry. Circular Bulletins: (1) Thousand-headed Kale (2nd edition); (5) Clover-dodder; (10) Care of Milk and Cream; (13) Root-seed growing in British Columbia; (14) The Use of Agricultural Lime; (18) Noxious Weeds, their identification and eradication; (20) Seed-growers' Directory, 1917–18; (22) Medical Inspection of Schools. *Agricultural Department Circulars:* (14) Community Breeding (2nd edition); (15) British Columbia Farmer and his Silo; (16) Clover and Alfalfa Seed Production in British Columbia, 1916; (21) Silage Aids Production; (22) City and Suburban Food Production; (24) Food for Young Children; (25) Food for Young Children; (26) Food for Young Children; (27) Hints to Exhibitors at Fall Fairs; (28) Hints to Exhibitors at Fall Fairs; (29) Hints to Exhibitors at Fall Fairs; (30) Milk, the Protective Food; (31) Cottage-cheese Dishes. *Horticultural Circulars:* (3) Selection of Orchard Sites and Soils; (6) Spray Calendar (Revised, 1920); (8) Packing Orchard Fruits; (11) Progress and Prospects of Fruit and Vegetable Growing; (14) Practical Irrigation; (19) Propagation and Selection of Nursery Stock; (20) Orchard Cultivation and Cover-crops; (33) Fruit-growing Possibilities, Skeena River; (48) Exhibiting

Fruits and Vegetables (2nd edition). New Horticultural Series: (31) Peach-twig Borer; (32) Cabbage-root Maggot; (33) Strawberry-root Weevil; (34) The Woolly Aphid of the Apple; (35) Currant Gall-mite; (36) The Onion-thrips; (2nd edition); (37) The Imported Cabbage-worm; (39) Apple-aspbids; (41) The Oyster-shell scale; (42) Top-working of Fruit Trees and Propagation; (43) Gardening on a City Lot; (44) Apple-scab; (45) Anthracnose; (46) Egg-plant and Pepper Growing in British Columbia Dry Belt; (47) Cucumber and Cantaloupe Growing in British Columbia; (48) Forcing Houses and Frames for producing Early Vegetable Plants; (49) Tomato-growing in British Columbia Dry Belt; (50) Potato-diseases; (51) Orchard Cover-crops; (52) Diseases of Stone-fruits in British Columbia; (53) Selection of Orchard Sites and Soils; (54) Loganberry Culture; (55) Raspberry Culture; (60) Pruning Fruit-Trees; (61) Making Lime-sulphur at Home, 1920. *Poultry Circulars:* (2) Tuberculosis in Poultry; (4) Management of Turkeys (2nd edition); (11) Poultry-keeping on a City Lot (3rd edition); (12) Management of Geese); (15) Profitable Ducks; (19) Poultry Rations and their Practical Application (2nd edition); (24) Poultry-culling; (25) Hatching Hints; (26) Soil-contamination.

NOTE.—Copies of the publications listed will be sent free of charge on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Ordinary Journals and Sessional Papers of the Territorial Council. The Sessional Papers contain Reports of the Territorial Officers, including those of the Superintendent of Works, Health Officer, Territorial Assayer, Chief License Inspector and Superintendent of Schools, Revenue and Expenditure.

Reports from the Gold Commissioner, the Crown Timber and Land Agent, and the Comptroller and Director of Surveys are contained in the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. Pamphlet "Yukon Territory, Its History and Resources", published by the Department of the Interior.

XIII.—LEGISLATION AND PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1920.

DOMINION LEGISLATION, 1920.

The following are all the Acts of the fourth Session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada begun and holden at Ottawa on February 26, 1920, and closed by prorogation on July 1, 1920. During this session 73 public general Acts and 130 local and private Acts were passed. Of the latter 8 were railway companies' Acts, 17 were insurance companies' Acts, 5 were other companies' Acts and 100 were divorce Acts.

Finance.—Four Appropriation Acts were passed during the session, chapters 1, 2, 22 and 73, the first two relating to the fiscal year 1921 and chapters 22 and 73 relating to the fiscal years 1920 and 1921. The total amount of appropriations were $451,949,400 for 1920-21 and $19,051,199 for 1919-20. Chapter 73 authorizes the Governor in Council to raise and add to the consolidated fund an amount of $218,112,835 which had been authorized but not borrowed in 1919-20. Among the larger appropriations were $27,081,737 for pensions, $48-611,077 for a loan to the Canadian Northern Railway system, $50,017-000 in connection with the Soldier Settlement Acts, $34,000,000 in the main estimates for 1921 and $8,993,868 in the supplementary estimates for 1919-20 in connection with soldiers civil re-establishment and $38,463,400 in connection with demobilization. Chapter

36 amends the Business Profits War Tax Act by exempting from tax profits which during the year 1920 do not exceed 10 p.c. of the capital employed; upon profits exceeding 10 p.c. up to 14 p.c. there is a tax of 20 p.c. of the profits; from 15 to 20 p.c., a tax of 30 p.c.; from 20 to 30, a tax of 50 p.c.; exceeding 30, a tax of 60 p.c. In any business with a capital of $25,000 to $50,000, 20 p.c. tax is charged on the amount by which profits exceed 10 p.c. of capital; this shall also apply in respect of the profits earned in 1917, 1918 and 1919 on businesses having capital less than $50,000 if 20 p.c. or more of such profits have been derived from business carried on for war purposes. Chapter 44 amends the Customs Tariff Act of 1907 by exempting certain books, writing appliances and book materials from customs duties. Chapter 45 authorizes the raising of a loan under the Demobilization Appropriation Act of 1919 of $340,000,000 in excess of the amount authorized by the Act. Chapter 49 amends the Income War Tax Act of 1917 in the following particulars: (1) empowering the minister to determine deficits and losses; (2) taxing dividends or shareholders' bonuses; (3) taxing income from an estate or accumulating on trust; (4) increasing by 5 p.c. tax and surtax on incomes of $5,000 or more; (5) requiring that one-quarter tax be forwarded with return, the balance may be paid by 3 bimonthly instalments with interest at 6 p.c.; (6) imposing severe penalties for default. Chapter 52 amends the Inland Revenue Act in minor particulars. Chapter 71 amends the Special War Revenue Act of 1915 by imposing a stamp tax on bills and notes, bank statements, overdrafts, bank cheques, sale or transfers of stocks etc; also by imposing new excise taxes on certain classes of goods, ranging from 3 p.c. to 50 p.c. according to use or value of the goods, and specific duties on certain fluids. In addition, a tax of 1 p.c. is imposed upon wholesale and manufacturers' sales. Chapter 10 amends the Customs Act.

Agriculture.—Chapter 3 amends sections of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, while chapter 28, entitled the Honey Act, 1920, provides against adulteration of honey. By chapter 40, a Canadian Wheat Board is established to consist of not more than 12 members, of whom the chairman and assistant chairman are to be salaried men and the other members are to be indemnified for the time and expenses incurred in the business of the Board. The duties of this board are to make investigations respecting supplies and marketing of wheat. It has powers in respect of the delivery, purchase, storage, transportation, etc., of wheat, to supply seed grain and to control by license and otherwise the export of flour and the handling of wheat in Canada. The Board has also powers to make regulations respecting the appointment of representatives, in Canada or overseas, to authorize the engagement of employees and such other regulations as are necessary in connection with the carrying out of the Act. Chapter 47 regulates the sale and inspection of commercial feeding stuffs, bran, shorts, middlings and chop feeds.

Trade and Commerce.—Chapter 34 amends the Bankruptcy Act by defining what constitutes a debtor and creditor within the meaning of the Act; by giving precedence to receiving orders and assignments over attachments, executions, etc.; by declaring void conveyancing, etc., of property which would give one creditor preference over others; by regulating the distribution of estate of bankrupt after notice; by providing that the proceeds of a joint estate shall apply to joint debts and of separate estates to separate debts; by prescribing penalties for incurring debts of $500 or over or engaging in business under a deceptive name by an undischarged bankrupt. Chapter 35 amends the Boards of Trade Act by validating the association of any number of persons not less than thirty interested in trade as a board of trade, such persons to forward a memorandum of agreement to the Secretary of State; any existing board of trade may apply for admission under this Act, every board of trade is to file with the Secretary of State a summary report before June 1 of each year. Chapter 53 amends the Inspection and Sale Act in respect to the marketing of fruit and berries. Chapter 14 amends the Loan Companies Act of 1914 by requiring an inspection of the condition of loan companies and a report of the results of inspections by the Superintendent of Insurance. Chapter 21 amends the Trust Companies Act by requiring a similar inspection and report by the Superintendent of Insurance in the case of Trust Companies.

Civil Service.—Chapter 7 amends the Civil Service Insurance Act by extending authority to insure to persons in the navy, by increasing the maximum amount of insurance from $5,000 to $10,000 and by giving additional power to make regulations. Chapter 8 amends the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act by increasing from 4 p.c. to 5 p.c. the rate of interest on amounts reserved for or transferred to the credit of each person in the retirement fund. Chapter 41 amends the Civil Service Act of 1918 and the Civil Service Amendment Act of 1919 by providing that the term of temporary employment outside of Canada shall be 90 days; by providing that the Civil servant who resigned and went on active war service overseas shall be eligible for reappointment on the salary received at the time of resignation or the minimum salary of his class, whichever be the higher; by declaring temporary employees ineligible for increase; by ratifying the classification of the Civil Service which is deemed to have come into force on April 1, 1919, except that those since promoted shall be entitled to the salary to which promoted; also persons employed at prevailing rates or who have retired are not entitled to the retroactive effect of the Act. The Act also reduces the number of Civil Service holidays to eight in addition to Sundays and the days set aside by proclamation. Chapter 67 provides for the retirement of officers 65 years of age and over and those under 65 who are not rendering efficient service, such persons to have the right of appeal and any officer is to have 30 days notice; officers of 45 to 59 who have served over 20 years and of 60 years who have served 10 years shall receive an annual retiring allowance of 10-60 of average annual salary during

the last 3 years of service and 1-60 for each additional year but not exceeding in all 30-60 of such average salary; officers who have served 5 years shall receive (a) if over 55 years of age an amount equal to one month of his salary for each year of service up to 8 months of salary, (b) if 50 years of age, 1 months' salary for every 2 years of service up to 6 months salary; (c) if 45 years, one month for every 4 years up to 4 months' salary; these payments may be increased in cases of disabilities. The Act remains in force till July 1, 1921.

Currency.—Chapter 9 amends the Currency Act of 1910 by setting the standard for gold coins at 900/1000 and changing that of silver coins from 925/1000 fineness to 800/1000. The standard weight of silver coins of one dollar denomination is set at 360 grains and other coins in proportion; silver coins heretofore struck are to continue current.

Elections.—Chapter 46 is cited as the Dominion Election Act. Among the most important of the 101 sections contained therein are the following: 4, forbidding anonymous printing of literature relating to elections; 5, forbidding companies to contribute for election purposes; 11, forbidding non-electors to canvass; 12, forbidding the gratuitous conveying of electors to polls; 13, forbidding payment of expenses, wages, etc., to electors; 15, requiring employers to give employees an hour for voting; 18, abolishing the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; 29, regarding the qualification of electors who must be British subjects male or female, 21 years of age, and resident in Canada 12 months and in the electoral district 2 months preceding the writ of election and who in case of naturalization must be naturalized in their own person; 30, regarding the disqualification to vote of judges, chief electoral officers, inmates of certain institutions and persons disfranchised or who are specifically disqualified; 35, declaring ineligible as election officers parliamentary members, clergy, judges, criminals and aliens. Indians who served overseas may vote, if not otherwise disqualified.

Health.—Chapter 27, respecting food and drugs, defines adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs, and requires that British standards of strength, quality and purity prevail if other standard is not named; it also provides for analysis and inspection of food and drugs and empowers the Governor in Council and Minister to make regulations relating to the carrying out of the Act. Chapter 31 amends the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, makes provisions against improper use and sale of such drugs and makes it illegal to sell for use of or administer to a child under two years any remedy or preparation containing opium, morphine, heroin or codeine.

Indian Affairs.—Chapter 50 amends the Indian Act, empowering the Governor in Council to establish day schools and industrial or boarding schools, to transport children to schools, to permit the chief and council of any band to inspect the schools; to make attendance compulsory for Indian children 7 to 15 years of age and to appoint truant officers; the amendment also empowers the Governor in Council, upon report of the Superintendent General, to enfranchise

Indians male and female over 21 years of age and upon enfranchisement to issue letters patent for their land; Indians not members of bands and non-treaty Indians may also be enfranchised. Chapter 51 provides for the settlement of differences between the Governments of the Dominion and British Columbia respecting Indian Lands and certain other Indian affairs in British Columbia, giving powers to the Governor in Council to settle these differences.

Justice.—Chapters 18 and 68 amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, chapter 18 transferring to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police the powers heretofore vested in the Commissioner of Dominion Police, and providing for pensioning of a constable if infirm after ten years' service. Chapter 24 amends the French version of the Criminal Code. Chapter 43 amends the Criminal Code, adding to the list of indictable offences the carrying of firearms without permit, the seduction of girls between 16 and 18 years or of female employees under 21, while the penalty of whipping is added in the case of rape, and of imprisonment for five years in the case of seducing girls 14 to 16. Chapter 26 amends the Exchequer Court Act with respect to the constitution of the court, the powers of president and judge, etc. Chapter 32 amends the Supreme Court Act, giving the Supreme Court an appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout Canada. Appeals may be made to this court ordinarily from court of last resort but also from other courts with their consent or where the matter in controversy involves over $2,000. Chapter 56 amends the Judges Act. The definition of judge is made to include a president of a court. The salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court are to be $15,000 to the Chief Justice of Canada and $12,000 to the five puisne judges; that of the President of the Exchequer Court of Canada is to be $10,000 and of puisne judge $9,000; the salaries of the Chief Justice of the Superior Court of each province is to be $10,000 and of puisne judges $9,000; the salary of the judge of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory shall be $7,000. A Canadian member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is paid not to exceed $3,000 travelling and living expenses while in attendance. The yearly salaries of Circuit, County and District Court judges are raised by $1,000.

Lands.—Chapter 11 amends the Dominion Lands Act by permitting the issue of letters patent where settler has no adequate knowledge of English or French, but has complied with other conditions; it also provides that unsold portions of a quarter section of school lands after valuation by an official of the Department of the Interior and becoming available may be sold to the registered owner of the portion already disposed of.

Labour.—Chapter 25 amends the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act by requiring any person or firm under penalty to make a written return of information necessary to the carrying out of the Act; also by empowering the Minister to set aside out of monies allotted to a province sums for the maintenance of employment offices where the province fails to set up such offices, such sums

not to exceed half the cost of maintenance. Chapter 29 amends the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 by defining who shall be signatories to applications to have disputes referred to Boards and to statutory declarations accompanying them; in the case of trade unions the two officers who are to be signatories must be authorized in writing by a majority of the union members affected and if this authorization is obtained by a vote at a meeting, such meeting shall be called on not less than three days' notice and the vote shall be by ballot; employer and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change of condition of employment with respect to wages and hours, and in the event of a dispute arising from this the relations of the parties must remain unaltered pending proceedings before a Board. The Minister may, on or without application, order a Board or recommend enquiry.

Mining.—Chapter 17 amends the Petroleum and Naphtha Inspection Act by increasing the test. Chapter 42 ratifies Orders in Council respecting Director of Coal Operations, continues the powers and duties of the Director and ratifies orders issued by the Director. Chapter 72 amends the Yukon Placer Mining Act by authorizing the Gold Commissioner to grant leases to prospect for placer mining in the Yukon for one year, renewable for two additional periods of one year each; the rental of the tract to be $25 a mile or fraction thereof; the Commissioner is authorized to extend the time for doing duties on the tract till July, 1922, if the holder is a disabled returned soldier.

Railways.—Chapter 39, referred to as Canadian National Railways Act, 1920, authorizes three lines of railway, one from Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, northerly, one from the main line of the Canadian National Railways northerly to Meeting lake and one south westerly from a point on the Maryfield Branch; Chapter 65 amends the Railway Act of 1919 by excepting certain railways from those deemed to be works for the general advantage of Canada. Chapter 66 amends the Railway Act of 1919 by extending certain powers to Board of Railway Commissioners with respect to fuel supplies. Chapter 13 confirms the agreement of March 8, 1920, between the Dominion and the Grand Trunk Railway for the acquisition by the Dominion of the capital stock of the said railway except the four per cent guaranteed stock.

Reclamation, Conservation and Production.—Chapter 55 amends the Irrigation Acts of 1906 and 1908, making certain sections retroactive to 1894; one of these provides that grants of land are not to include water rights and another that springs are included in waters vested in the Crown; the Minister may grant any applicant the right to use irrigation works in order to secure a more equitable or economical use of the available water supply when this does not interfere with the use made by the owners of the works. Chapter 57 forbids the manufacture and sale of maple sugar and syrup which are adulterated or do not come up to the standard of the Food and Drugs Act, 1920. Chapter 60 amends the North West Game Act, particularly by empowering the government to create game sanctuaries.

Settlement of Returned Soldiers.—Chapter 19 amends the Soldier Settlement Act of 1919 by providing that "settler" shall include male settler only and by providing for requiring additional security for advances; it also empowers the Board to vary terms of payments on unimproved lands and on sales of stock and equipment, to determine character of land and to require repayment on sales of seed grain and feed or advances for taxes and insurance. The settler is required when indebted to the Board to insure property in favour of Board. Chapter 54 provides for the insurance of returned soldiers up to Sept. 1, 1922. This contract of insurance does not necessarily require a medical examination. The monthly rates for $1,000 insurance payable at death for a person 18 years of age are $1.04 for life and *pro rata* according to the age or the number of years for which payable. If a beneficiary on the death of the insured is entitled to a pension the present value of the pensions shall be deducted from the benefit payable and there shall be returned to the beneficiary the proportion of the premiums paid (with interest at 4 p.c.) which the amount of the said deduction is of the total amount assured. The insurance is unassignable and not liable to creditors.

Shipping.—Chapter 5 amends the Canada Shipping Act with respect to requirements of certificates of service as masters and mates. Chapter 6 amends the Canada Shipping Act by prescribing rules and regulations respecting steamboat inspection; it also provides for a yearly duty to be paid by the owner of every steamboat registered in Canada. Chapter 38 amends the Canada Shipping Act respecting sick and distressed mariners, empowering Minister to rent and equip premises for hospitals and make provisions for the temporary care of distressed seamen; masters may send sick mariners to any marine hospital where they shall be received gratuitously; assistance may also be rendered to shipwrecked or distressed seamen. Chapter 70 lays down conditions under which assistance may be given for the building in Canada of vessels of 3,000 tons or over.

Treaty with Bulgaria.—Chapter 4 carries into effect the treaty of peace between Canada and Bulgaria.

Miscellaneous.—Chapter 15 confirms an agreement between the Dominion and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa in respect of the continuation of certain payments made by the Government to Ottawa city; by the Act the Government agrees to pay $75,000 annually for 5 years from July 1, 1919, which with $150,000 annually for 10 years granted in 1919 to the Ottawa Improvement Commission is accepted as payment in full for the water supply and for water sprinkling, fire protection, etc., for government purposes; the Government also agrees to maintain and keep in repair certain bridges and sidewalks, and to be subject to local improvement rates. The provisions by which employees of the Government were exempt from income tax by the Corporation are cancelled. Chapter 16 amends the Mint Act by increasing the yearly payment for defraying the expenses of the mint from $110,000 to $200,000. Chapter 20, section 5, subsection 2, amends the Technical Education

Act of 1919. Chapter 30 amends sections of the Oleomargarine Act. Chapter 33 amends the Admiralty Act by empowering the Governor in Council to appoint deputy judges. Chapter 59 revives and amends the Naturalization Act of 1914, authorizing the Governor in Council to revoke certificate of naturalization in certain circumstances and on report of Secretary of State; it also provides that no certificate may be issued to enemy subjects for 10 years after the war. Chapter 62 amends the Pension Act, providing that pensions be awarded on recurrence of an injury or disease and that pensions shall be awarded to members of the force who have suffered from disability according to their places in 20 classes of disability and 10 ranks. Class 1 or total disability draws a pension from $600 a year and $300 (if resident in Canada) bonus and $120 bonus (if resident outside of Canada) if in the rank and file up to $2,700 if of a rank above naval captain or military colonel. An additional pension of $300 is granted for totally disabled married men and $180 for one child, $144 for a second child and $120 for subsequent children. These also are graded according to 20 classes of disability. In the case of death the widow or dependent parents of a man in the rank and file receive $480 pension and $240 bonus. Chapter 64 amends the Post Office Act, increasing the maximum registration fee from 5 to 10 cents. The rate on newspapers issued less frequently than monthly are increased; papers, etc., issued not more than once a week are carried free of postage within an area of 40 miles from place of publication; if transmitted a greater distance the rate is increased from ¼ to ¾ of 1 cent on January 1, 1921, and after January 1, 1922, to 1½ cents. Chapter 69 amends the Salaries Act and the Senate and House of Commons Act, the Prime Minister to receive $15,000 a year, the other ministers $10,000 a year, while the solicitor-general receives $7,000; Speakers of both Houses receive $6,000 and the Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons $4,000. The sessional allowance is increased to $4,000 a session. The Leader of the Opposition receives $10,000 in addition to his sessional allowance.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, 1920.

The following are all Acts of the Provincial Legislative Sessions held between January and May, 1920: 10 Geo. V (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia); 10–11 Geo. V (Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia).

Acts Arising out of the War.—In New Brunswick, chapter 23 requires the producing of his certificate of discharge from a soldier before he is registered as a voter on a municipal election; chapter 47 entitles a returned soldier to a free lot of land in the Bluebell Tract. In Ontario, chapter 16 amends the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Settlement Act by making regulations for hearing and determining complaints of settlers, and providing for grants for the relief of needy settlers; chapter 29 amends the Soldiers' Aid Commission Act by providing for the shelter and aid of soldiers' children. In Manitoba, chapter 125 amends sections of the Soldiers' Taxation Relief Act. In Alberta, chapter 4 amends the Soldiers'

Home Tax Exemption Act of 1918. In British Columbia, chapter 84 amends sections of the Soldiers' Homestead Repeal Act; chapter 85 amends sections of the Soldiers' Land Act.

Agriculture.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 16 provides for annual grants to duly organized agricultural institutes; it also authorizes setting apart annually a sum not exceeding $5,000 for the payment of grants to duly organized agricultural societies. In Nova Scotia, chapter 37 sets apart annually a sum not exceeding $20,000 for the payment of grants to duly organized agricultural societies. In New Brunswick, chapter 81 authorizes the agricultural society No. 41 to issue debentures and the town of Woodstock to guarantee the same. In Quebec, chapter 25 fixes the value of the shares of co-operative agricultural associations and prescribes limits to the number of shares allotted to each member; it also prescribes rules with reference to representation at meetings of the associations and to the sending in of statements of such associations. Chapter 122 authorizes the directors of "La Société Coopérative Agricole des Fromagers de Québec" to change the name of the society to "Coopérative Centrale des Agriculteurs de Québec," fixes the capital of the society at not less than $1,000,000 divided into ten-dollar shares, and prescribes regulations regarding shares, stock, and the eligibility of members and defines the powers of the society to carry on trade, propaganda and educational publications in connection with agriculture. In Ontario, chapter 28 amends the Agricultural Societies Act in authorizing municipalities to pass by-laws for common use of buildings or municipal property; chapter 54 authorizes the province to assist co-operative associations in marketing certain farm products by means of a loan not to exceed fifty per cent of the value of the property on which the loan is made. In Manitoba, chapter 1 amends the Agricultural Societies Act by empowering the societies to borrow money for the purposes of the society and in order to secure the repayment thereof to pledge the property of the society; chapter 43 empowers municipalities to borrow money for public purposes. In Saskatchewan, chapter 9 defines the activities of the Department of Agriculture; chapter 34 provides relief in local improvements districts; chapter 45 amends the Agricultural Societies Act respecting the number of directors of a Society; chapter 46 is connected with the manufacture of dairy products; chapter 47, with the restraining of animals running at large; chapter 51, with the licensing and regulation of produce commission merchants; chapter 52, with the purchase and sale of eggs; chapters 58 and 72 with the amendment of the Act respecting the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator and Creameries Companies respectively; chapter 65 amends the Farm Implements Act of 1917; chapter 48 amends the Noxious Weeds Act; chapter 49 provides for the payment of certain wolf bounties. In Alberta, chapter 4 amends the Agricultural Societies Ordnance, particularly in regard to government grants. In British Columbia, chapter 3 amends the Agricultural Act of 1915 by providing for grants to Farmers' and

Women's Institutes and by making regulations to govern associations holding government loans.

Forestry.—In New Brunswick, chapter 30 amends the Forest Act of 1918, by regulating the examination of forestry officials, by appropriating a sum of money to meet expenditures in carrying out the Act and by imposing a tax on timber license holders. In Quebec, chapter 21 makes regulations in respect to timber cut without permission; chapter 24 amends the Act of 1919, adding articles referring particularly to the seizure of timber cut without permit. In British Columbia, chapter 44 or the Forest Amendment Act, 1920, increases the forest protection tax and makes regulations governing licenses, royalties, timber scaling, etc.

Buying and Selling.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 11 regulates the nature of partnerships, the relations of partners to persons with whom they deal and to one another, the consequences relating to the dissolution of partnerships, the registration of co-partnerships, and the effect of non-registration; chapter 13 regulates contracts in relation to goods in the possession of agents and others, the dispositions by mercantile agents and by sellers and buyers of goods and the transfer of titles. In Ontario, chapter 40 or the Sale of Goods Act, 1920, codifies the law relating to the sale of goods. Among the many provisions of the six parts of the Act may be mentioned the following:—

(1) Obligation on the part of infants or minors and others incompetent to contract to pay a reasonable price for necessaries sold and delivered to them; (2) Legality, subject to the provisions of the Act or any Statute, of a contract of sale in writing, or by word of mouth or partly in writing or word of mouth or by implication from the conduct of the parties; but if the value of the goods is forty dollars or more the sale shall not be enforceable unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods or has committed himself by some writing relative to the purchase; (3) Agreement of sale to be void if goods contracted for perish through no fault of the buyer or seller before risk is transferred to the buyer; (4) Regulations as to 7 CONDITIONS (the breach of which renders the whole sale or contract void) and 4 WARRANTIES (the breach of which renders the parties liable to damages, but does not render the whole sale void) implied in a contract; among these there is an implied CONDITION that the seller has a right to sell the goods, and an implied WARRANTY that the buyer shall enjoy quiet possession of the goods and that the goods shall be free from any charge or incumbrance in favour of any third party not declared or known to the buyer when or before the contract is made; (5) When goods are sold by a person who is not the owner and without the consent of the owner the buyer acquires no better title to the goods than the seller had; (6) The provisions of the Act do not apply to bills of sale, mortgages, pledges, charges or other security.

In Manitoba, chapter 41 amends the Farm Implements Act by rendering void at the option of the buyer the sale of second hand implements represented as new. In Saskatchewan, chapter 65

amends the Farm Implements Act of 1917 by providing that all blanks in contracts must be filled in in handwriting; chapter 52, among other things, prohibits dealers from selling eggs unfit for human use.

Assessment.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 3 or the Taxation Act, provides for the provincial taxation of all real and personal property and incomes not specifically exempted, also of lobster factories and canneries and certain corporations; the rate of taxation of real and personal property is ½ per cent of assessed value. In the case of incomes, the rate is 1 per cent on $500 or under and 1½ on over $500 up to $1,000, 2 per cent on incomes greater than $1,000 up to $2,000 and so on, increasing by ½ per cent for every $1,000 until the income reaches $6,000, then increasing by the same increment for every $2,000 increase of income until $12,000 is reached; on incomes $12,000 to $15,000 the rate is 7 per cent; from $15,000 to $20,000, 8 per cent and on incomes greater than $20,000, 10 per cent. In Nova Scotia, chapters 61, 62 and 63 amend certain not very important details in chapter 5, of 1918; chapter 84 legalizes the assessment rolls for the year; chapter 151 also refers to assessment rolls and chapter 184 relates to the assessment of the East Coast Fisheries Produce Company. In New Brunswick, chapter 5 relates to the imposition of certain taxes upon such incorporated companies as insurance, trust, loan or building, express, telephone and street railway companies. In Quebec, chapter 23 amends the Revised Statutes of 1909, respecting taxes upon corporations, companies, partnerships, associations, firms and persons. In Ontario, chapter 63 amends the Assessment Act, particularly with reference to exemption from taxation of personal incomes of householders up to $2,000 in city or town or $1,700 elsewhere and of non-householders up to $1,000 in towns and $800 elsewhere; of incomes from investment up to $800 where the total income does not exceed $1,500, of $200 on personal incomes for every child under 18, and of the pensions of returned soldiers: chapter 64 authorizes councils to exempt from taxation from 10 to 25 per cent of the assessed value of improvements, income and business assessment the first year the by-law becomes into effect and from year to year thereafter a further additional percentage (10–25) until the whole or a fixed portion is exempted from taxation; the council may also decrease exemptions from year to year at the same rate as they were increased until they have been removed: chapter 11 adds to the list of places subject to amusement tax any hotel or other place where dances are held and an entrance fee is charged or facilities for dancing are provided or a performance is given during the service of refreshments. In Manitoba, chapter 3 amends the Amusements Taxation Act particularly by requiring a declaration from the owner of every place of amusement regarding the price of admission to and the daily attendance at such place of amusement; chapter 125 amends the Soldiers Taxation Relief Act, in some small details. In Saskatchewan, chapter 28 amends the Arrears of Taxes Act, particularly by empowering municipalities to

sell land for arrears, by public tender; chapter 38 amends the School Assessment Act in some minor particulars; chapter 6 clarifies an Act providing for the taxation of persons holding or operating timber areas. In Alberta, chapter 13 amends the School Assessment Ordinance by extending fuller powers for school taxation; chapter 24 amends the Tax Recovery Act. In British Columbia, chapter 89 amends the Taxation Act with regard to certain definitions and exemptions, also by providing that land held under agreement of sale from the Land Settlement Board shall not be assessed as wild land until after one year from the date of agreement; chapter 90 amends the Amusement Tax Act, imposing a tax to the province equal to 10 per cent of admission, and in addition authorizing a municipality tax to the same amount; chapter 91 amends the Poll Tax Act by authorizing the imposition of a poll tax up to $5 on every person who has not paid this amount on property.

Child Welfare.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 45 amends the Children's Protection Act of 1917, by freeing children in an institution from obligations to attend religious services of a different faith. In New Brunswick, chapter 22 amends the Children's Protection Act of 1919, in a few minor details. In Ontario, chapter 29, cited as the Soldiers' Children's Protection Act, 1920, authorizes the Soldiers' Aid Commission to exercise the functions of a Children's Aid Society with respect to children of returned soldiers. In Saskatchewan, chapter 83 gives a legal standing to illegitimate children whose parents subsequently marry. In Alberta, chapter 12 gives a Children's Aid Society supervision and management of children in any municipal shelter during the pleasure of the council; it also forbids the adoption or employment of children under 6 years of age without the knowledge and consent of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children. In British Columbia, chapter 2 requires the consent of the court to the adoption of an unmarried minor, this consent to be obtained by a petition to the court, notice of which must be served on the Superintendent of Neglected Children.

Production and Conservation.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 20 is an Act to encourage the discovery of oil and natural gas. In Nova Scotia, chapter 12 provides for the encouragement of making iron and steel from native ores within the province; chapter 79 amends the Game Act of 1919. In Ontario, chapter 97 amends the Ontario Game and Fisheries Act; chapters 91, 92 and 95 amend the Act protecting beaches, sheep and bees respectively. In Manitoba, chapter 4 amends the Animal Diseases Act; chapter 26 amends the Drainage Commission Act by authorizing a Commission to reassess lands in drainage districts. In Saskatchewan, chapter 84 provides for the formation of irrigation districts; chapter 75 amends the Reclamation Act by providing for an increase in the minimum value of improvements which may be undertaken under the Private Ditches Act. In Alberta, chapter 14 provides for the formation of irrigation districts; chapter 15 makes regulations in connection with the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District. In British Columbia, chapter 16 provides for the conservation of useful domestic

animals; chapter 18 amends the Animals' Contagious Diseases Act by regulating the application of the tuberculosis test; chapter 24 amends the Drainage, Dyking and Development Act, particularly by making the commissioners of every district a body corporate and politic.

Labour. In Nova Scotia, chapter 201 provides for the incorporation of the Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labour; chapter 11 provides for fixing a minimum wage for women employed in factories and shops, appointing a minimum wage board with powers to enquire into and regulate wages and conditions in connection with women employees; chapter 13 forbids employment agencies to collect fees; chapter 42 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act by providing compensation in case of death resulting from an injury up to $100 for burial and a monthly payment of $30 to sole dependant if a widow or invalid widower. In New Brunswick, chapter 12 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918 by providing for compensation for injured workmen proportionate to the amount of earnings lost through the injury; in the case of death, burial expenses up to $100 and payment to widow or invalid widower, if sole dependant, of $30 a month for life, with an addition of $7.50 per month for every child until majority is attained. In Quebec, chapter 75 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act, especially by making a municipal corporation liable under the same conditions as would render a contractor liable; also in reducing compensation for the loss of the part of wages that exceeds $1,000. In Ontario, chapter 42 amends the Wages Act by providing that 70 per cent of wages be exempted from debt unless this amount is proved to be unreasonable, when it is within the power of the judge to reduce the percentage of exemption; chapter 43 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act by increasing the maximum allowance for burial expenses to $125 and the maximum annual payments to widow or invalid widower to 66⅔ per cent of the monthly earnings, and for the children under 16 years to $10 per child; chapter 86 amends the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act by regulating the use of elevators or hoists to prevent accidents to passengers; chapter 87 provides for a minimum wage for female employees and appoints a board with powers of investigation and control; chapter 88 regulates the hours of labour of employees of permanent fire departments. In Manitoba, chapter 57 amends the Industrial Conditions Act by providing for individual or collective bargain between employer and employees; chapter 159 provides for compensation to workmen for injuries in the course of employment; an important provision of this Act is that of forbidding under penalty an employer to require or permit workmen to contribute in any manner towards indemnifying the employer for what he has to pay in case of injuries; in the case of death the maximum allowance is $100 and a maximum monthly payment of $30 to widow or invalid widower and $7.50 for each child under $16; for orphan children, $15 per month for every child under 16 or until 18 if the board decides it necessary for the

furthering of child's education; no compensation is allowed dependants resident in alien enemy countries; the compensation for total disability is 66⅔ per cent of the average earnings, but not less than $6 a week, except when earnings are less than $6 a week; for partial disability, 66⅔ p.c. of the difference between former and present earnings; for the purpose of creating and maintaining an accident fund the board is required to assess employers; the principal contractor is to be responsible for payment by sub-contractor and the provincial treasurer is to be custodian of all moneys; the workmen are to be entitled to compensation for industrial disease; in case of insolvency of employer compensation is given priority. In Saskatchewan, chapter 10 amends the Factories Act by bringing the existing law into line with the orders of the minimum wage board with respect to the hours of labour for women; it also gives inspectors the power to stop operation of elevators which are defective or where the operator is under 16; chapter 56 raises the status of the Bureau of Labour and Industries to a separate department in charge of a commissioner directly responsible to a Minister, and extends its functions to include industrial development; chapter 78 extends the jurisdiction of the minimum wage board to females employed in restaurants and hotels and to the determining of the proportion of apprentices which may be employed in any shop or factory; chapter 82 provides that no debt due to an employee shall be liable to attachment except the excess of this debt over $75. In Alberta, chapter 39 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act particularly by empowering the board to investigate employments and places of employment and determine whether proper precautions are being taken against accidents and disease, and to order installation of necessary devices to this end; in case of death from injury the widow or invalid widower is to receive $30 a month and $7.50 for each child under 16, to be increased to $10 if orphaned, but not to exceed $60 for all the children; on the marriage of the widow the monthly payment is to cease and in lieu thereof she is to be entitled to a lump sum of $480. In British Columbia chapter 105 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act by making certain increases in the compensation.

Highways.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 1, or the Road Act, 1920, defines highways, delegates to the Commissioner of Public Works the supervision and general control of the building and maintenance of highways, imposes a poll tax of $2.50 upon all males, with a few exceptions, between 21 and 65 years of age, for the maintenance of public roads, and in addition a special tax of 75 cents for every horse over 3 years of age and $1 to $3 for every dog owned; in the case of men over the age limit of 65 overseers shall have power to summon their horses and teams for the breaking of roads. In New Brunswick, chapter 20 provides for the construction and improvement of highways under Dominion aid (that is, under the Dominion Act of 1919, granting to each province 40 per cent of its expenditure on roads) by authorizing the borrowing of $350,000 in any one year, to be expended on roads. In Quebec, chapter 7 amends the Good

Roads' Act of 1912, by empowering the Provincial Treasurer to pay the expenses incurred by the Minister of Roads; chapter 5 provides for the building of a bridge to complete the Montreal-Quebec road; chapter 28 amends the statutes respecting colonization roads by requiring municipalities to regard roads and bridges built by the Government as colonization roads and to maintain such in the same manner as other roads. In Ontario, chapter 20 amends the Highways Improvement Act particularly by providing for the constitution of a permanent fund for highway improvement, and, in addition to the existing revenue for this purpose, for the setting aside for five years the sum of $3,000,000 per annum; authority is conferred upon the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to determine disputes over highways crossing or forming municipal boundary lines; a town or village is enabled to enter into an agreement with a county for the improvement of streets which form links in the county system; chapter 21 provides for the removal of obstructions from public highways and adjacent land; chapter 22 amends the Ontario Highways Act by authorizing the council of any township to appoint a road overseer, 40 per cent of whose salary is to be paid by the province for six years; $2,000,000 is set apart by the province for the purpose of making loans to townships for road improvements; chapter 23 amends the Provincial Highways Act by reducing the amount of contribution by cities to provincial suburban roads from 30 to 20 per cent, the amount of reduction being assumed by the province; chapter 25 amends the Colonization Roads Act by legalizing the transference of the administration of these roads from the Department of Public Works to the Department of Lands and Forests. In British Columbia, chapter 32 amends the Highways Act respecting rights of way of travellers over public highways; it also classifies highways as "primary", 'secondary" and "local" and provides that the construction and maintenance of the first class are to be borne, 75 per cent by the Department and 25 per cent by the municipal corporation; of the second 40 per cent by the Department and 60 per cent by the corporation and of the third, entirely by the corporation; the Department is empowered to require proper maintenance of secondary highways; the act also empowers the province to enter into agreement with the Dominion respecting subsidies to highway improvement.

Prohibition and Temperance.—In Ontario, chapter 80 forbids transportation of liquor by unauthorized persons for sale or consumption in Ontario. In Manitoba chapter 135 amends the Manitoba Temperance Act by empowering the province to appoint vendors to sell in accordance with the Act such liquors as are required for manufacturing, medicinal, mechanical, scientific and sacramental purposes; the purchaser from the vendor is to send a record of the purchases to the inspector every month; no person is allowed to keep liquor elsewhere than in his private residence; limitations are also set to quantity which a physician may prescribe. In Alberta, chapter 7 amends the Liquor Export Act by forbidding the export of liquor from the province. In British Columbia, chapter 72 amends the

British Columbia Prohibition Act by limiting the quantities which a physician may prescribe or a druggist may sell; chapter 93 provides for a temperance plebiscite, giving the electors the opportunity to decide between the prohibition Act and the sale of liquor by government vendors.

Public Health.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 66 amends the Public Health Act of 1918 by making each municipality and town responsible for the expenses of the health clinics set up therein, and appointing a health officer; it also authorizes health authorities to enter schools and carry out medical inspection of the children; it also empowers a local board to use any available unoccupied house for isolation purposes in the case of contagious diseases; it also authorizes the province to set aside as a game preserve a watershed from which a town or city derives its water supply. In Quebec, chapter 56 amends the Act of 1909 respecting venereal diseases by instructing the Superior Board of Health to give its attention to the protection of the public against venereal diseases and authorizing it to appoint a committee of three which may establish free dispensaries and laboratories and promote an educational propaganda. In Ontario, chapter 81 amends the Public Health Act by incorporating the name of the Provincial Board of Health, by protecting water supplies against pollution and making health regulations in territory without municipal organization; chapter 82 amends the Venereal Diseases Act by making regulations where person inspected is under sixteen years of age.

Civil Service Reform.—In Quebec, chapter 20 provides that employees in the revenue branch of the revenue department shall be deemed to have formed part of the civil service from date of appointment to outside service. In Ontario, chapter 4 provides for the establishment of a fund for the superannuation of civil servants formed of contributions from the salaries of the employees of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent of salary and equivalent contributions by the government, fund to bear interest at 5 per cent compounded annually; every employee who has served ten years continuously and has attained the age of seventy or is retired for some other reason than misconduct is entitled to superannuation allowance calculated upon the average yearly salary during the last three years of service, but not exceeding 1/50 of such multiplied by years of service up to 30 years and not to exceed $2,000; married employees are required to carry life insurance to the amount of $5,000; retirement is compulsory at seventy and optional at sixty-five; over age employees who have been less than ten years in the service are paid a lump sum equivalent to one-tenth of annual salary multiplied by number of years of service; employees who are over age at the time of the commencement of the Act and have served ten years are entitled to one half the salary received immediately previous to superannuation up to $2,000. In Manitoba, chapter 16 amends the Civil Service Act especially by fixing the minimum and maximum salaries paid to the respective classes ranging from $720 minimum and $960 maximum, in the case of the lowest to $2,400 minimum and $3,600 maximum in the

case of the highest class. In Saskatchewan, chapter 8 amends the Civil Service Act in a minor particular respecting the oaths of office. In British Columbia, chapter 13 amends the Civil Service Act by giving the Police and Prisons Regulations Act a precedence over the Civil Service Act in the matter of appointments to the provincial police; it also provides that the age of a candidate shall not be a bar to admission to an examination if the public interests require his services; it also provides for superannuation of civil servants.

Housing.—In Quebec, chapter 10 amends the Act to provide for the construction of workmen's dwellings and for advances to municipalities particularly by making regulations respecting apartment houses; chapter 71 amends the Act to assist in the construction of dwelling houses in cities, towns and villages particularly by empowering the Council to sell immovables under certain conditions. In Manitoba, chapter 55 amends the Urban Municipality Housing Act by authorizing the province to raise $1,000,000 for housing purposes to be lent to municipalities. In Saskatchewan, chapter 76 amends the Urban Municipality Housing Act by authorizing the province to apply to the Dominion Government for loans up to $1,800,000, which municipalities may borrow for the purpose of erecting dwellings for workmen, particularly returned soldiers.

Single Tax.—In Saskatchewan, chapter 7 amends the Wild Lands Tax Act by associating with the wild lands tax commissioner for advisory purposes a committee of two, it also enables the tax commissioner to fix the basis of value in rural municipalities. In Alberta, chapter 23 amends the Wild Lands Tax Act in matters connected with disposal of lands forfeited to the government for non-payment of taxes.

Vital Statistics.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 74 amends the Vital Statistics Act of 1919 by authorizing the division registrar to prepare and sign a death certificate in the case of a death without medical attendance. In Manitoba, chapter 148 amends the Vital Statistics Act by requiring the division registrar to transmit on the fifteenth of every month to the minister the original returns of the births, marriages and deaths during the month preceding. In Saskatchewan, chapter 11, the Vital Statistics Act, 1920, creates a provincial organization for obtaining statistics of births, marriages and deaths under a Commissioner of Public Health; all territory within the province is to form a part of some registration district and the clerk or secretary-treasurer of every municipality is to be registrar of the same; these shall make returns on December 31 of each year of the approximate number of people in their respective municipalities; clergymen are to record marriages solemnized and deliver the records to registrar; physicians or nurses must similarly record births; corpses may not be interred without a permit from the registrar after a properly filled record has been supplied him.

Co-operation.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 38 amends chapter 22 of 1912, "An Act to further facilitate the incorporation of fruit produce and warehouse associations." In Quebec, chapter 25 amends the

Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act of 1919, by fixing the values of shares in newly organized associations at $20 each, no member to hold more than 100 ten-dollar or 50 twenty-dollar shares; no member is to be represented by proxy at association meetings. In Ontario, chapter 53 amends the Ontario Companies Act in respect to the powers of the Provincial Secretary as to accounts of co-operative companies; chapter 54 is designed to assist co-operative associations in marketing certain farm products by empowering the province to make a loan of $3,000 or not more than 50 per cent of appraised value of property to each association, such loan to be free of interest for two years, after which the rate of interest is to be 6 per cent; the loan is repayable 50 per cent at the end of five years and the remainder at the end of ten years. In Saskatchewan, chapter 58 amends the Act respecting the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, by empowering the province to make loans to this company for constructing, repairing or remodelling terminal elevators outside the province; chapter 72 amends the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Limited, Incorporation Act of 1917, by making the shareholders a body politic and corporate for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating, etc., creameries, cheese factories, cold storage plants and warehouses in Saskatchewan, and buying, selling and storing certain perishable commodities; the capital stock of the company is set at $1,000,000 which may be increased on provincial authority and divided into 50,000 one-dollar shares and 47,500 twenty-dollar shares, no person to hold more than $5,000 worth (par value); the company may for the purpose of the Act divide the province into districts; the province is authorized to make loans to the company up to 75 per cent of the cost of a construction, or, if the construction is for the benefit of a colony of returned soldiers, up to the cost. In Alberta, chapter 17 amends the Act respecting co-operative credit by fixing a maximum to the rate of interest on a loan guaranteed by a co-operative society, out of which interest one-half of one per cent is to be paid to the society; it also provides for a grant for the purpose of assisting in organization. In British Columbia, chapter 19 is designed to facilitate the incorporation of co-operation associations and provide for their regulation; minors are allowed to be members but not officers; no limit is set to the number of shares held by one member; under this Act certain existing associations are deemed to be incorporated.

Corporations.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 36 amends the Domestic, Dominion and Foreign Corporations Act of 1912, by allowing incorporated companies to exercise their function outside of Nova Scotia, by providing for the registration of companies and by defining the functions which shall entitle a company to come under this Act, the onus of proof of the existence of such functions to be upon the defendant. In New Brunswick, chapter 44 amends the New Brunswick Companies' Act in minor particulars. In Quebec, chapter 72 authorizes letters patent to provide for the issue of shares without nominal or par value except in the case of preferred stock; shares

are to be allotted at price fixed by board of directors or letters patent; a company shall not begin business or incur debts until the amount of capital stated in the letters patent has been fully paid; existing companies may apply for charter under the Act; corporations without share capital may by by-law provide for creation of share capital, which by-law must be confirmed by letters patent; companies may amalgamate; companies may not commence operations before 10 per cent of authorized capital has been subscribed and paid for; charter to be forfeited if the company does not go into actual business within three years after it is granted; the Act provides that there be no individual liability; the liability of shareholders is to be limited to amount unpaid on stock; in the case of preferred stock, notice must be given when preferred stock purchased by company reaches 10 per cent of the capital stock; no preference or priority to holders of preferred stock shall affect the rights of creditors of any company; dividends are not to impair capital, but may be paid out of reserve fund; the company shall have not less than three directors; shareholders in arrears are not to vote at meetings. In Ontario, chapter 9 amends the Corporations Tax Act by defining the meaning of insurance company, and setting a tax on gross premiums; it also lays a tax on race tracks and meetings. In Manitoba, chapter 17 amends the Corporation Taxation Act by making certain regulations respecting the definition and taxation of brokers. In Saskatchewan, chapter 21 amends the Companies Act of 1915, particularly with respect to private companies and means by which they may write the public to subscribe for their shares or debentures; chapter 22, the Loan Companies Act, provides for the incorporation and organization of loan companies. In British Columbia, chapter 14 amends the Companies Act of 1911 in respect to annual general meetings; also in respect to specially limited mining companies.

Hydro-Electricity.—In Nova Scotia, chapter 76 amends the Hydro-Electricity Act of 1919 by requiring the commission to send in a yearly report, also by granting certain general powers to the commission, especially that of acquiring by purchase or lease or without consent of owner, coal, peat, gas, oil, land, etc., which are necessary for the development of the hydro-electrical industry; when property so taken is found to be unnecessary it shall revest in the person from whom it was taken; interest is allowed on compensation in case of delay unless this delay is due to person entitled; chapter 191 extends certain privileges to the Medway Hydro-Electric Power Company. In New Brunswick, chapter 53 provides for the generation and distribution of electric power by empowering the province to appoint a commission of three, one of whom may be a member of the executive council, to hold office during pleasure and with fixed salaries; the commission is given the usual powers of expropriation of property,

making regulations and appointments; the carrying out of the provisions of the Act may be assisted by provincial loans. In Ontario, chapter 18 amends the Power Commission Act by giving the commission powers in connection with the carrying out of the Act; it also renders the approval of the province unnecessary in the case of certain contracts; it also makes provisions for the construction and operation of distribution works in rural power districts; chapter 57 amends the Hydro-Electric Railway Act of 1916 particularly in connection with the submission of by-laws, changing the words "majority of such electors" to "majority of electors voting thereon," it also limits the liability of the province on the bonds of the commission and declares that these bonds shall constitute a first mortgage charge upon the railway. In Manitoba, chapter 35 amends the Electrical Power Transmission Act by extending certain powers to the minister in connection with development of electrical power where municipalities do not take the initiative; it also renders the Manitoba Expropriation Act applicable to this Act.

Municipal Affairs.—In Nova Scotia, chapters 50-60 amend the Municipal and Towns' Incorporation Acts in a number of particulars, one of which authorizes the authorities of a town to pass over unimproved land to and from the seashore to procure material for the construction or repair of the streets; another authorizes the authorities to prevent persons under the age of fifteen from being on the streets of a town after nine o'clock at night. In New Brunswick, chapter 59 amends the Municipal Debentures Act by fixing the sinking fund necessary for debentures issued for a shorter term than twenty years, which will be sufficient to retire at maturity not more than one-fortieth of the capital sum of such debentures for each year of the term thereof. In Quebec, chapter 12 changes the name of the County of Ottawa, Que., to Hull: chapter 84 authorizes the council of a municipality to make loans (by which it does not incur a debt of over $50,000) to assist drainage work; of this loan from $50 to $1,000 may be made to one farmer. In Ontario, chapter 58 amends the Municipal Acts of 1918 and 1919 by fixing the time for nomination and polling in cities with over 200,000, the tenure of office of auditor, the fees for weighing and measuring and the payment of councillors in cities of less than 100,000; chapter 67 amends the Municipal Drainage Act particularly the operation of drainage work, the rights and privileges of public utilities. In Manitoba, chapter 82 amends the Municipal Act in reference to the rights of chemists or druggists to be members of the council of any municipality; also to rights of both husband and wife to vote on a by-law if they hold property worth $800 or more, also by permitting councils to pass by-laws rendering assistance to public hospitals and by regulating the licensing, etc., of commercial travellers; chapters 85-89 amend the Municipal Boundaries Act; chapter 92 amends the Municipal Commissioners' Act and chapter 93 the Municipal Hospitals Act. In Saskatchewan, chapter 31 amends the Municipalities Seed Grain Act of 1917, by declaring the validity of a debt incurred on the strength of a by-law which has received the approval of the Minister; it also authorizes

the advancing of seed grain to a tenant even without the approval of the owner of land; chapter 32 authorizes municipalities to supply material for fencing purposes; chapter 33 enables municipalities to grant relief other than money to farmers suffering from adverse conditions, also to local merchants; chapter 34 provides for provincial relief in local improvement districts. In Alberta, chapter 28 amends and consolidates the Act to ameliorate the financial conditions of municipalities; chapter 29 provides for provincial relief to indigent persons resident within an improvement district; chapter 30 amends the Municipal District Act by defining owner, increasing powers of the act, providing relief to indigents and sick persons, providing for the recovery of expenses from patients and for the equalization of assessments; chapter 31 provides government guarantee for relief extended by municipalities and makes regulations as to how relief advances shall be recovered; chapter 27 amends the Municipal Hospitals Act; chapter 32 empowers municipal districts to borrow money on government guarantee to supply seed grain to settlers; chapter 19 amends the Municipal Hail Insurance Act, fixing the indemnity for total loss and no indemnity for loss less than 5 p.c. of crop. In British Columbia, chapter 63 amends the Municipal Act as regards the qualifications for mayor, aldermen, reeve, councillors and voters on money by-laws; also disposal of sinking funds; also regarding tax by-laws of 1920; chapter 64 amends the Municipalities Incorporation Act; chapter 65 provides for the incorporation of village municipalities.

Succession Duties.—In New Brunswick, chapter 16 amends the Succession Duties Act by exempting estates of a value not exceeding $5,000. In Ontario, chapter 8 amends the Succession Duty Act, placing the duty on a graduated scale; where the property passes to immediate relatives the rate is 1 p.c. on value of between $25,000 and $50,000; where the property passes to other relatives the minimum dutiable value is $10,000 and the rate on up to $25,000 is 5 p.c.; where the property passes to other persons the minimum dutiable value is $5,000 and the rate 7½ p.c.; these rates increase with the value of the property. In Manitoba, chapter 128 amends the Succession Duties Act by fixing a graduated scale of duties for increasing values of property and according as the property passes (1) to immediate relatives; (2) other relatives; (3) other than relatives, the minimum dutiable values of property to the first of these being $25,000–$50,000 and the rate 1 p.c.; for the second, all property is dutiable and the minimum rate up to $25,000 is 2 p.c. and for the third all property is dutiable and the minimum rate up to $25,000 is 9 p.c.; the above rates increase with the value of the property. In Saskatchewan, chapter 13 amends the Succession Duties Act of 1917, placing the minimum dutiable value of property passing (1) to immediate relatives at $10,000 and the rate on this up to $15,000 at ½ p.c.; (2) to non-resident relatives at $5,000 and the rate 1 p.c.; and (3) to other persons 10 p.c. if resident and 1 p.c. in addition if non-resident; these rates increase with increasing values of the property and the bequests.

Education.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 6 amends and consolidates the several Acts relating to the public schools by defining the constitution and duties of the Board of Education, the Chief Superintendent and the Inspectors; by fixing the minimum salaries of teachers at $600, $482 and $375 for males of first, second and third class certificates respectively, and $512.50, $425 and $312.50 respectively for females of the above mentioned classes, providing the average attendance at their schools during the term for which salary is claimed is at least 50 per cent of the children of school age within the school district; in addition to the above salaries, every teacher is entitled to receive from the provincial treasury 50 p.c. of the amount raised for his support by the district up to $50; the Act also regulates district assessment, registration of school districts, annual meeting (3rd Tuesday in June), qualification and powers of trustees; school privileges are to be extended to all residents from 5 to 16 inclusive and to those over 16 if there is sufficient accomodation; the minimum age for teacher's license is set at 17 years; no teacher under 21 may engage, without the consent of the Chief Superintendent, in a school district in which he has been brought up; compulsory attendance is enforced upon children between 7 and 13 years of age; schools are to be non-sectarian. In Nova Scotia, chapter 20 amends the Act of 1900 for the education of the blind by providing that the School for the Blind at Halifax shall receive annually $200 from the province and $200 from the municipality of residence of each blind person received into the school. In New Brunswick, chapter 33 amends the School Act of 1903, regarding assessment for school purposes; chapter 34 provides for increase in minimum grants to teachers and fixes the minimum salaries at $500, $600 and $700 according as district has valuation of under $20,000, $50,000 or over $50,000; it also provides for county assessment in aid of schools; chapter 35 prescribes the number and maximum salary ($2,000) and annual expense ($500) of school inspectors; chapter 62 provides for the appointment of a director of vocational education. In Quebec chapter 8 authorizes the payment of $1,000,000 to aid in the establishment of the University of Montreal; chapter 9 authorizes the creation of five scholarships for post graduate work in Paris; chapters 34, 35 and 36 make certain amendments respecting public instruction, particularly by authorizing school commissioners to entrust other persons than the secretary-treasurer with the taking of the census of school children; chapter 37 makes certain amendments respecting school taxes; chapter 38 provides for the incorporation of Montreal University to consist of 10 faculties and schools, and (1) affiliated schools (schools within the limits of the province accepting by-laws, curriculum and examination of the university as their own), (2) associated schools (differing from affiliated in that they are not situated within the province) and (3) annexed schools (where the University merely approves the curriculum and by-laws and is represented at the examinations); the University among other privileges is exempted from succession duties; chapters 39-42 amend the Acts respecting technical schools, providing for a director of technical education at

a salary up to $5,000 and to take the place of the inspector-general of technical education. In Ontario, chapter 102 provides for the establishment of provincial technical schools, the cost to be borne by the Dominion Government, the Provincial Government and contributions; chapter 103 provides for the payment of scholarships ($6,000) annually for post graduate courses in France; chapter 104 amends the Industrial Schools Act. In Manitoba, chapter 31 amends the Education Department Act by constituting a "board of reference" to act as an arbitrative board between teachers and trustees. In Saskatchewan, chapter 37 amends the School Act chiefly in respect to certain by-laws; it also fixes the minimum length of yearly vacations in rural and village districts at 7 weeks; chapter 38 amends the School Assessment Act particularly with reference to penalties for non-payment of taxes; chapter 39 amends the School Grants Act by providing grants for lunches (encouragement of household science) and teacher's residence; chapter 40 amends the School Attendance Act by increasing penalties for non-attendance, making slight extensions in the cases for exemption; chapter 41, provides for the creation of 3 scholarships ($1,200 each) for Saskatchewan students in Paris; chapter 42 provides for day and evening vocational education; chapter 43 provides for assistance to the annual value of $240 for the education of soldiers' dependent children who have attained a minimum standing equivalent to Grade VIII, the assistance to extend over a period of 3 years, but not after the applicant has attained university matriculation standing. In Alberta, chapter 13 amends the school ordinance, the school assessment ordinance, the School Assessment and School Attendance Acts, providing grants for senior rooms in schools, the teaching of commercial, technical or industrial subjects; also by increasing the penalties for non-attendance at school. In British Columbia, chapter 50 empowers the province to expend through the Public Works Department amounts for the use of the University of British Columbia, also to create a university endowment fund: chapter 82 amends the Public School Act by reorganizing the Department of Education; hitherto the chief officers of the Department consisted of a council of public instruction, composed of the members of the Executive Council, and a Superintendent, henceforth the Department is to consist of (1) a Minister of Education, (2) Deputy Minister, (3) Superintendent, (4) A Council of Public Instruction composed of the Minister and the other members of the Executive Council; the Act also provides for dental treatment of school children and for kindergarten classes; it also authorizes boards to provide for the conveyance of school children in any rural school district; it also provides for the establishment of "community rural school districts" in cases where two or more persons (other than Indian or military establishments) are living under communal or tribal conditions as distinguished from ordinary conditions of family life; it also authorizes the establishment of colleges in affiliation with the University of British Columbia; it also amends the section relating to compulsory education by requiring attendance of children 7 to 14 years of age inclusive for every

school day instead of six months as heretofore; chapter 86 provides for the establishment of a subnormal boys' school to which transfers are to be made from gaols and children's aid societies.

Miscellaneous.—In Prince Edward Island, chapter 7 increases the salaries of the members of the Executive Council to $2,000 and the sessional indemnity of the members of the Legislature to $500. In Quebec, chapter 6 authorizes a loan up to $5,000,000 in aid of colonization: chapter 16 provides that prorogation of the legislature need not be for a fixed day: chapter 17 fixes the salary of the prime minister at $12,000 and of the ministers at $6,000; it also provides for the temporary transfer of the powers of members of the Executive Council; chapter 21 defines the organization, powers and duties of "The Quebec Public Service Commission": chapter 24 authorizes the province to grant lands in exchange for those flooded by storage dams; it also creates a Quebec Geographical Commission and makes regulations in respect to timber cut without permission: chapter 51 amends the statutes of 1909 respecting the preparation and revision of jury lists and the allowance to jurors: chapter 57 amends the statutes of 1909 respecting the work of the inmates of reformatories and industrial schools, requiring a statement to show the amount produced by each inmate, this to go towards his maintenance and the balance to his credit: chapter 61 provides medical treatment for indigent persons at the expense of the municipality in which the person resides: chapter 63 provides that law students who have been overseas may be admitted to practice after two years in a law office if they were admitted to the study in or prior to January 1920, and have obtained the degree of B.C.L. or LL.B.: chapter 66 incorporates "The Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec": chapter 79 gives the Court of King's Bench an appellate civil jurisdiction throughout the province; it also defines the original jurisdiction of the Superior Court and the ultimate jurisdiction of the Circuit Court: chapter 81 makes it illegal for owner or occupant to allow a building to be used as a disorderly house: chapter 118 provides for the incorporation of the Accountants' Association: chapter 141 provides for the incorporation of registered nurses in the province. In Ontario, chapter 2 amends the Election Law especially as regards the preparation of voters' lists: chapter 3 amends the Legislative Assembly Act, granting extra allowances over and above sessional indemnities to leaders of oppositions and opposition groups; also appropriations for increases in salaries of officers of the assembly; chapter 14 authorizes the minister to suspend the "Manufacturing Conditions" so as to permit the exportation of pulp wood: chapter 15 amends the Veterans' Land Grant Act; where the land granted to veterans in the first year of King Edward has passed from its original owners and is held unimproved for speculative purposes and unreasonable prices this land is subject to inspection and where the owner does not one year after notice become a *bona fide* user or occupant, the land is liable to forfeiture to the Crown; the province is also authorized to make regulations as to the duties to be performed

by the owner of such lands: chapter 36 provides for legal procedure in the case of absentees from the province whose whereabouts are unknown: chapter 38 extends and provides for the termination of the Mortgagors' and Purchasers' Relief Act of 1915: chapter 48 invalidates land surveys other than those performed by an Ontario land surveyor; it also prescribes the duties of surveyors: chapter 51 regulates the practice of veterinary science: chapter 55 amends the Ontario Insurance Act, requiring a certificate from the Superintendent of Insurance of every individual agent: chapter 69 provides for the establishment and regulation of public libraries: chapter 85 regulates the purchase of milk and cream. In Manitoba, chapter 33 amends the Manitoba Election Act, especially in providing that the election of members for Winnipeg be according to the principles of proportional representation and defining these principles and the procedure at such elections: chapter 38 regulates and defines the practice of the engineering profession and organization of engineering associations: chapter 54 regulates the licensing of hotels and restaurants: chapter 67 provides that a member for the electoral division of Winnipeg may be appointed as a member of the Executive Council without re-election; it also provides that there shall be no writ of election issued for Winnipeg until there are at least two vacancies: chapter 102 constitutes a force of police known as "The Manitoba Provincial Police": chapter 109 amends the Rural Credits Act by authorizing the province to make advances out of consolidated revenue; also by making certain increases: chapter 118 empowers the province to borrow moneys out of the savings of private persons to provide for investment of the savings of such persons and to provide funds for rural credits, etc.: chapter 124 allows municipal Councils to require shops to be closed on Thursday between 12 o'clock noon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon during the whole or any part of the year: chapters 155 and 156 amend the Winnipeg charter, especially by declaring the wife or husband of elector qualified to vote, by a new division of the city into wards and by providing for proportional representation. In Saskatchewan, chapter 19 constitutes a police force styled "The Saskatchewan Provincial Police," and provides for the division of the province into police divisions: chapter 20 provides for arbitration and reference: chapter 44 amends the Legal Profession Act, enabling the courts to deal with cases of lawyers guilty of misconduct: chapter 59 provides for the regulation of halls, theatres and cinematographs: chapter 60 amends the Small Debts Recovery Act: chapter 66 requires the signature of the wife in the sale of a homestead: chapter 81 provides for the attachment of the goods of an absconding debtor. In Alberta, chapter 11 consolidates and amends the law relating to intestate succession, giving the husband or wife an equal right with each child of the intestate: chapter 21 amends the Medical Profession Act with regard to registration. In British Columbia, chapter 27 defines the qualifications of voters at provincial elections, excluding

Chinamen, Japanese, Hindus and Indians: chapter 48 provides for the licensing of real estate agents and salesmen.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1920.

The First Assembly of the League of Nations.—The first Assembly of the League of Nations, composed of representatives of 41 members of the League, met at Geneva, Switzerland, from November 15 to December 18, 1920. The Canadian representatives at this first Assembly were the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Rt. Hon. Chas. Joseph Doherty, Minister of Justice, and Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., President of the Privy Council. Sir George E. Foster acted as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.

Since May, 1919, the League had been in being, and since January 10, 1920, it had been in legal existence by virtue of the entrance into force of the Treaty of Versailles. The Council of the League had met ten times and, together with the Secretariat, had organized the League as far as possible and had done other work within its competence. The Assembly now had before it the task of completing the organization of the League, making itself a reality along parliamentary lines, determining its relations to the council, fixing its budget and dealing with various questions incident to the world situation.

The first meeting, presided over by M. Paul Hymans, of Belgium, who was also President of the Council, distributed its work among the following six Committees, the names of which will indicate the agenda of the First Assembly: (1) General organization; (2) Technical organization; (3) Creation of a permanent court of International Justice; (4) Secretariat and Budget; (5) Examination of application of new admissions; (6) Reduction of armaments, economic weapon and mandates.

The election of officers resulted in the election of M. Guiseppe Motta, Switzerland, as honorary president and M. Paul Hymans, Belgium, as president, together with six vice-presidents elected by the general meeting (Viscount Ishii, Japan; M. Karnebeek, Netherlands; M. Fueyrredon, Argentine Republic (resigned and replaced by M. Blanco, Uruguay); M. Benes, Czecho-Slovakia; Sir Geo. E. Foster, Canada; M. Octavio, Brazil; and six other vice-presidents who, through being selected by the Committees as their Chairmen, became ex officio vice-presidents of the Assembly. Mr. A. J. Balfour, Great Britain; M. Tittoni, Italy; M. Bourgeois, France; M. Quiñones de Leon, Spain; M. Huneeus, Chile; M. Branting, Sweden; thus became ex officio vice-presidents of the Assembly.

One of the first discussions at a plenary session led to the adoption of a resolution that the discussions and minutes of the committees should be accessible to the Assembly and published as soon as possible. Another resolution was adopted requesting the Council to consider means of securing greater publicity for the discussions and decisions.

The existing controversy between Poland and Lithuania was among the first matters to which the publicity resolution was applied.

The recommendations of the six committees as adopted by the Assembly, which with the debates and adoption of resolutions connected therewith, comprised the sum total of the proceedings of the First Assembly, are summarized as follows:

First Committee on General Organization (Chairman, Mr. A. J. Balfour).—The Assembly was defined as the sovereign but intermittent power of the League, the Council as the permanent power and the Secretariat-General as its permanent executive organ. The Assembly, which is to meet by right once a year on the first Monday of September, shall be able to designate place of meeting and choose its president and vice-presidents; it alone is competent to verify the credentials of its representatives and shall draw its agenda as it wishes. The Council carries out the Assembly's functions while the Assembly is not in session, may convene and summon the Assembly, approves the agenda prepared by the Secretariat-General, presents its reports to the Assembly and may intervene in the debates of the latter through one of its members in order to make an explanatory statement. The Secretary-General has to collect the opinions of the Members of the League regarding the summoning of extraordinary sessions of the Assembly and communicate the order to the different members; prepare the agenda, register the names of representatives and substitutes, present his report to the Assembly and execute the decisions taken either by the Assembly or Council. The two official languages of the Assembly are to be English and French, but each member may publish documents of the League in any language it thinks fit, but at its own expense. A General Committee of the Assembly is formed by the president and vice-presidents. The Council and Assembly are each invested with particular powers and duties; neither body has jurisdiction to render a decision in a matter expressly committed by the Covenant to the other, but either body may discuss and examine any matter within the competence of the League. Representatives render their decisions as representatives of their State and have no other standing. The Council, which is to report its work yearly to the Assembly, is composed of the permanent members decided upon by the Covenant; viz., the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan and four non-permanent members selected by the Assembly from time to time for a period of two years, two selected each year. Experimentally the first Assembly selected three European and American members, and one Asiatic Member by secret ballot for a period of one year, namely Spain, Brazil, Belgium and China. The First Committee declined to recommend amendments to the Covenant but submitted Scandinavian, Portuguese and other amendments to a committee of the Council to be considered before the Assembly Session of 1921 (owing to the postponement of amendments, the Argentine representatives withdrew).

The Second Committee—on Technical Organization (Chairman, M. Tittoni, Italy)—laid down two principles, (a) that the interior workings of the various organizations should be independent, (b) that their relations with the members of the League should be under control. It proposed to set up immediately three technical organizations; (1) An Advisory Economic and Financial Committee; (2) An Organization for Communication and Transit; (3) An Organization of International Health. It was resolved to summon a general economic and financial conference in 1921 with powers to constitute the Economic and Financial Committee and to invite members of the League to send representatives to a general conference on freedom of communication and transit to meet first at Barcelona and subsequently to be convened by the Council of the League. It was also recommended that the judicial functions of the League respecting transit should be vested in the Permanent Court of International Justice and that until this Court was ready to deal with such disputes they should be brought before a Court of Arbitration to consist of one representative of the plaintiff, one of the defendant and one of the League of Nations. It also recommended an International Health Organization to advise the League of Nations, to bring administrative health officers of different nations into closer relationship, to organize a more rapid interchange of information, to furnish a ready organization for securing or revising necessary international agreements for administrative action on matters of health, protection of employees against sickness, disease or injury, etc. This organization was to consist of (1) a General Committee, (2) a Standing Committee, (3) an International Health Bureau with headquarters at the seat of the League. The Committee also advocated an organization to control the traffic in women and children and in noxious drugs, also organizations to encourage intellectual labour, the rescue of children affected by the war and a campaign against typhus.

The Third Committee, on the creation of a permanent Court of International Justice (Chairman, M. Bourgeois, France)—The Council in February had convened a committee of jurists to prepare a draft scheme for a Court of International Justice. This Committee met at the Hague and produced a proposal which was forwarded to the Council and approved with certain modifications; it then came before the Assembly and was given to the third committee, who nominated a subcommittee of ten jurists, five of whom had already sat on the committee at the Hague. The result of these conclaves was the conception of a permanent International Court above and outside political influences. The League of Nations is to establish the Court and draw up its constitutional rules after which the Court is to be independent. The nominations for the personnel of the Court are to be left to the national groups of the Hague Court of Arbitration already existing, four candidates to be included in each national group. The Court is to have the assistance of special technical advisers to sit with the judges but not to vote. The third Committee left the jurisdiction of the Court where it was placed by the Council, cases accepted by both parties, but left the way open for

the introduction of compulsory jurisdiction. The Statute constituting the court was to be submitted by the Council to the members of the League of Nations for adoption in the form of a protocol duly ratified and declaring their recognition of this Statute. As soon as this protocol had been ratified by the majority of the members, the Statute of the Court would come into force and the Court called to act in all disputes between the members which have ratified as well as between the other States. The protocol was also to remain open for signature by the States mentioned in the annex to the Covenant.

The Fourth Committee—Secretariat and Budget (Chairman, M. Quiñones de León, Spain), (1) requested the Council to appoint a committee of experts for preparing a thorough report on the Secretariat; (2) requested preparation towards establishing an equitable method of appointing financial quotas. An investigation of the personnel of the Secretariat and Labour Offices showed that 18 nationalities were represented in the former and 16 in the latter. The tenure of office recommended for the staff appointed by the Secretary-General or the Director of the International Labour Office was five years or more. A list of these, showing nationalities and salaries and allowances by classes, is to be published yearly and information regarding vacancies is to be made as public as possible. The two budgets of 1920 and the one covering the fiscal year 1921 were passed. The financial statement for the first fiscal period showed £291,079 expenditure and £179,028 income (£111,833 not then received); for the second fiscal period the Budget was 10,000,000 gold francs, and for the third 21,250,000 gold francs.

The Fifth Committee—on the Admission of New States (Chairman, M. Huneeus, Chile)—recommended the admission of six new States to membership of the League, viz., Austria, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Finland, Luxemburg and Albania. Four other applicants—Esthonia, Georgia, Latvia and Lithuania—were not granted admission to membership of the League, but were granted admission to the technical organization on the same footing as the members. The application of Armenia for membership was postponed till the next session, whilst those of Azerbaijan and the Ukraine were denied.

The Sixth Committee—Reduction of Armaments, Economic weapon and Mandates (Chairman, M. Branting, Sweden)—could only make certain suggestions on the question of armaments, one urging the establishment of an International Office of Control of the trade in arms. On the question of the economic weapon the Assembly was recommended to ask the Council to appoint an International Blockade Commission of not more than eight to report to the Council, this Commission to have power to summon experts for advisory purposes; half of the committee should represent states which have not a right to permanent membership of the Council. As immediate steps the Sixth Committee recommended the severance of all trade relations and prohibition of intercourse with covenant-breaking states. On the question of mandates, seven recommendations to the Council were drawn up: (1) that the members of the Mandates Commission

should not be dismissed without the assent of the Assembly, (2) that the Commission contain at least one woman, (3) that the Mandatories be asked to present a report on the recent administration of mandated territories to the Commission, (4) that the Mandatories should not be allowed to make use of their positions to increase their military strength, or (5) to exploit the natural resources of the mandated territories solely for their own interests; (6) that an organic law should be passed in the mandated territory and submitted to the League for consideration; (7) that future drafts of mandates should be published before they are decided upon by the Council. (Agreeably to this a draft of mandate was published by the British Government on February 1, 1921, conforming to recommendations 4 to 7).

The Assembly then passed on to discuss the plight of Armenia, and passed motions that the Council arrive at an understanding with governments with a view to entrusting a power with the task of taking measures to stop hostilities between Armenia and the Kemalists. The Council, in accordance with the request, forwarded appeals to certain countries, and cables were received from the United States, Spain, and Brazil, declaring willingness to co-operate towards bringing about peace in Armenia.

Ninth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.—The ninth congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was held at Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto, on September 18 to 23, 1920, and was attended by delegates from all parts of the Empire. (The objects of this congress, which is held triennially, alternately in London and the Overseas Dominions, is to give expression to Imperial commercial opinion on matters directly or indirectly affecting commercial and industrial affairs). Among the 55 resolutions adopted during the five days of its session at Toronto were recommendations that every step should be taken to make the Empire self-contained in respect of defence and food supply, and to advance and promote the growing of cotton, that a commercial survey of the timber available in the Empire should be made by the competent authorities with a view to the larger utilization of supplies from this source; that there should be established cable communication between the various parts of the Empire passing solely through British territory and that a subsidy be provided by the participating Dominions, colonies and Great Britain; that high-power wireless stations be established throughout the Empire; that the congress press upon the governments of the Empire the desirability of preferential trade within the British Empire; that the Home Government be asked to call an Imperial Conference on the stabilization of inter-Empire exchanges; that the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade be urged to request their members to give preference in employment to ex-service men in any part of the Empire; that certain reforms in shipping regulations be instituted; that the British Dominions and India should favourably consider admission to membership of the new International

Chamber of Commerce with special representatives upon the council of administration; that British Canadian ports of a national character be developed and equipped to the highest standard of efficiency as speedily as possible; that the Imperial and Canadian governments arrange with the underwriters in such a way that the marine insurance rates for Canadian ports should be the same as for New York, so as to favour Imperial trade; that Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade be urged to work for the general adoption of commercial arbitration throughout the Empire; that the metric system of weights and measures be adopted in the British Empire; that public utilities should be conducted on a self-supporting basis and that a League of English-speaking peoples be established.

Convention of American Federation of Labour at Montreal.—The fortieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labour, attended by 571 delegates, was held in Montreal from June 7 to 19, 1920. At the opening proceedings addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labour, and Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council. The auditing committees of the Federation reported the membership as 4,075,740, the receipts for the fiscal year as $1,121,746 and the expenses as $917,766. Among the recommendations of committees which were subsequently adopted were resolutions on the following subjects: That the question of shorter workdays be left to local unions on the understanding that the American Federation of Labour endorsed shorter workdays, a 44-hour week with Saturday half holidays and a still shorter week when unemployment conditions can be improved thereby; favouring Government ownership of United States railroads; recognition of the Irish Republic and a request that military forces of occupation be withdrawn from Ireland; refusal to support the Soviet Government of Russia so long as it is based upon authority not vested in it by a popular representative national assemblage of the Russian people, so long as it endeavours to create revolutions in established civilized nations, and so long as it advocates and applies the militarization of labour, and prevents the organization and functioning of trade unions and the maintenance of a free press and a free public assemblage; employment of scientific experts in industry and production by the Federation; a liberal provision by the United States Congress for the carrying on of technical research in all branches of science touching the welfare of the people; establishment of a federal employment service; urging international organizations to have their local branches affiliate with trade and labour councils and State federations; approval of minimum and maximum representation in trade councils of two and ten respectively; bringing forward a definite declaration regarding the status of government employees; establishment of a women's bureau to the Department of Labour; several educational reforms, among which were a National Labour University and protection of teachers' unions against discrimination because of affiliation with organized labour; opposition (on the part of the

Federation) to any international relationship which interfered with the rights of labour to maintain national standards; approval of President Gompers' attitude in declining to participate in the proceedings of the International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919; endorsation of the executive council in support of the Peace Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations; opposition to the system of bonussing, favouring rather an increase in wages.

Trade Conference at Ottawa between Dominion and West Indian Governments.—A trade conference between the Dominion and West Indian governments was held at Ottawa from May 31 to June 19, 1920. All the British West Indies were represented; the British Government was represented by Lt. Col. Amery, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Canada was represented by the Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Customs. Sir George E. Foster presided.

The purpose of the conference was to consider the extent to which and means by which the trade relations between the Dominion and the West Indian colonies could be improved. The parties to the conference agreed upon nine articles relating to trade, five relating to steamship services to the eastern West Indian group, two relating to steamship services to the western group. By the trade articles the customs duties on all commodities (except narcotic and alcoholic goods) produced in the West Indies shall not be more than 50 per cent of those imposed on similar articles from any foreign country; different groups of the colonies in their turn granted different degrees of preference to goods imported from Canada. The Dominion Government undertook to endeavour to arrange for a mail, passenger and freight steamship service within three years between Canada and the Eastern group, the steamers to be from 5,000 to 6,000 tons gross and capable of maintaining speed of 12 knots; if a subsidized steamship service is arranged, the Governments of both Canada and the six (Eastern group) West Indian colonies agreed to contribute. Pending the establishment of such services, Canada agreed to endeavour to maintain on the existing lines, a fortnightly service between Canada and the Eastern group. A service between Canada and the western group was also agreed upon. The agreements are to be in force for ten years and thereafter until terminated by twelve months' written notice. The new tariff preferences went into effect, so far as Canada is concerned, on May 10, 1921.

Imperial Press Conference at Ottawa.—A conference of 150 delegates representing newspaper publishers and editors from all parts of the Empire, under the chairmanship of Vicount Burnham, president of the Empire Press Union, was held in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, from August 5 to 7, 1920. The matters discussed related to the publication of newspapers, Empire unity and development and the part which the press plays therein, improved facilities for the transmission of news, cheaper cable rates, the independence of the press of government control and increased interchange of the

news of the Empire between British nations. Cheaper postal rates were advocated by the conference, as was also the exploitation of the possibilities of wireless telegraphy and telephoning as news carriers.

Prohibition Plebiscites.—During 1920 and the early months of 1921 eight of the nine provinces decided upon a permanent as distinguished from the emergency war policy with regard to the sale of alcoholic beverages. On July 10, 1920, the electors of New Brunswick voted by a majority of about two to one for total prohibition. The electors of British Columbia on October 20, 1920, voted by a large majority in favour of the enactment of legislation providing for Government control and sale in sealed packages of spirituous and malted liquors, rejecting the previous policy of prohibition. On the other hand, plebiscites held on October 25, 1920, in the three Prairie Provinces and in Nova Scotia resulted in large majorities for prohibition. This example was followed by Ontario, which, in a plebiscite held on April 18, 1921, voted for a policy of prohibition. The Provincial Government in Quebec has established a régime of Governmental control of the sale of liquor, which went into effect on May 1, 1921.

Provincial General Elections.—During the year 1920 Provincial general elections took place in four provinces. In Manitoba a general election on June 29 resulted in the return of members belonging to several groups, none of which had a clear majority. As the largest single group supported the existing Government, that Government has continued to hold office. In Nova Scotia on July 27 the existing (Liberal) Government of Premier Murray was sustained. In New Brunswick on October 9 the existing (Liberal) Government was sustained, though by a reduced majority. In British Columbia on December 1 the existing (Liberal) Government was sustained by a reduced majority. The chief characteristic of all four elections was the return of a considerable number of Farmer and Labour candidates, besides those belonging to the two historic parties.

The Economic and Financial Year.—The first months of 1920 were for Canada a period of unbounded optimism and rising prices. The average business man, after his fears of a ruinous fall in prices at the close of the war had been dispelled, gave himself up to visions of unlimited business and unbounded wealth, basing his conclusions upon the world's great need for the commodities in which he dealt, and forgetting that in order to produce business, need must be accompanied by the means to pay for what is needed. Taking a short-sighted point of view, he realized only that prices were going up, and that the larger the stock of goods which he could carry while values were advancing, the more money he could make on his turnover. Accordingly, in many cases he strained his resources and credit to the utmost in order, as he believed, to reap once again the abundant profits which had accrued to him from the continuous rise in the prices of commodities during the four or five previous years.

Economists, however, were almost united in the opinion that existing conditions were radically unsound, that prices and wages were inflated, that the remuneration received by various contributors to the work of production was abnormally large, and that received by others abnormally small, and that this state of affairs could not go on much longer. It was actually stated that May 1 must see a change, and this prediction was actually borne out by the facts. Wholesale prices in Canada, as shown by the diagram on page 545, actually did reach the maximum on record in that month; and generally speaking, the index number of wholesale prices in other leading countries reached their maxima at nearly the same time. The United States Bureau of Labour's index number reached its highest point in May, while for the United Kingdom, the Economist's index number reached its maximum in March and the Statist's in April. Similarly, the French index number, ("Statistique Générale") and the Italian index number (Bachi) reached their maxima in April, and the Bank of Japan's index number in March, while the official Indian index number reached its highest point in May and the official Australian index number in August. The list might be extended, but sufficient has been said to show that the reaction which occurred in the latter half of 1920 was a world-wide phenomenon, due to world-wide causes.

The greatest world-wide reaction in wholesale prices that has ever taken place, bringing the Canadian index number down from 356·6 in May, 1920, to 290·5 in December, had profound consequences upon the economic situation throughout the country. Once it was realised that prices were at last on the downgrade, that very fact led consumers where possible to abstain from purchasing, in the hope of securing better bargains later on, and thus precipitated further declines. These declines in values also in many cases wiped out the equities of dealers in their stocks of goods, and their over-extended position in the autumn and winter of 1920 led to many failures, even among old and reputable business houses, though, realising the extraordinary character of the situation, creditors in many cases extended to their debtors every possible consideration. In spite of this, commercial failures increased from 50 in May, 1920, to 169 in December of that year, and to 228 in January of 1921.

The banks again, which had lost some $125,000,000 of their savings deposits to the Victory Loan of November, 1919, and had not been able to refill the reservoir, so as to meet the great demands which were being made upon them for loans, found themselves compelled in the summer and autumn of 1920 to shorten sail, this being noticeable first in a decline in their call loans in Canada and later in their current loans in Canada. Necessary though it was, this policy tended to aggravate the general commercial situation.

With the fall in prices came necessarily increasing unemployment, accentuated by the increased wages granted in many occupations in the spring and summer months of 1920. These increases could not immediately be taken back, but they made it unprofitable

for employers to continue furnishing employment and considerable numbers of men were therefore laid off or discharged. The percentage of unemployment among members of trade unions increased from 2.14 in June to 13.05 in December, and reached 16.48 in March of 1921.

The reactions of the great slump in prices were necessarily felt also in the field of speculation and investment. Generally speaking, when prices are going up, it is expedient for the investor to purchase stocks, which give him a share in the ownership of property which is presumably increasing in value. On the other hand, when prices are going down, it is generally expedient for the investor to purchase bonds, which give him a claim to money whose purchasing power is on the increase. Of course, he does not generally immediately realize the turn of the tide, so what statisticians call a "lag" is observable, but that the change was realized fairly soon after it occurred is evident from the fact that while in July of 1920 the stocks sold on the Montreal exchange aggregated 597,763 shares and the bonds only $780,250, in December the shares sold numbered only 269,560—a figure which has not been equalled in the early months of 1921—while the bonds sold amounted to $8,228,600.

So far, the economic history of 1921 has been a continuation of that of the latter half of 1920—a period of reaction. It is to be hoped that 1922 will see a return to fairly stable and normal conditions, such as existed before the war.

Obituary.—1920: Jan. 24. Z. A. Lash, K.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, 1872–1876. Feb. 6. Sir James A. Grant, M.D., M.P. for Russell, 1865–1873, for Ottawa, 1892–1896. Feb. 7. Louis A. Lapointe, M.P. for St. James, Montreal, P.Q. The Hon. Charles Langelier, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, Quebec (Provincial Secretary, 1891–1892). Feb. 8. The Hon. Sir William Glenholme Falconbridge, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Ontario. Feb. 14. David Marshall, M.P. for East Elgin. April 28. The Hon. A. G. Mackay, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ontario, 1904–1905, and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Alberta, 1918–1920. May 2. The Hon. Roderick H. Clive Pringle, of Cobourg, Ont., Senator. May 4. Major-General Sir Donald Alex. MacDonald, C.M.G., I.S.O., Quartermaster-General of the Canadian Militia, 1904–1917. June 7. The Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture, Manitoba; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Toller, Comptroller of Currency, 1881-1910. July 11. The Hon. Wm. Dennis, of Halifax, Senator. Aug. 19. The Hon. James M. Douglas, of Tantallon, Saskatchewan, Senator. Sept. 5. The Baroness Macdonald, of Earnscliffe. Sept. 7. The Hon. S. M. Parent, Premier of Quebec. Sept. 19. The Hon. Robert Beaven, Premier of British Columbia, 1882–1883. Oct. 8. J. M. Courtney, C.M.G., I.S.O., Deputy Minister of Finance, 1878–1906. Oct. 27. The Hon. Benjamin Prince, of Saskatchewan, Senator. Nov. 8. The Hon. Lytton W. Shatford, of Vancouver, Senator. Dec. 12. Col. the Hon. Edward Gawlor Prior, Lieut.-governor of British Columbia, 1919–1920. **1921:** Jan. 2. Sir Frank

Baillie, K.B.E., formerly Director of the National Aeroplane Factory, Toronto. William Fitzgerald, Assistant-Deputy Minister of Finance and Superintendent of Insurance, 1885–1914. Jan. 7. Col. H. F. McLeod, M.P. for York-Sunbury. Oscar Gladu, M.P. for Yamaska. Jan. 15. W. G. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, 1893–1908. Jan. 25. The Right Hon. A. L. Sifton, Secretary of State. Feb. 2. The Hon. Peter McSweeney, of Northumberland, N.B., Senator. Feb. 8. The Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster-General, 1911–1914. Feb. 20. Thos. G. Wallace, M.P. for West York since 1908. Mar. 10. The Hon. Adam B. Crosby, of Halifax, Senator. April 9. The Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, 1896–1911. July 30. The Hon. Lieut.-Col. James Domville, of Rothesay, N.B., Senator. Aug. 24, Lieut.-Gen. The Hon. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., Minister of Militia, 1911–1916. Aug. 28. The Hon. T. W. Patterson, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, (1909–1914). Aug. 29. The Hon. Lionel Clarke, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, from Nov. 1919. Aug. 30. Emmanuel B. Devlin, M. P. for Wright County, Quebec. Sept. 12. The Hon. Lawrence G. Power, of Halifax, N.S., Senator, Sept. 17. The Hon. William C. Edwards, of Ottawa, Ont., Senator.

XIV.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CANADA GAZETTE.

Privy Councillors.—1920: July 13. Fleming B. McCurdy, M.P. for Colchester, N.S., Rupert W. Wigmore, M.P. for St. John City and Counties of St. John and Albert, N.B., and Edgar K. Spinney, M.P. for Yarmouth and Clare, N.S. **1921:** April 13. William Smith, M.P. for Ontario South. May 28. William A. Charlton, M.P. for Norfolk, Ont. Sept. 21, 1921. Louis de Gonzaque Belley, Quebec, Que. John B. Macaulay Baxter, St. John, N.B. John W. Edwards, M.D., M.P., Electoral District of Frontenac, Ont. Louis P. Normand, M.D. of Three Rivers, Que. Henry H. Stevens, M.P., Electoral District of Vancouver Centre, B.C. Rodolphe Monty, Montreal, Que. John A. Stewart, M.P., Electoral District of Lanark, Ont. Edmund Bristol, M.P., Electoral District of Toronto Centre, Ont. Captain Robert J. Manion, M.C., M.P., Electoral District of Fort William and Rainy River, Ont. James R. Wilson, M.P., Electoral District of Saskatoon, Sask., and Richard B. Bennett, Calgary, Alberta.

Lieutenant-Governors.—1920: December 16. His Honour Robert G. Brett, Edmonton, Alberta, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta (second term). December 24. Walter C. Nichol, Vancouver, B.C., to be Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia in the room and stead of the Hon. Edward G. Prior, deceased. **1921:** February 17. The Hon. Henry W. Newlands, Regina, Saskatchewan, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan. Sept. 10. Henry Cockshutt, Brantford, Ont., to be Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, in the room and stead of the Hon. Lionel H. Clarke, deceased.

New Senators.—The following were appointed members of the Senate:—**1920:** January 10. Lorne Campbell Webster, Quebec, Que. **1921:** February 17. John Anthony McDonald, Shediac, N.B., and Lieut.-Col. John Stanfield, Truro, N.S. Sept. 15. William A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Edmonton, Alberta. Sept. 21. John McCormick, Sydney Mines, N.S. Sept. 22. Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster, Ottawa. Hon. J. D. Reid, Ottawa. Hon. James A. Calder, Ottawa. Oct. 3, 1921. Hon. Thos. W. Crothers, Ottawa, Ont., and Robt. F. Green, Victoria, B.C.

New Members of the House of Commons.—The following new members of the House of Commons were returned at by-elections during 1920 and up to July 19, 1921:—**1920:** April 7. Adolphe Stein, for Kamouraska, Que. April 19. Fernand Rinfret, for St. James (Montreal), Que. October 4. Hon. Rupert W. Wigmore, for St. John City and Counties of St. John and Albert, N.B. October 12. Hon. Fleming B. McCurdy, for Colchester, N.S. December 4. Sydney S. McDermand, for East Elgin, Ontario. **1921:** February 22. George N. Gordon, for Peterborough West, Ontario. June 8. Wilfrid E. Emile, for Yamaska, Que. June 13. Richard B. Hanson, for York-Sunbury, N.B., July 19. Robert Gardiner, Medicine Hat, Alberta.

Cabinet Ministers and other Members of the Government. **1920:** January 1. The Hon. Charles J. Doherty, K.C., D.C.L.,LL.D., and the Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, K.C., M.A., LL.B., D.C.L., to be Canadian Representatives at Peace Conference. January 24. The Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Ottawa, to be Minister of Militia and Defence of Canada. July 13. The Hon. Fleming B. McCurdy, Halifax, N.S. to be Minister of Public Works. The Hon. Rupert W. Wigmore, St. John, N.B., to be Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue. August 21. The Hon. Pierre E. Blondin, Postmaster General, and Robert M. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster General, to be delegates of the Government of Canada to attend the Universal Postal Convention to be held at Madrid, October, 1920.

Dominion Ministers.—Tenth Ministry—July 10, 1920. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs; Hon. Charles C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Naval Service; Hon. Gideon D. Robertson, Minister of Labour; Hon. Sir Henry L. Drayton, Minister of Finance; Hon. Simon F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia and Defence; Hon. Sir James Alexander Lougheed, Minister of Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines. July 13. Hon. Fleming B. McCurdy, Minister of Public Works. Sept. 21, 1921. Hon. Louis de Gonzague Belley, Postmaster General; Hon. John B. Macaulay Baxter, Minister of Customs and Excise; Hon. John W. Edwards, Minister of Immigration and Colonization; Hon. Louis P. Normand, President of the Privy Council; Hon. Henry H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. Rodolphe Monty, Secretary of State; Hon. John A. Stewart, Minister of Railways and Canals. Hon. Robert J. Manion,

Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. Hon. Richard B. Bennett, Minister of Justice. Ministers without portfolios: July 10, 1920. Hon. Sir Edward Kemp. July 13, 1920. Hon. Edgar K. Spinney. Sept. 21, 1921. Hon. James R. Wilson. Hon. Edmund Bristol. Oct. 1, 1921. Not in the Cabinet: Solicitor General. Guillaume A. Fauteux. Note: Some of the Ministers being continued in their then present positions, the dates of their original appointments are given. The duration of the Thirteenth Parliament from the date of return of election writs to that of dissolution was 3 years, 7 months, 6 days.

Judicial Appointments.—1920: January 1, Edouard F. Surveyer, of Montreal, Que., to be a puisne judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, in the room and stead of Hon. Mr Justice Fortin, retired. January 26. John F. Orde, Ottawa, Ontario, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario and a Member of the High Court Division of the said court and ex officio a Member of the Appellate Division of the said court, in the room and stead of the Hon. Mr. Justice Britton, retired. April 22. The Hon. Humphrey Mellish, a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, to be a Surrogate Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court of Canada for the Admiralty District of Nova Scotia. July 26. The Hon. Edmund W. P. Guerin, The Hon. Erastus Edwin Howard, the Hon. Charles E. Dorion, the Hon. Victor Allard, The Hon. Joseph M. Tellier and the Hon. Edmund J. Flynn, puisne Judges of the Superior Court of Quebec, to be puisne Judges of the Court of King's Bench in and for the said province. November 4. Charles D. White, Sherbrooke, Que., and Philemon Cousineau, Montreal, Que., to be puisne Judges of the Superior Court of Quebec. **1921:** March 3. Louis A. J. Bernier and Adjutor Rivard, Quebec, Que., to be puisne Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in and for the said Province of Quebec. The Hon. Albert Sévigny, Quebec, Que., and Pierre d'Auteuil, Murray Bay, Que., to be puisne Judges of the Superior Court, in and for the said Province of Quebec. The Hon. Louis T. N. L. DuPlessis, puisne Judge of the Superior Court for the Judicial districts of Chicoutimi, Saguenay and Roberval, Quebec, to be transferred to the Judicial district of Three Rivers, Que. March 14. The Hon. William F. A. Turgeon, Regina, Sask., to be a Judge of the Court of Appeal, in the room and stead of the Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands, retired. May 30. Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault, Charlottetown, P.E.I., to be Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery and Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of Prince Edward Island. June 11. Donald Maclean, Saskatoon, Sask., to be a Judge of the Court of King's Bench for Saskatoon. June 13. Right Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, The Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., The Hon. Sir William R. Meredith, Kt., Chief Justice of Ontario, and the Hon. Jean B. G. Lamothe, Chief Justice of Quebec, to be a national group within the meaning of the Statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, for the purpose of nominating on behalf of Canada, a list of persons from

which the members of the Court representing Canada may be elected under the provisions of articles 4 to 12 inclusive of the said Statute. Sept. 15. The Hon. David L. Scott, Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, as heretofore established: to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta and President of the Appellate Division of the said Court with the style and title of Chief Justice of Alberta, and ex officio a Judge of the Trial Division of the said Court. The Hon. Charles A. Stuart, The Hon. Nicholas Du Bois Dominic Beck, The Hon. James D. Hyndman, Judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta, as heretofore established, to be Judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta and members of the Appellate Division of the said Court with the style and title of Justice of Appeal and ex officio Judges of the Trial Division of the said Court. Alfred H. Clarke, Calgary, Alberta, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the law for Ontario, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta and member of the Appellate Division of the said Court with the style and title of Justice of Appeal and ex officio a Judge of the Trial Division of the said Court. The Hon. Horace Harvey, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta, to be the Chief Justice of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta and ex officio a Judge of the Appellate Division of the said Court. The Hon. William L. Walsh, The Hon. Maitland S. McCarthy, The Hon. William C. Simmons, The Hon. William C. Ives, Judges of the Supreme Court of Alberta, as heretofore established, to be Justices of the Supreme Court of Alberta and Members of the Trial Division of the said Court, and ex officio Judges of the Appellate Division of the said Court. Thomas M. Tweedie, Calgary, Alberta, to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta and a member of the Trial Division of the said Court and ex officio a Judge of the Appellate Division of the said Court. Angus M. MacDonald, Lacombe, Alberta, to be a Judge of the District Court of the District of Macleod, in the said Province of Alberta.

Commissions.—1920: February 23. His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Charles A. Magrath, the Hon. Sir William Howard Hearst, K.C.M.G., and Absalome Powell, to be members of the International Joint Commission relating to Boundary Waters and questions arising along the Boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America. July 16. Eugene McG. Quirk, Sir William Stavert, K.B.E., and William P. Hutchison, Moncton, N.B., Railroad Telegrapher, to be Commissioners to investigate into and report upon the causes and circumstances of any existing disputes affecting wage rates and employment conditions in connection with coal mining operations in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and to make such recommendations as may serve to promote an amicable settlement of such questions and to ensure the continuance of an adequate supply of coal from such mines for the ports of Canada which are at present dependent thereon. August 9. Oliver Mowat Biggar, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., to be a Commissioner to conduct an inquiry into complaints concerning the administration of the Kingston Penitentiary. December 27. His

Hon. Colin George Snider, Judge of the County Court of Wentworth, Ont., to be a Commissioner to investigate into and report upon the circumstances under which certain publications were delivered by the Distribution Branch of the Government Printing and Stationery Office to Florence and Son—amended and extended January 10, 1921, so as to authorize the said Commissioner to enquire into the particulars of all material and equipment purchased, sold or otherwise disposed of, in or from the Printing Bureau since January 1, 1919. **1921:** April 13. The Hon. James D. Hyndman, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, William D. Staples, Fort William, Ont., J. H. Haslam, Regina, Sask., and Lincoln Goldie, Guelph, Ont., to be Commissioners to investigate into and report upon the subject of marketing of grain in Canada. June 27. The Hon. Louis E. Panneton, a Judge of the Superior Court, Quebec, to be a Commissioner to investigate into and report in respect to the amount required to pay the Park St. Charles Co., Ltd., for land occupied by the Quebec Harbour Commission, as per verdict of Arbitrator, which verdict was later sustained by the Superior Court in favour of the Plaintiff Co., $60,000. June 30. Geoffrey Teignmouth Clarkson, Toronto, Ont., Chartered Accountant, to be a Commissioner to investigate into and report upon any and all reported irregularities and frauds of any kind whatsoever in connection with the payment at the par of exchange of sterling drafts, official cheques, letter and cable transfers, British money orders and British currency to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in respect of and representing money received by them for pay and allowances and also in respect of pensions and also as to payments made to others than returned soldiers and pensioners.

Imperial Honours and Decorations.—1920: October 13. To be a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, The Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Official Appointments.—1920: March 17. Capt. N. F. Parkinson, Ottawa, Ont., Director of Vocational Training of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, to be the Deputy Minister of said Department, in the room and stead of Gerald Robinson, resigned, said appointment to take effect as from 15th April, 1920. June 1. Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C., Under-Secretary of State and Deputy Registrar General of Canada, to be King's Printer and Controller of Stationery, in the room and stead of Joseph De Labroquerie Taché, retired. Joseph De Labroquerie Taché to be joint Librarian of Parliament, in the room and stead of Alfred Duclos DeCelles, superannuated. July 5. Captain William White, Ottawa, Ont., Secretary of the Board of Commerce of Canada, to be Chief Commissioner of said Board of Commerce. Frederick A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, to be a Commissioner of the Board of Commerce of Canada. Gerald A. P. Dillon, Ottawa, Ont., Purchasing Agent of the Department of Justice, to be a Commissioner of the Board of Commerce of Canada. August 21. William L. Griffith, London, England, to be Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner for

Canada in the United Kingdom, in confirmation of his appointment to that office on 4th March, 1903. November 12. Robert S. Gourlay, Toronto, Ont., and John Laxton (November 17, 1920) Commissioners for the Harbour of Toronto, to be re-appointed to that office for a further term of three years from the 22nd October, 1920. **1921,** June 15. Frederick A. Acland, Ottawa, Ont., Deputy Minister of Labour, to be King's Printer and Controller of Stationery in the room and stead of Thomas Mulvey, K.C., resigned. August 18. The following gentlemen have been appointed members of His Excellency's Staff in Canada, viz.:—Capt. O. H. C. Balfour, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Governor General's Secretary. Arthur F. Sladen, Esq., C.M.G., C.V.O., Private Secretary. Captain Edward A. Greene, M.C., Loyal Suffolk Hussars, Comptroller of the Household. Major H. Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., P.P.C.L.I., Captain The Honourable Francis W. Erskine, Scots Guards, Captain The Honourable W. G. H, Jolliffe, Coldstream Guards, Aides-de-Camp. Sept. 7. William J. Black, Ottawa, Ont., to be the Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization. Sept. 10. Major George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Royal 22nd Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General.

Day of General Thanksgiving.—Monday, October 18, 1920, was appointed by proclamation, as a "day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured this year".

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